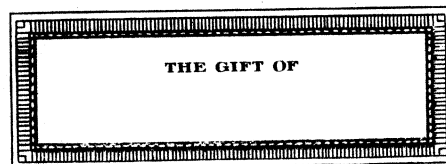
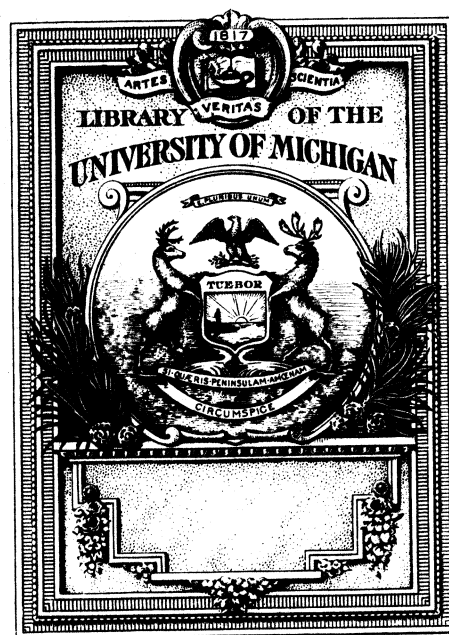
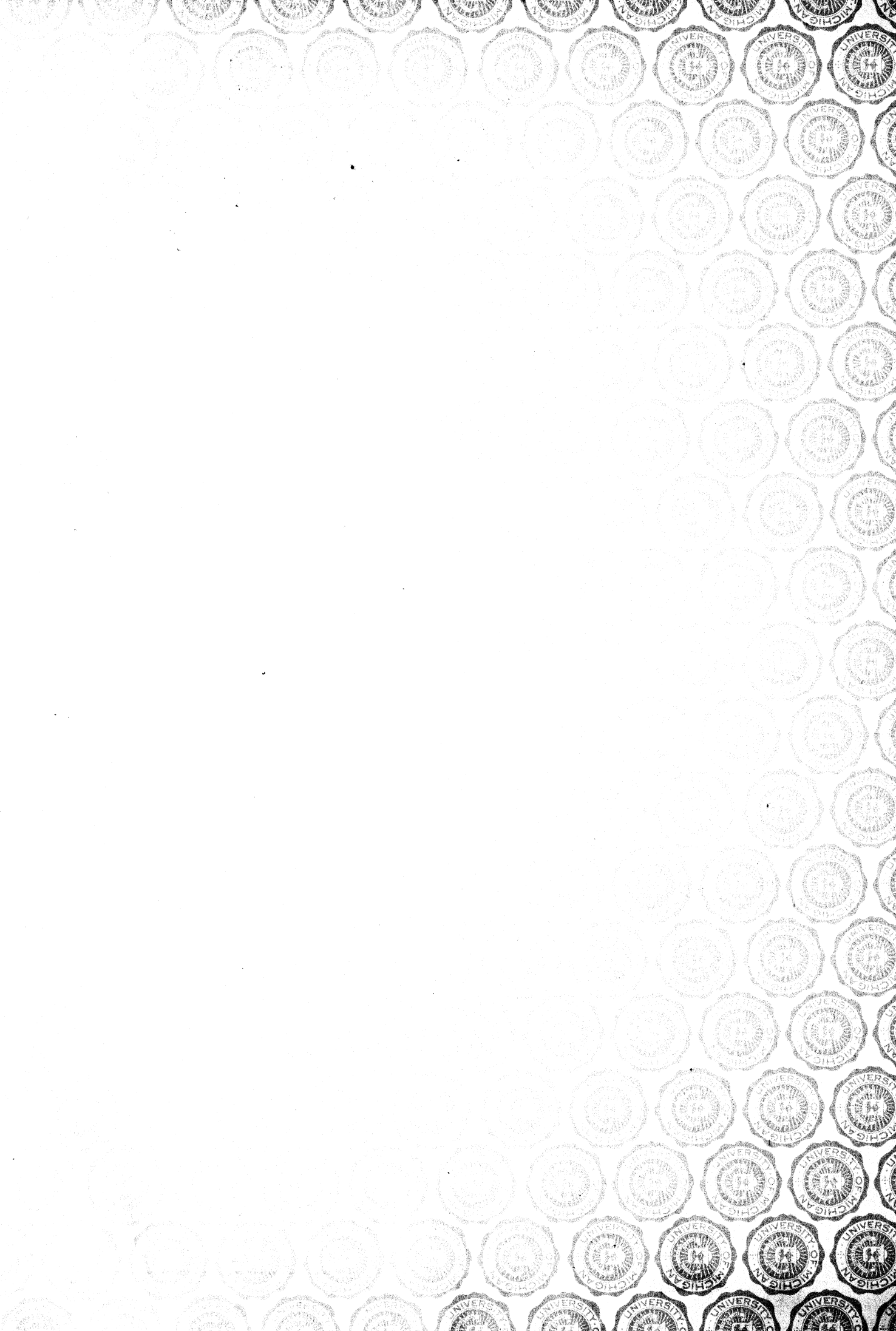


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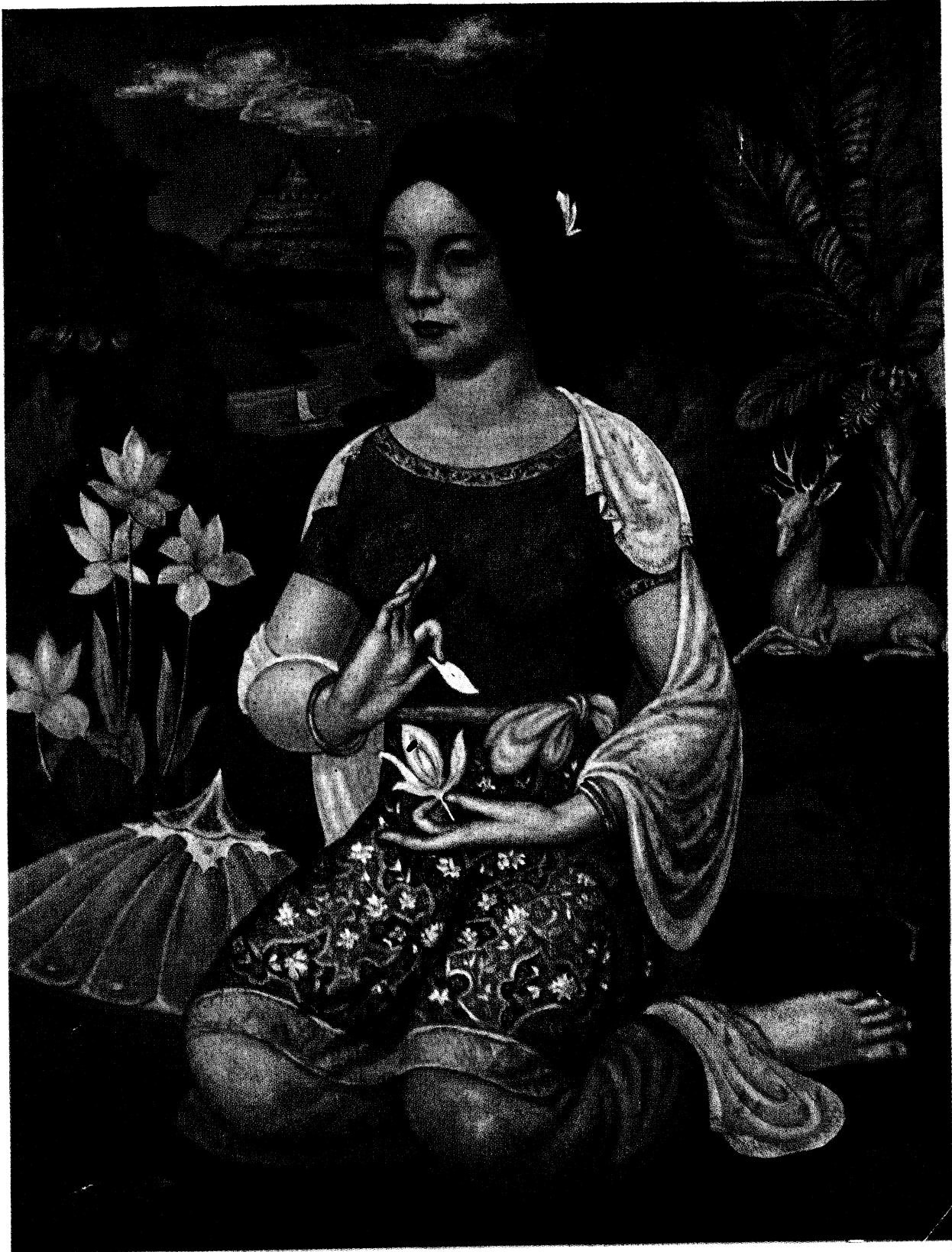


PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVII

JUNE, 1930

No. 1



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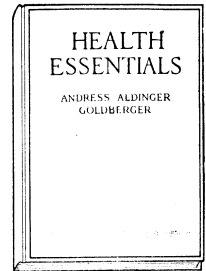
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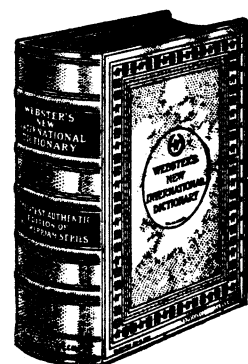
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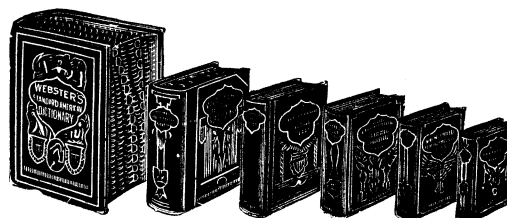
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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor*

Vol. XXVII

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Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner

PHILIPPINE business conditions dur-
ing April presented little, if any, reason
for optimism. The general depression which
actually began during the third quarter of
last year has continued with accumulative
effect up to the present time. To this general
situation must now be added the usual April
to August seasonal decline. There is also
the feeling that many of the larger construc-
tion projects now under way have been based
upon the prosperity of the Islands during
the years 1924 to 1928 and the first half
of 1929. While many of these projects will
require considerable more time for com-
pletion, it is generally feared that the re-
mainder of the present year may show a dis-
tinct falling off in building permits, thus
accentuating the present difficulties.

One's imagination should not be allowed
to carry him to the conclusion that any-
thing like a panic is approaching, however.
Throughout the world there is probably
occurring the last step in post-war deflation.
The problem is more one of price adjust-
ment than of decreased production. Very
likely an accurate study of the world's gold
and silver supplies and credits would throw
considerable light on the present situation,
but no such study of sufficient breadth of
view is available. We do know that the
economic situation in two great Oriental
countries, China and India, is definitely
affected by the price of silver metal which
is at such an extremely low point as to
radically discount the power of purchasing
merchandise on a gold basis in the case of
many millions of Oriental consumers.

Turning to the more statistical elements
in Philippine commerce for April and the
early part of May, we find that there has
been a distinct increase in the sale of ex-
change by the Insular Treasurer which
means that there has been an equal decline
in "export paper", that is, bills of exchange
on American and European markets arising
through the ordinary channels of trade.
It is significant to note that there was no
radical decline in the total resources of our
banks which stood at ₱251,000,000 in March
and ₱250,000,000 at the end of April. Loans,
discounts, and overdrafts showed a decline
from ₱136,000,000 to ₱126,000,000. An
encouraging feature was the increase in
deposits from ₱31,000,000 to ₱33,000,000
and of working capital of foreign banks from
₱31,000,000 to ₱32,000,000. These figures
will indicate that there is ample money to
be had and that the situation of the country
is fundamentally sound.

Considering the stocks of merchandise
available at the larger market towns, these
were somewhat swollen during the first
quarter of the year, but by the end of April
there had been considerable reduction in
inventories, which is an indication of volun-
tary adjustment to new commodity price
levels. Doubtless, such adjustments must
go much further both in the Philippines and
elsewhere in the world before we may ex-
perience a return to approximate normality.

Considering the important crops, prices
remained low. The price of sugar continued
low with exports from November 1st to April
30th totalling 389,307 tons.

Rice stocks were large with palay prices
ranging from ₱2.75 to ₱2.85 for the com-
mon grades. Native production was sat-
isfying the northern market with importing
profitable only in southern ports. It is
interesting to note that Mr. Percy Hill reports
that the coöperatives seem to have had no
effect on the market except to hold small
stocks at an actual loss.

Hemp prices improved slightly and held
at levels somewhat above March, but the
demand was limited and the market gen-
erally considered indifferent. Receipts were
on the heavy side with prices as of May

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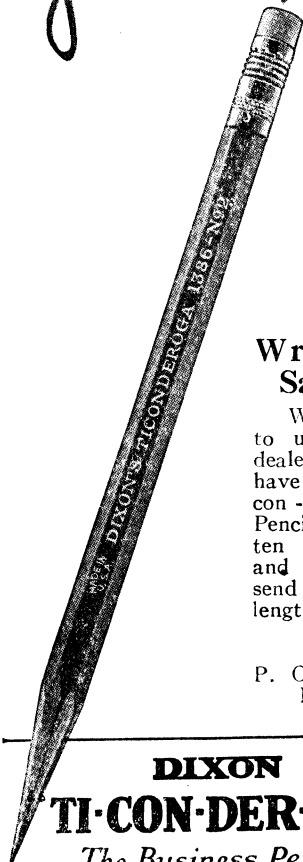
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Copra production is still threatened by the leaf-miner although control measures have doubtless succeeded in those places where the Bureau of Plant Industry has enjoyed the full confidence and coöperation of the planters. Prices for copra as of May 21 were: at Manila ₱10.25, at Cebu, Legaspi, and Hondagua, ₱10.00.

As regards tobacco the market was featured as firm with the United States taking approximately 80 per cent of the exports due to the absence of significant shipments to Europe. The prospects of the coming crop are for an improved quality in Cagayan and Isabela, although the quantity may be smaller than last year. Purchasing of the lower grades of La Union tobacco commenced during April at satisfactory prices.

There is no "cure-all" for surmounting an economic depression. Its solution depends upon many factors which act slowly. The part of the private citizen is to retain his confidence, roll up his sleeves, and work harder and more intelligently, each at his own occupation. Merchants of all categories may hasten a return to "good times" by economizing and by liquidating their inventories on the basis of replacer of stocks at lower price levels.

News of the World

THE PHILIPPINES

April 16.—Fire completely destroys the Insular Lumber Company plant at Fabrica, Oriental Negros. Millions of pesos of damage are done, and a number of lives lost.

April 23.—Secretary Alunan reports to the Governor-General that of the 158,383 hectares in the old friar estates, purchased by the government years ago, only 27,826 remain unsold, consisting of the less desirable lots. The estates cost the government ₱20,187,010.54. The part of the estates already sold is valued at ₱18,000,000, of which ₱14,700,000 has been collected. These figures, contrary to those recently published by another government department, show that the purchase of the friar estates was not so bad a financial venture, even when the social and political value of the purchase are not taken into account.

April 24.—Charles C. Fuller, lumber man and "old timer", dies of a heart attack at Calauag, Tayabas. He came to the Philippines with the First Colorado Volunteers in 1889.

Evvett D. Hester, a former professor of economics at the Los Baños College of Agriculture, arrives in the Philippines to succeed George C. Howard as American Trade Commissioner. Mr. Howard has been transferred to Calcutta, India.

April 29.—The Eversley Childs leprosy treatment station at Cebu is inaugurated. It was built by a special fund of nearly ₱400,000 donated by the New York millionaire to the Leonard Wood memorial fund for the eradication of leprosy.

May 1.—The Goodyear Rubber Plantations have been officially allotted 2,500 acres of public lands at Kabasalan, Zamboanga, where it is planned to invest over ₱2,000,000. Work on the project actually began in 1928, and nearly ₱1,000,000 has already been spent for clearing the land and building office and residence buildings, a power and ice plant, a hospital, a small gauge railroad, and a radio receiving and transmitting station. Over 500 men are at work on the plantation.

The people of Dinalupihan, Bataan, are continuing their boycott of the town church, dispensing with all the church rites for the newly born and the dying, in protest against alleged unfair treatment of tenants on the estates of the Archbishop. A similar situa.



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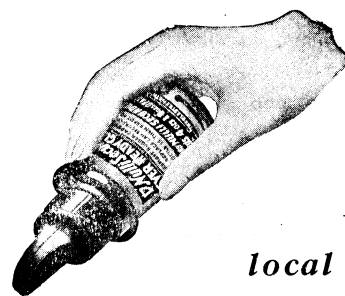
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tion exists in a number of towns in Bataan and Bulacan.

May 5.—Dr. R. W. Hart, chief of the U. S. Quarantine Service, recommends that Sitanki, Sulu, be opened as a regular port of call as a means of checking clandestine immigration and smuggling reported to be rampant in Mindanao.

Don Luis Calderon, Spanish Consul-General at Manila, is appointed commercial adviser to the Spanish embassy at Washington. His successor has not yet been named.

A half million pesos shortage is reported in the Cebu branch of the Philippine National Bank. The manager of the branch, R. M. Rosales, and the bookkeeper, Normandia, have been placed under arrest.

May 6.—F. C. Cadwallader, pioneer lumber man in the Philippines, dies at San Francisco.

May 8.—A clash between the Constabulary and Moro outlaws entrenched in a cota at Marantao, Lanao, headed by Sultan Mamur, results in the death of Lieutenant Andres Maynes and four enlisted men, and in the wounding of four other officers and ten men.

May 9.—The Moro cota is taken, but Sultan Mamur escapes.

May 10.—Captain Barrington K. West, of the Manila police department, dies.

May 12.—Dominador Gomez, prominent Manila politician, dies of heart attack, aged 64.

Announced that through the efforts of Vice-Governor Gilmore the Rockefeller Foundation has contributed P300,000 to the school of hygiene of the University of the Philippines. This school was established in 1927 for the purpose of giving medical graduates a year of post-graduate work in public health.

THE UNITED STATES

April 15.—President Hoover appoints Roland William Boyden, Boston attorney, American member of the Court of International Justice at the Hague.

April 16.—The Radio Corporation of America announces that it has purchased the entire radio business of the General Electric and Westinghouse companies. Attorney-General Mitchell states that agents of the Department of Justice are seeking to determine whether the anti-trust law is being violated.

April 20.—Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife arrive in New York after a flight from Glendale, California, in 14 hours, 45 minutes, and 32 seconds, almost three hours under the previous record. Lindbergh flew at an altitude of 10,000 feet and refueled at Wichita, Kansas, without stopping his motors.

April 22.—More than 300 prisoners are burned to death in a fire in the Ohio state penitentiary, and several hundred others are seriously injured.

President Hoover announces that the London Naval Treaty will be sent to the Senate for ratification immediately upon its arrival in Washington, and it is expected that he will ask for speedy action. Senator Borah, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee, states that he is inclined to favor the treaty. In broad outline the treaty provides for naval parity between the United States and Great Britain by the end of 1936, at which time Japan will have a naval strength ranging between the 5-5-3 ration adopted at Washington and the 10-10-7 auxiliary ratio suggested at the beginning of the London conference. A 5-year capital ship holiday is proclaimed with the United States scrapping the battleships *Florida*, *Utah*, and either the *Arkansas* or the *Wyoming*; Britain abandoning the *Benbow*, *Iron Duke*, *Marlborough*, *Emporidia*, and *Tiger*; and Japan scrapping the *Hiyei*. The following tonnage is to be allowed:

	U. S. Tons	Great Britain Tons	Japan Tons
Large cruisers....	180,000	146,000	108,400
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Submarines.....	52,703	52,700	52,700

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April 23.—The Senate defeats the amendment of Senator Shortridge of California which sought to exclude all Filipinos from the United States except officials, students, and tourists, by a vote of 41 to 25.

April 24.—The Chase National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, and the Interstate Trust Company announce their consolidation. The total resources amount to nearly \$3,000,000,000.

April 27.—Dr. Walter B. Coffey, San Francisco surgeon, announces that, with the cooperation of Dr. John D. Humber, he has caused a breakdown of cancerous tissues in 1300 patients by administering a certain extract as a "stabilizer".

April 29.—Machine guns are turned upon the prisoners of the Ohio State penitentiary who were still rioting following the fire in which several hundred prisoners were burned to death.

May 6.—Opponents of the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill are making last minute efforts to defeat what they call the "\$1,000,000,000 Grundy Grab".

May 12.—Secretary of State Stimson tells the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that all the major decisions of the American delegation at the London Naval Conference were unanimous. He states that the delegation

went to London without specific instructions from President Hoover or others.

OTHER COUNTRIES

April 17.—Riots occur throughout India, and the police are forced to fire into the crowds at many points.

April 19.—Ninety-six persons are burned to death in a fire during a Good Friday service in a church near Bucharast. The doors opened inward and were jammed shut in the press. Time was lost in seeking to save the altar furnishings.

April 21.—Mahatma Gandhi promises his countrymen self-rule within eight days if they will follow his instructions. Village officials must resign in a body, foreign cloth must be boycotted, and civil disobedience must be practiced by the entire population. Riots are continuing throughout India, scores of people have been killed, and the jails are full.

April 22.—Statesmen of the world's greatest powers sign what is to be officially known as the London Naval Treaty of 1930. It is announced that the next conference will be held in 1935, as a decision was reached that the 1931 parley scheduled by the Washington Treaty will not be held. It is also announced that the conference has decided to refer the

dispute over the limitation of navies by categories or global tonnages will be referred to the League of Nations.

April 24.—The police arrest the secretary of Mahatma Gandhi. The stock exchange has closed its doors. Gandhi is attempting to force his own arrest in order to stimulate the populace.

April 25.—Newspapers report that Einstein has announced the first proof of his hypothesis that gravitation and electricity are related.

April 30.—Mussolini approves plans for the construction of one cruiser, two scout ships, four destroyers, and four submarines.

May 3.—The recalcitrant Northern Generals, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, seize the Tientsin customs revenues.

May 5.—The police finally take Mahatma Gandhi into custody in the village of Jalalpur.

May 6.—Riots break out in Cape Town, South Africa, between the natives and the European police.

May 7.—General Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nationalist government of China, formally takes over his new German-trained army consisting of four full-strength battalions. He states that he wishes to avoid forceful measures, but that drastic measures are necessary to secure national unification.



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A portrait of a fine old Provençal mayor with the usual Lockian touches of wit and satire and a sly contrasting of the Anglo-Saxon with the Provençal outlook on life.

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The Planets of June, 1930

By THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

MERCURY will not be visible in the evening. It will be in good position for observation in the morning before sunrise, low in the East, about the middle of the month.

VENUS will be the dominant evening star of the early evening, though it will have set by 9 p. m. After sunset it will be about half way up from the western horizon, in the neighborhood of Castor and Pollux of the constellation Gemini.

MARS does not rise till about 3 a. m. It may be seen before sunrise about one-third up from the eastern horizon, a little below the constellation Aries.

JUPITER during the first part of the month may be seen very close to the horizon soon after sunset. Later in the month it will be too close to the sun for observation. It will be invisible in the evening from then until very late in the year.

SATURN, in the beginning of the month, rises in the east about 9 p. m. By the end of the month it will have advanced its rising to 7 p. m., and will be visible in the midst of the bright stars of the constellation Sagittarius.

The supposed new planet, recently discovered, is entirely too faint for visual observation, even with the large telescope of the Manila Observatory. Were weather conditions very perfect here, the latter telescope might perhaps just be able to discern it, but unfortunately weather conditions in Manila are never ideal astronomically.

For a Star Map Atlas for the latitude of Manila and other points in the Philippines, write to the Philippine Education Co., Inc. Price P0.85

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*Decorative
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for
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This is the first of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

VOL. XXVII

JUNE, 1930

No. 1

The Life of Cardo

By AMADOR T. DAGUIO

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

THE people of the town never understood Cardo. I, alone, perhaps, understood him a little. Of course we all have a right to our own opinions.

Last vacation when I went to visit my relatives in Pasuquin, I first saw him. I was talking to Lorenza before their window when Cardo passed with dragging footsteps, his head bowed. He was not much over five feet high with a gnarled, disjointed body like the trunk of a balete tree. At night he took on an especially grotesque, fearful aspect. He always wore a black *camisa de chino*, and his knee pants, reaching to the knees, were also black. This added to his unearthly appearance.

The girl said: "He is very terrible."

"Has he ever done wrong?"

"No."

"Why is he terrible then?"

"Only see how he looks! He is like the devil. He is very ugly. He looks drunk. He seems cruel."

He was the fear of the mothers, I learned. For though he was terrible and ugly, he had a very nice way with children. Not with those who could walk and run. No. In fact, Lorenza said that the older children were afraid of him, and hid at his approach. But the babies were not afraid. The small babies smiled at him radiant, happy smiles. The babies did not smile at their own fathers or mothers as they smiled at Cardo. That was why the parents were afraid of him; in fact, they hated him. Cardo might steal their babies. Or he might be the brother of the devil who cast a spell over their children.

One day, the beautiful Lorenza told me, Cardo was passing by. He saw a small baby in the arms of its mother, or the baby saw him (she corrected herself), and the baby smiled. A beautiful smile that would touch a heart in sorrow. The mother was wondering why her baby was so suddenly restless. The baby was looking over its mother's shoulder. The mother looked around, and saw gnarled and distorted, ugly Cardo. She was frightened, and screamed so loud that her husband, who was sleeping, woke up. The mother did not see the baby smile. But Lorenza said that she saw him and Cardo smile at each other. Cardo's face was haggard, wasted, twisted, but the way he smiled was clear as the sun in the morning. And the baby was smiling like the angels who look down on Jesus in the pictures the town priest often gave to the people of the town.

Lorenza feared the smile even in its beauty because it was so strange.

Then the father came down with a piece of bamboo hardened by fire in his hand.

"What is it! What is it!" he cried.

Then he saw Cardo. The father ran up to Cardo and began to beat him with the bamboo. It was good the bamboo was not a bolo. But poor Cardo did not return the blows. He could have fought back, Lorenza said, for Cardo was quite strong. But Cardo was dazed, the girl told me. Cardo only looked at the father with surprised and then supplicating eyes. Cardo's head and breast were bleeding. Cardo tried to protect himself with his arms, then he groaned,—swooned, Lorenza thought,—and the neighbors intervened.

Later Cardo rose up painfully, still groaning, poor man. Yet he did not say a word; he only looked at the people and the child's father with something like prayer in his sad, gleaming eyes. He groaned all the while. A beaten dog was better than he. Perhaps he wondered why he was punished for just smiling at the innocent baby. But the baby was so beautiful and no one had ever seen the child smile before like it smiled at Cardo.

Then Cardo staggered away. The people said he lived in a small cogon hut near the river. The baby saw him going and smiled again.

The beautiful Lorenza often wondered what power had Cardo over babies. She saw many babies smile at Cardo even when they cried before their mothers. That, perhaps, was the reason why Cardo was never understood, was hated by fathers and mothers. He was probably a witch, the brother of the devil. Lorenza told me that though she feared him even as the other people did, she wanted to see the smile, though she feared even the smile.

I was greatly interested. My glance followed Cardo until he disappeared in the woods by the river. He might have been beaten again, the girl told me.

"Why do the people treat him that way when he only smiles at the babies and makes them happy? Parents should invite him to make their babies happy," I said.

"Oftentimes, I think that, too. But, you see, his ugly, distorted face drives pity and sympathy away. Of course, they are doing an injustice to the poor man—especially as he has never done any harm. But they are only playing

safe with their children. Why does Cardo make the children smile that way? He might throw a charm upon them—the parents are naturally afraid.”

I nodded. “From where is he?”

“That adds to the mystery.”

“Does he often come to the town?”

“Yes. Even if he is always punished. He comes—and looks through windows—to find if there are babies to smile at. And they do not dare kill him, either, because though he is beaten until he is unconscious, he does not return the blows. He only goes back to the river—and comes again.”

“Perhaps he wants to be killed.”

“Could that be?”

I nodded. “Maybe,” I said. “Maybe, he wants to tell something. His life has a meaning, maybe. Maybe...”

* * *

My vacation was interesting. One reason was Lorenza. And then there was Cardo. He fascinated me. I found this: The women who were beautiful pitied Cardo, everyone of them. The children and the beautiful unmarried women?... What could the mystery be?

One day I saw him knocked down by the father of another child. Cardo was bleeding. I had a chance to see his ugly face then. All that Lorenza had told me was true. He looked like the devil, indeed, like a twisted *balete* trunk, except always that smile.

I stopped the man who was beating him like a dog, and made Cardo go on his way. The people respect me. My father was once a *cabeza de barangay*. And then—well, I must tell you. Perhaps I am the only man who has ever received Cardo's smile. The same smile he gave to the little children, full of rose-sweetness and tenderness, full of a mighty unexpressed human hunger and desire. I trembled when I saw and felt the smile. How could the babies understand his smiles?

Some one told me that Cardo was once a poet, somewhere. He would talk of many things that were far beyond the understanding of the common people. They admired him for that. And he was very happy, until he lost something—perhaps a woman.

Another told me that Cardo once had a wife. It was a wonder that he could have had a wife with such ugliness. The wife was very beautiful, they said. The wife smiled such a smile as made men sigh. The two had a son. But when he was still a mere baby, the woman went away with another man. And Cardo, because he did not know how to keep the baby alive, killed him. And the ghost of the baby kept haunting him with his innocent smile. I nearly came to believe this until I heard still another story about Cardo.

Cardo, I was told, was once handsome. Of course he had a wife and a child. He did not kill the child; he killed his wife. They said that the child one day was sick. Cardo blamed the wife. He beat his wife to death. And the baby suffered until it was burned to death shortly after when it was alone in the house. This changed Cardo. He was like a crazy man. And his smile was like the sneering smile he had on his face when he killed his wife.

THEN came that day I talked to Cardo. I told myself after I have seen him that I at last understood him. Now I doubt it. He is still an enigma. Unsolved.

It was at the cemetery at Pasuquin. The cemetery is no longer used, during the Spanish time, yes; now it is too far from the town to be utilized. But I am interested in relics, and visited the place several times.

The graves were old, and most of the crosses were down. The place was overgrown with grass and sweet smelling herbs. Wild flowers grew there that somehow were beautiful with sadness. There were even trees growing over the graves—nourished perhaps on the bones of the dead.

The evening was falling, and as I walked to the further end of the cemetery, I thought I had heard a low cry. I was a little startled. Then I saw the form of a man.

It was Cardo. He was crying over a grave. I recognized him because of his ugly, distorted body like the *balete*. I touched his shoulders.

He moved. Then, in the dusk, I saw him smile that radiant smile of his that babies loved so much. But something seemed to creep in my blood.

“Why are you here?” I asked.

“Yes.” Only that ghostly “yes” for an answer.

“Your dead?”

He smiled. “You know,” he answered.

And he told me the tale of his life. A tale filled with the mysteries of life, full of passions and desires, and yet of sweetness.

“... I was a seeker after the meaning of life,” he told me. “I wanted to know if life is dreaming or living and dying. I saw the many beautiful things of the world, like flowers and their perfumes, sunsets, mountains, winding streams, beautiful women. I asked myself why I could admire such things when I, myself, was distorted and ugly. Ugly face, ugly feet, twisted, gnarled... I look like the devil. In my childhood they named me, screamed at me: ‘Judas! Judas! Judas!’ I was puzzled at first. Why did they call me Judas? I was not bad. Judas!

“I prayed—better than they. Only I was ugly. Only for that did they call me Judas. Why, I asked myself. I wanted to know why they called me Judas, and why they admired what was perfect and beautiful, what was charming and good. Why I, too, admired what was good. And why they hated me because I was nothing but a freak of God. Might I not know...”

“And I went away. I was lonely—among strange men and in strange places. Still they jeered at me, laughed at me. Called me Judas and other dirty names. I was even put in prison. They accused me of having stolen something. But might I not learn why? Why? Might I not?

“I looked at the beauty of women. Of beautiful women. What was in them that they were admired and married by men? I glanced at many pretty portraits of artists, at drawings of naked women. Why did I desire beauty? What was this beauty in life that others fight for and die for? Might I not know?

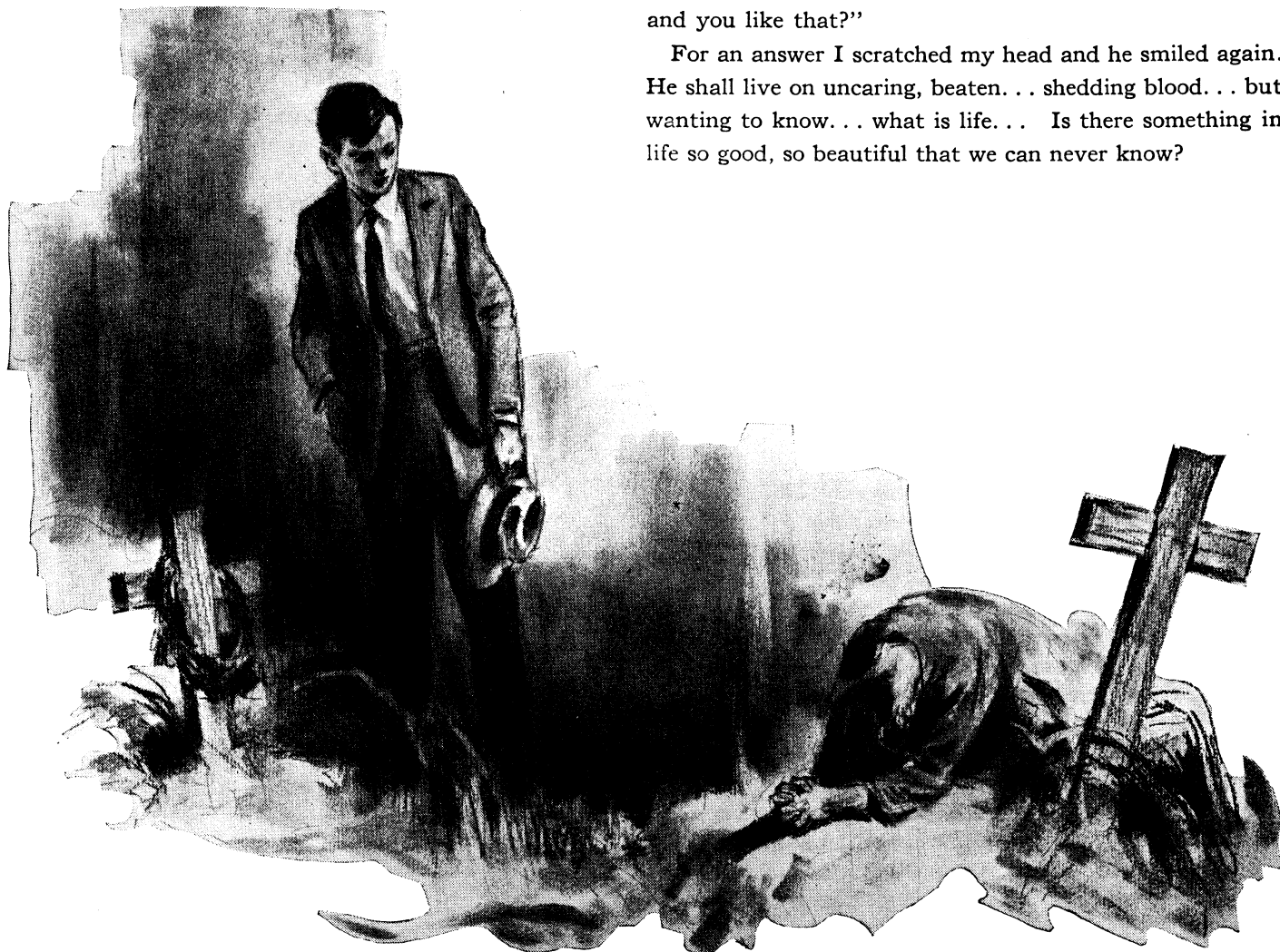
"Then, I do not know—I leaned on a post one day and learned to smile. I smiled at women then and I held them spell-bound. They began to look at me with worshipping eyes. Had I turned into a God? They began to smile at me. I smiled at a young girl with bright eyes. She smiled. She was slender like the lily. I wondered: what did she find in me who am only a freak of God? Had I beauty within the soul of me? I wondered. I wanted to know. I was a seeker for the truth of life."

"She married you?"

"Yes. Yes. I do not know. I had nothing to show to her to attract her. And she was glorious. But she saw, perhaps, what was beautiful in me, too, what was beautiful in my ugliness, that I do not know. Perhaps it was the beauty of the spirit and the intelligence, the soul unhampered in its search for truth. And she fell, perhaps, only in that light..."

"I caught the magic of her beauty, I took it wholly from her by my own ugliness. I told her I was Judas and she answered by crying. Why should I say that, she asked me, when she loved me? When I was kind? And *beautiful*? I wondered. I laughed. Beautiful? Me? I laughed again..."

"Then we had a baby. The baby smiled at me. Did it smile because I, his father, was ugly? Called Judas? I wanted to know that—And I know... I know..."



"I RECOGNIZED HIM BECAUSE OF HIS UGLY, DISTORTED BODY...."

"What do you know?"

"My son smiled at me and I know..."

Without getting his meaning, I asked: "And they are dead?"

"Yes," he answered. "They were both beautiful. They died. Why did they die? I wanted to know that also. I am a seeker of the truth of life. I wanted to know. So I smiled at little children to find the secret. And the women looked at me fearing. Why were they so happy in their children? Because they were living. But why were they living when my child and my dear wife were not? Why did God take them and did he not take the others? I was kind to my wife and child. I loved them and they loved me in spite of my ugliness. Why were they taken from me? I asked God. I asked myself.

"So I smiled at little babies, because in them my baby's smile became mine. And the mothers looked at me with hate. I am a witch, they accuse me. Why should they say that? What is life? They beat me—I shed blood. I do not die. What power makes me live? I want to know that, too. Why can they not kill me? And why can I not fight, why can I only suffer... and keep smiling at babies?"

It was evening. There were little stars in the heavens. Cardo suddenly said: "I know you. You are learning a lot from books. But may I ask you: Why is Cardo like that, and you like that?"

For an answer I scratched my head and he smiled again. He shall live on uncaring, beaten... shedding blood... but wanting to know... what is life... Is there something in life so good, so beautiful that we can never know?

Enrique Liborio Ruiz, Painter

By A. V. H. HARTENDORP
Editor, "Philippine Magazine"



PRELIMINARY CHARCOAL STUDY FOR ONE OF THE FIGURES
IN THE PAINTING "SULU'S TRIBUTE TO MINDAMORA."

ENRIQUE LIBORIO RUIZ, the artist whose work is represented on the cover of this month's issue of the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE* and on these pages, was recently graduated from the Yale University School of Fine Arts with the degree of B.F.A. He was born in Manila, June 23, 1903. His father is Juan Eliodoro Ruiz, and his mother is Ignacia Tanquintic, daughter of *Capitán* Miguel Borgia, of Santa Cruz district.

He entered La Salle College at the age of six, and later attended the Manila High School for three years. Failing there in mathematics, he took his last year of high school work at the Far Eastern College, graduating in 1923. He was early interested in drawing, and while going to high school in the day time, he attended the night classes in the School of Fine Arts of the University of the Philippines, studying under Fernando Amorsolo, I. L. Miranda, and V. Rivera.

After his graduation he was so set on going to the United States, that his mother and step-father, Narciso Lapuz, fearing that he might run away from home, decided to accompany him to New York, where they persuaded him to enroll in the University of New York to take a business course. But he was not interested in business, and when the first year was over, he had failed in every subject except economics.

In the meantime he had been inquiring

about the various art schools in America, and his parents, finally accepting the fact that Enrique would never make a business man, gave their consent to his entering the School of Fine Arts of Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut. His parents helped him all they could, his father having secured a position with a New York clothing firm, and he himself, by acting as cashier in the University dining hall, earned his meals free. In his spare time he did lettering and some commercial art work.

He was soon getting along very well at Yale, and his teachers took an interest in him. Dean Everett Meeks of the School of Architecture was the first to arouse his interest in architecture, and from that time on he began to think of painting in connection with public buildings, and he spent a good deal of his money in traveling to various public buildings noted for their mural decorations. The work of Eugene Savage especially impressed him. During his summer vacations he was able to secure work in line with his talents. For a time he worked with the well-known mural painter, Ezra Winter, and he also did some stained glass window work with the German firm of Emil Zundel in New York.

In 1927, he met Mr. Juan Arellano, then supervising architect of the Bureau of Public Works of the Philippines, on a trip to New York. Mr. Arellano, learning that Ruiz was interested in mural painting, asked him why he did not study "the style most suited to the Philippines—Javanese art". A little later, Ruiz saw the famous dancer, Ruth St. Dennis, and her company in a number of Eastern dances, and this, he states, definitely turned his attention in the direction of Oriental, and especially Indian, art, and he set



PRELIMINARY CHARCOAL STUDY FOR THE FIGURE REPRESENTING THE QUEEN
OF MINDANAO—MINDAMORA

to learning all he could about Indian art, literature, and philosophy.

In 1928, at New Haven, he began his "Mindamora", a painting showing the legendary queen of Mindanao receiving tribute from Sulu. A Korean friend of his posed for one of the male figures, but the magnificent queen was drawn without a model and entirely from his imagination.

In 1929 he painted his "Radha Darshan", "Call of Love", a subject drawn from Hindu mythology. A Connecticut millionaire, happening to see this painting in the Yale University gallery, commissioned him to make an allegorical painting, representing modern New England, for his private library, a painting for which he received \$500.00. But "Radha Darshan" was to bring him still more luck. It was exhibited in the Grand Central Galleries in New York and, a month before his graduation, won for him the second *Prix de Rome*, offered to American art students by the American Academy in Rome, which carried with it a prize of \$600.00. That last year at New Haven he also painted his exquisite "Saras Vati", a small jewel-like painting of the Hindu goddess of culture. He also finished the painting that graces the cover



THE HOLY FAMILY

Sketch of windows for the Holy Ghost Church, Edgewater, New Jersey, now executed.



AN ORIENTAL MADONNA

A preliminary sketch in pencil for an altar piece.

of this *Magazine*, "In Doubt", the stylized portrait of Miss Violeta Reyes, whom he had met in 1927 when she was traveling through the United States with her father and mother and brother. He had made an oil study of her at the time, which he used as a basis for this painting.

After his graduation, his parents having returned to the Philippines the preceding year, he started for home alone by way of Europe, visiting London, Paris, Berlin, Munich, and various cities in Italy. He stayed longest in Rome—three months—and arrived in Manila in January of this year.

His interest is in art with a philosophical basis. The art of mere intellect, vanity, and wealth does not attract him. He seems to have adopted the principle that has molded the great Indian art—that of devotion and self-surrender. He points out that *yoga*, meaning union, the concentration of the mind carried to the point where the distinction between the mind and the object contemplated is lost, should be the nature of the contemplation of the artist. His idea of the function of the artist is that of making delight permanent, and he stresses the spirit of refinement and gentleness that should follow the contemplation of a work of art.

Though greatly influenced by Indian art, he is also impressed with the greatness of Italian painting, especially with that of Botticelli. He says: "We need not remain insular in taste, nor always harp upon the monotonous string of national art; we should rather endeavor to enlarge our understanding and sympathy".

His smaller paintings are marked by a smoothness of line, a rhythmic grace, a balance of form, a harmonious use of subdued but delicately contrasted colors, enlivened by a discreet use of gold and silver, somewhat static but lyrical figures, and a sense of air and space and time, as if behind all the merely sensual, there lies some eternal meaning this

effect being heightened by the use of stylized, symbolical figures of animals and flowers.

He works chiefly in tempera colors, water paints prepared with egg and size, which are painstakingly laid down with a small brush. The result, as in his beautiful "Saras Vati", is something more like a jewel than an ordinary painting. The original reproduced on the cover of this *Magazine* was done by a process in which the whole is first painted in black and white with an ordinary paint brush, and, after three or four weeks of drying, the colors are rubbed in with a short-haired brush. This is a quite different technique from that used by most modern painters, and is similar to that of some of the great masters, like Rembrandt, Veronese, Tintoretto.

However, Mr. Ruiz seems inclined to abandon easel pictures for mural painting which he believes is of great importance because it is a public art, teaching the people of the past,—of the episodes in their history and of the deeds of their great men, instructing and inspiring them. Unfortunately, mural paintings cost a great deal of money, and how far he will be able to go in a small and still poor country like the Philippines, is a question. The Government may, however, be able to do something, and at present Mr. Ruiz is employed in the office of the Chief Consulting Architect of the Government, his old friend, Mr. Juan Arellano, preparing drawings for the mural decorations of a number of public buildings. It is to be hoped that the necessary appropriations can be made for executing them.



PRELIMINARY STUDY IN OIL FOR "IN DOUBT."

Autobiography of Gregoria de Jesus

Translated and Annotated by

LEANDRO H. FERNANDEZ

Professor of History, University of the Philippines

I AM Gregoria de Jesus, native of the town of Caloocan in Rizal province. I was born on Tuesday, May 9, 1875, at number 13, Zamora Street, then Baltazar, a place where thousands of arms used in the revolution were buried, and where the Katipunan leaders met to make the final arrangement for the outbreak. My father was Nicolas de Jesus, also a native of this town, a master mason and carpenter by occupation, and an office holder during the Spanish régime, having been second lieutenant, chief lieutenant, and *gobernadorcillo*. My mother was Bal-

FROM time to time documents of considerable interest on some phases of our country's history, particularly during the period of the revolution, appear locally, written by persons who were either participants in the events narrated or witnesses. These documents are generally written in either Spanish or in the vernacular and consequently are not accessible to many of our students to whom English has become the chief language of study. One such document is Gregoria de Jesus' *Mga tala ng aking buhay*, which, as its title indicates, is an autobiography of the wife of Andres Bonifacio. This interesting document has not yet been published in the original Tagalog, although a Spanish version of it had already been released and printed, thanks to the efforts of the young writer, Mr. José P. Santos, in the *Free Press* (issues of November 24, and December 1, 1928) under the title of *La Princesa del Katipunan*. Because of its importance, coming as it does from the pen of the wife of the *Supremo*, I have thought it worth while to attempt an English translation, which forms the basic part of this monograph.

I am greatly indebted to my friend, Mr. José P. Santos, who kindly furnished me with a copy of *Mga tala ng aking buhay*, as well as the picture appearing herewith.

tazara Alvarez Francisco of the town of Noveleta in Cavite province, a niece of General Mariano Alvarez of (the Katipunan center of¹) Magdiwang in Cavite, the first to raise the standard of revolt in that province.

I attended the public schools and finished the first grades of instruction, equivalent to the intermediate grades of today. I still remember that I was once a winner in an examination given by the governor-general and the town curate and was the recipient of a silver medal with blue ribbon, a prize bestowed in recognition of my little learning. To enable two brothers of mine to continue their studies in Manila, I decided to stop studying and to join my sister in looking after our family interests. Often I had to go out in the country to supervise the planting and the harvesting of our rice, to see our tenants and laborers, or to pay them their wages on Sundays. Also now and then I did some sewing or weaving, and always assisted my mother in her house work.

When I was about eighteen years old, young men began to visit our house, and among them was Andres Bonifacio, who came in company with Ladislao Diwa and my cousin Teodoro Plata, then an *escribano*, but none of them talked to me of love, since parents in those days were extremely careful, and girls did not want people to know that they already had admirers. The truth, however, was that my parents had for about one year already been informed of

Bonifacio's courtship although I knew nothing about it. Three months thereafter, just as I was beginning to like him, I learned that my father was against Bonifacio's suit because he was a freemason, and freemasons then were considered bad men, thanks to the teachings of the friars. Six months later I had earnestly fallen in love with him, and my father, though opposed at first, in the end gave his consent because of his love for me and because I told him the whole truth.

In deference to my parents, we were married in the Catholic church of Binondo in March, 1893, with Restituto Javier and his wife as sponsors. But the week following, we were remarried in the house of our sponsor in what was then Calle Oroquieta before the *katipuneros* at their request, since they gave no importance to the Catholic ceremony. I remember that there was a little feast, attended, among others, by Pio Valenzuela, Santiago Turiiano², Roman Basa, Mariano Dizon, Josefa and Trining Rizal, and nearly all the dignitaries of the Katipunan. That very night I was initiated as a member of the Katipunan³ and assumed the symbolic name "Lakambini" in order to obey and practice its sacred principles and rules.

After staying about one week in Mr. Javier's house, we decided to look for a residence of our own and we found one on Calle Anyahan in front of the San Ignacio chapel, and after that I began to do all I could for the propagation and growth of the K. K. K. (Kataastaasan Kagalanggalang Katipunan)⁴ of the A. N. B. (Anak ng Bayan)⁵. For this reason, certain belongings of the Katipunan, such as the revolver and other weapons, the seal, and all the papers, were in my custody, since in those days Emilio Jacinto, the Secretary of the Katipunan, lived at our house.

He (Emilio Jacinto) was in charge also of the printing press used by the Katipunan and was the first to print the *Kartilla* and the "ten commandments" that were drawn up by Andres and himself, who were like two brothers, so much so that they worked together in all the *balangay*. Andres was the author of the first regulations or ten commandments, Emilio Jacinto of a later one (i. e. the *Kartilla*), so that it could be truthfully said that Andres was the author of the idea; but because of his affection for and in deference to Emilio Jacinto, the *Kartilla* written by the latter was made to prevail and put into effect by the *katipuneros*. Bonifacio's decalogue was never published and I am told that the same now is in the collection of Mr. Pepe Santos, son of the late Don Panyong Santos.

Those days were extremely full of danger for us since the sons of the nation, already chafing under bondage, rose to a man and quickly swelled the ranks of the K.K.K., and every night our house was nearly filled with men who came to listen to the voice of the fatherland, among whom were Enrique Pacheco with his two sons, Cipriano and Alfonso, Tomas Remigio, and Francisco Carreon, members of the Supreme Council of the Katipunan, and others who later joined in the "cry of Balintawak". Often these people remained till dawn busy administering the Katipunan oath. Once or twice a month, those in charge of the propaganda met, and consequently the printing press, managed by Emilio Jacinto, was busier than ever and he was obliged to devote his whole day to this work, and I nearly clothed myself with the katipunan documents⁶ that were so danger-

ous to keep in those days. It is useless to conjecture what would have been my fate had those papers been discovered on my person and the fate of those liberty-loving sons of the Philippines whose names were inscribed on them, for it sometimes happened that a mere denunciation would cause many deaths. Many times on receiving some warning that the house would be searched by the police (veterana), irrespective of the hour, I would immediately gather all the papers, the arms, and the seal, and order a *quiles* and in it without eating—for this often happened at noon or at eight o'clock at night—I would go driving till midnight along the bay front of Tondo and the streets of Binondo in order to save our countrymen from danger. The thing that grieved me, however, was the fact that there were among our friends some who instead of protecting me refused to give me help and even kept away from me upon finding that I was carrying dangerous things. News was then transmitted not by telephone but verbally from one man to another, and in this way I knew whenever the danger was over and I could go back home for some rest and peace.

The time passed and after more than a year I was about to become a mother. Andres Bonifacio temporarily moved me to my parents' house where I had been born, and there, too, our eldest child saw the first light of day, a boy, whom we christened also Andres Bonifacio and whose godfather was Pio Valenzuela. After two months, I returned to Manila, and before the end of the year we were victims of a fire in Dulong Bayan, which occurred on Holy Thursday, and caused no little trouble. We were forced to move from one house to another until one day our child died in the house of Pio Valenzuela, on Calle Lavezares, Binondo. In this house we lived together for a while; then we moved to Calle Magdalena, Trozo. By this time, a close watch on the Katipunan was already being kept by the Spanish government.

Having extended (the association's activities) to all parts of the Archipelago so that some of its secrets had already been divulged, we returned to Caloocan. But because we were closely watched, most of the men, including Andres Bonifacio, after a few days left town, and then the outbreak began with the cry for liberty on August 25, 1896. I was then with my parents, but when I learned that I was about to be apprehended I decided to leave and did so at once at eleven o'clock at night, with the intention of returning to Manila under cover, through the rice fields to Loma. I was treated like an apparition, for, sad to say, I was driven away from every house I tried to enter to get a little rest. But I learned later that the occupants of the houses I visited were seized and severely punished and some even exiled—one of them was an uncle of mine whom I visited that night to kiss his hand, and he died in exile. My father and two brothers were also arrested at this time.

My wandering continued and by four o'clock in the morning I reached Lico Street, now Soler, and went to the house of an uncle of mine, Simplicio de Jesus, sculptor, but near a police station, and after five hours I left there in a carromata to look for a safer place to live. I found a refuge in Calle Clavel and there, with my sister-in-law, Esperidiona Bonifacio, I stayed quietly for a month under the name of Manuela Gonzaga. Being a member of

the Katipunan, however, and hearing the country's call, I decided to come out of hiding and left for the mountains on November 1, 1896. My husband met me at San Francisco del Monte, and we proceeded to the historic mountain of Balara where the sons of the country had their headquarters, between the towns of Caloocan and Mariquina, from which place we entered Cavite province.

My second husband is Julio Nacpil. He was secretary to Andres Bonifacio and the one given command of all the troops in the north, which put an end to the fighting in Montalban and San Mateo. We met again as he retired to Pasig, fell in love with each other, and were later married in the Catholic Church of Quiapo, December 10, 1898. The Philippine revolution at an end and peace restored, we made our home with the well known philanthropist Dr. Ariston Bautista and his wife, Petrona Nacpil. With us also lived my mother-in-law, and brothers and sisters-in-law. Together we lived like true brothers and sisters, born of the same mother. By my second husband I have eight children, two of whom, Juana and Lucia, are now dead, and six, Juan F., Julia, Francisca, Josefina, Mercedes, and Caridad, are living. They were all sent to school by Dr. Ariston Bautista, who also made it possible for my son (Juan F.) to complete his studies, and who treated me like a daughter and sister while he lived.

With respect to the controversy between Bonifacio and Aguinaldo which originated from the troubled elections held in Tejeros, and the persecution of and the cruelty committed against our family by the Aguinaldo faction, which culminated in the execution of Bonifacio, I will say nothing here, since (an account of) the same can be read in a letter¹ of mine to Emilio Jacinto, which, according to General Pacheco, is now in the collection of José P. Santos.

Further, with respect to what I know regarding the Katipunan, I will say, so that all may know, that I was the first to translate or decipher the (Katipunan) acts in code which Emilio Jacinto sent to me in Pasig with a piece of bone extracted from his thigh when he was hit by a bullet at an engagement in Nagcarlan, Laguna. I was then in Pasig, now a part of Rizal province, and it was there that I deciphered the Katipunan acts already referred to.

The first printing press, the revolver and other weapons, the seal, and other articles were all bought by the supreme council, although gifts were also received from Messrs. Francisco and Valeriano Castillo, men of the right spirit, patriotic, and of high ideals, who, when informed of the aims of the Katipunan, immediately purchased a bigger printing press in order to rush the printing of the Kartilla, the newspaper, and the rules (of the society). So Emilio Jacinto, Aguedo del Rosario, and Alejandro, Cipriano, and Marciano Santiago from Polo, Bulacan, worked together (in the printing office) while Macario Sakay and other leaders took charge of the distribution and attended to errands. Some people consider him (Sakay) a bad man, who in the end became a bandit, but I know (literally "saw") that he helped the Katipunan a great deal. Macario Sakay was a true patriot and I can hardly believe that he ended his life on the gallows.

I went through a number of adventurous experiences during the revolution. I had no fear of facing danger, not even death itself, whenever I accompanied the soldiers in battle, impelled as I was then by no other desire than to

see unfurled the flag of an independent Philippines, and, as I was present in and witnessed many encounters, I was considered a soldier, and to be a true one I learned how to ride, to shoot a rifle, and to manipulate other weapons which I had occasions actually to use. I have known what it is to sleep on the ground without tasting food the whole day, to drink dirty water from mud holes or the sap of vines which, though bitter, tasted delicious because of my thirst. When I come to think of my life in those days, considering my youth then, I am surprised how I stood it all, and how I was spared.

As I remember it, the punishment given those who failed to obey the precepts of the Katipunan, for example those who committed adultery, was to summon them immediately their guilt became known, and to admonish them to respect women as they respected themselves. The admonition was read to them in these words: "If you do not want your mother, wife, or sister abused, you should likewise refrain from abusing those of others, for such an offense is fully worth three lives. Bear in mind always that you should never do to others what you do not want done to you, and in this way (i. e. observing this rule of conduct) you may count yourself an honorable son of the country."²

With respect to gambling, he who was found guilty upon investigation by the balangay prosecutor, was dropped from the society (and was not reinstated) till he changed his conduct. Every one thus admonished or punished, then, changed his behavior.

At the request of Mr. José P. Santos to whom this account of my life is dedicated, I conclude by giving our youths of whom he is one, the following counsel or advice in the form of decalogue:

1. Respect and love your parents because they are next to God on earth.
2. Remember always the sacred teachings of our heroes who sacrificed their lives for love of country.
4. Acquire some knowledge in the line or field of work for which you are best fitted so that you can be useful to your country.
5. Remember that goodness is wealth.
6. Respect your teachers who help you to see and understand, for you owe them your education as you owe your parents your life.
7. Protect the weak from danger.
8. Fear history, for it respects no secrets.
9. Greatness begins where baseness ends.
10. Promote union and the country's progress in order not to retard its independence.

Here ends this short account of my life written in my leisure moments when alone and free to commune with the past so that all its contents are true to the facts.

GREGORIA DE JESUS.

Caloocan, Rizal,
Nov. 5, 1928.

¹ The insertions within parentheses are mine.—F.

² José Turiano Santiago.—F.

³ Regarding this section for women, Isabelo de los Reyes, in *La Religión del Katipunan*, has the following to say (Kalaw version):

"The wives of the members of the Katipunan became alarmed at the nightly absences of their husbands, and as they took money for the contribution box or to pay their monthly dues, they interpreted it as being quite for another purpose. To calm their wives, and because they knew that the women could help greatly in gaining recruits, the members let their wives find out the secret and admitted them into the society, telling them that the object of the association was mutual aid in social life and hiding the deeper or political purpose. Some 25 women came in, led by Doña Maria Dizon, a pretty young woman, wife of Don José Turiano, who was the first initiated. In the meetings they wore a green mask, a white sash edged with green, with revolver or dagger, and helped to watch the outside of the room in which the men held their meeting. The 25 also initiated some others and also served to help the brothers in distress." According to Artigas, in *Andres Bonifacio y el Katipunan*, the number of women initiates was 29.—F.

⁴ Most Exalted and Venerable Association.—F.

⁵ Sons of the Nation.—F.

Dissenting on the Hall of Fame

By FERNANDO MARAMAG

NOT yet. That should sum up our opposition to the plan of erecting a Hall of Fame in honor of great Filipinos. To be sure, we can accept the evidence of our pride, and place ourselves as under a mandate of loyalty to our people. There are the great among us. Also those circumstanced to become great. They have achieved; and, in terms of their lives, we can define ourselves in terms of glory. In the genesis of our self-esteem, we are full-statured, before us the fact of our maturity with its conquering ecstasies. We have arrived, and we belong.

HERO-WORSHIP

It is not without reason that we would discipline our thoughts in the ritualism of hero-worship. We, too, have the national asset of historic memories; and the racial instinct to go searching, in the imponderable that has gone before us, for the great men and the great deeds. In the premises, the immemorial imperative is that we should go adventuring to prove our kinship with nations of unimpaired title to renown.

PERSPECTIVE WANTING

But we repeat: not yet. Doubtless, we have impressive careers to review, and talents possibly just as impressive, to confer upon the deserving an honored place in the proposed Hall of Fame. There may be about the manner of the choice the air of reassuring rectitude; something of an open declaration that decisions are never to be blurred by bias, or the suggestion of a pledge that our immortals will not be miracles of passion and partisanship. But that would not be enough. In a way of speaking, that is only tendering a theory. We must go beyond that, and come upon a perspective in correct alignment, that we may all see the great, eye to eye, see them whole, and see them in their right proportion. Today with that perspective decisively and disquietingly wanting, we have the privilege of knowing great Filipinos, but we are under the inhibition of not knowing them as great men should be known.

WAS MABINI GREAT?

To illustrate: Apolinario Mabini, patriot and political philosopher; intellectual superman of the Revolution; a personality dominated by the absolutism of the purest reason that, in turn, it might dominate the discussonal thoughts dedicated to the assertion, in arms, of the national self-respect. He was, as it were, ability itself, unaware of any limitations, postulating its own primacy, and patterned only in a logistic and ordered trend of the mind. Concretely, he was the practical seer. No large affair of the Revolution, that pressed for assessment, was ever beyond him. He knew. Aguinaldo could institute the rule of force, but was at a loss how much of militarism should yield to law and reason. Mabini advised with him; better, directed him. Mabini knew. He sensed, as if by grant of divine prerogative, which principles of government to discard and which to draw upon for power and authority under the Aguinaldo dictatorship. In effect and as an aftermath of historical interpretation, he was a leader for peace times, legislating for the Revolution in the course of its

triumph toward civil responsibility and constitutional freedom.

A praise of no casual but supreme worth, this tribute, this enthronement of Mabini upon the political life of the Revolution. More than that, it is a testimonial carrying the sanction of prestige and made public under the stewardship of a famous name. For Teodoro M. Kalaw has said it of Apolinario Mabini, and has often said it with the exuberance of natural aptitude toned down by a judicious, inward criticism. Sure and serene, on the basis of studious research, Mr. Kalaw brings to us a new Mabini as a new dimension of the Revolution. This because he brings to bear a searching power of analysis upon the moralistic austerity and cold dominance of the intellect that is Mabini's life.

But the Sublime Paralytic would be denied the eminence into which he has been documented by his writings and in which he has been discovered by the students of the Revolution. Professor Craig, the Rizalist, holds a different view. He argues that Mabini was guilty of political insincerity with its implication of treasonable turpitude; that Mabini, having occupied but briefly the post of chief adviser to Aguinaldo, could not have vitally influenced the course of the Revolution. With Professor Craig is the late Dr. Pardo de Tavera who regretted that Mabini polluted with the atmosphere of the seminary the halls of Filipino parliamentarism.

Indubitably, there is no spiritual identity between Mabini and Tavera. Mabini's piety was just as definite as Tavera's distemper on religion. If some of the political perorations of Mabini get lost and diffused in the religious emphasis on his thoughts, as many discourses of Tavera are a poor apology for his agnosticism. The spirit of Mabini was rooted in his country, and thus could grow only upward and reach God; that of Tavera was open to alien influences and was pulled in many directions of doubt by as many cultures. Mabini could have seen a moral symbolism in the narratives of saintly miracles; Tavera could discern in them but the tools of moral decadence. Mabini was a Catholic Filipino even to the outline of his sins; Tavera a free-thinking cosmopolite, lived and talked his virtues against the immaturity of his people. There cannot be any spiritual identity between these two: the one, a doctrinaire on tradition in religion; the other, an insurgent against creed and dogma.

In the case of the stricture of Professor Craig, it may work out to be a lovable prejudice in protection of Rizal; a passion of his cult of Filipinism of which the martyred hero only is, in all respects, the supreme deity. Mabini and Rizal are natural, if undesired, intellectual rivals, because both have fathered influencing messages on the nationalist movement here. Admittedly, to suggest that Rizal is a disputant for an honor is a sacrilege under the cult of Professor Craig.

But our primary concern is not that any opinion on Mabini has overreached itself. It is enough for our purpose that such opinions cross, and that they detail out an indubitable conflict. For inevitably that divergence over the public life of Mabini returns us to the thesis that we are

(Continued on page 62)

Navotas and Its Fishing Industry

By JOSÉ T. ENRIQUEZ

LOCATED northwest of the metropolis of the Philippines, its shores washed by the waters of Manila Bay, is the picturesque little town of Navotas, in the province of Rizal. Often confused or identified with the municipality of Malabon of which it was formerly a part, Navotas is little known to the outside world. And yet it is a colorful village with more than one interesting thing to offer to the curious and sympathetic visitor. The celebrated "Bahay Pari," for instance,—so-called because it was a summer resort of the opulent Spanish friars of former days—was built near the beach in Navotas. Made of stone its remains can still be seen today, and visitors to the town seldom fail to see this once famous abode around which is woven many a story and song.

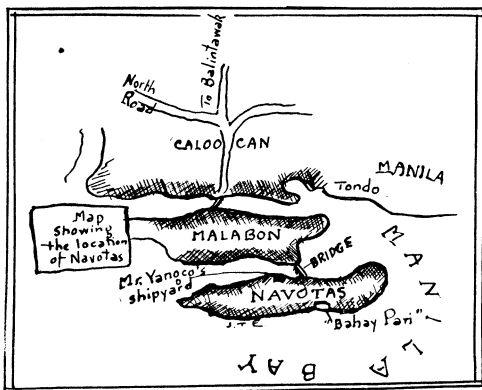
AN INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE

The people of Navotas are a peaceful and industrious lot. In their humble way they have kept pace with the progress of the times. They work in varied industries and occupations. They are fishermen, makers of fish products like *patis* and *bagoong*, sellers of smoked fish and dried fish, traders in bamboo, nipa and fire wood, cigar and cigarette makers, manufacturers of chocolate and candies, and weavers of the jusi cloth known as *habeng Malabon*. The shipyard, Varadero de Yangco, and the Malabon Sugar Company, Inc., are both located in Navotas.

FISHING, THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY

The mainstay of the people, however, is fishing. Of the 16,000 odd inhabitants of the town, no less than 3,000 are said to be engaged in the catching of fish. Truly no story of Navotas or of its people is complete without a description of its most important industry, which in the entire Philippines ranks second only to agriculture.

Many are the methods practised by the people to catch fish. By far the most common is fishing by means of nets. Many different kinds of nets are used, and each has a different name, probably common only in Navotas.

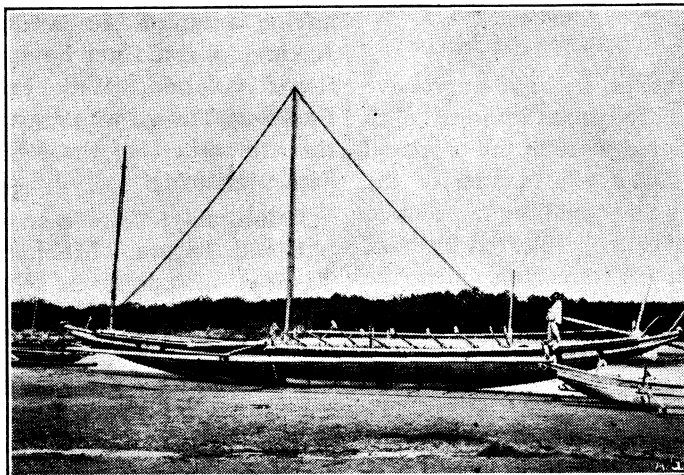


Sketch by the Author

SKETCH MAP OF NAVOTAS AND MALABON

FIFTY MEN FISHING AT NIGHT WITH THE LARGE TALÁCOB NET AND BRINGING IN SEVERAL THOUSAND PESOS WORTH OF FISH

To begin with, there is the so-called *talácob*. Considered as No. 1 among all the *lambats* or nets used, the *talácob* is handled by as many as fifty men sailing in a single boat. The boat, which is longer but narrower and a little lighter than the craft used by Japanese fishermen on Manila Bay, is called in Navotas the *pamandawang malaki*. With its men and fishing paraphernalia the *pamandawang malaki* lifts sail about six o'clock in the afternoon and after scouring the bay all night long casts anchor at dawn of the next day. Fishing with this net is done only during dark moonless nights. From a few hundreds to several thousands of pesos' worth of fish are daily caught by the *talácob*. The usual value of the catch, however, according to the fishermen approached by the writer, is around a thousand pesos. Such fish as the *tamban* and the *hasa-hasa* are caught by this net in commercial quantities.



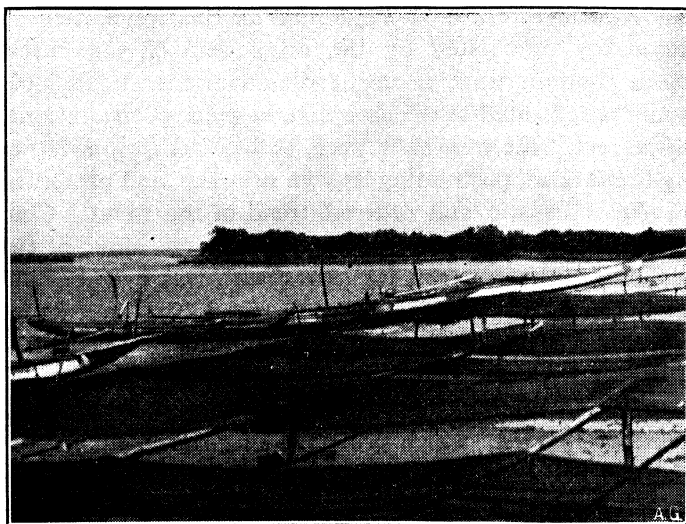
Photograph by the Bureau of Science

A SIXTEEN-OAR FISHING BOAT

FISHING WITH THE PANG-LANGBANG NET IN THE DAYTIME

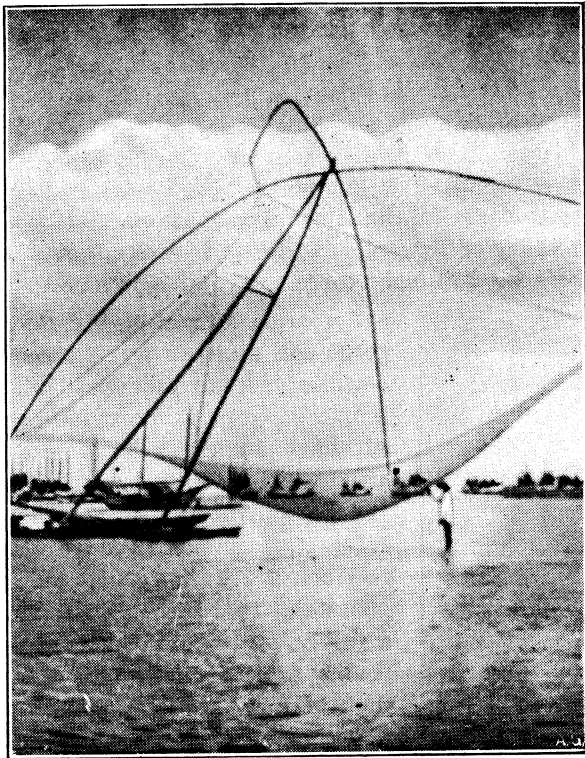
Next in importance among the *lambats* used is the *pang-langbang*, which is worked by from twenty to forty men. So woven that fish like the *kapag* and *kanduli* are caught in it, the *pang-langbang* brings in a catch ranging all the way from less than fifty pesos to seven or eight hundred pesos in value. The boat used is of the type of the *pamandawang malaki*. Fishing with the *pang-langbang* is carried on in the

daytime, the boats sailing out at daybreak and pulling in about two o'clock, in the afternoon. Two boats always remain together during the fishing.



Photograph by John Maynard

THE NAVOTAS BEACH



Photograph by the Bureau of Science
THE SALAMBAO

THE BATING NET

Like the pang-langbang, another type of net, the *bating*, is used only for daylight fishing. This is a big net handled by about thirty men riding in a boat called a *parao*. The sturdy paraos leave their mooring places before dawn—usually between three and four o'clock—and do not come back until about five o'clock in the afternoon. Ordinarily a catch of from one to four hundred pesos' worth of *tunsoy* and *lapad* are brought in by the *bating* daily.

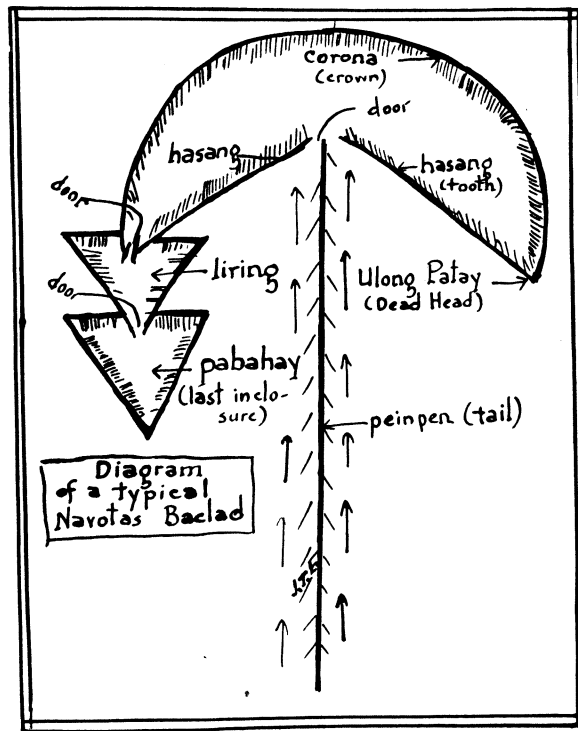
FOURTEEN BOATS TO ONE PANG-TUKOS NET AND LOTS OF NOISE

Another kind of net is the *pang-tukos* which is very effective in catching such fish as *alumahan* and *kabasi*. Whereas in the case of the *talacob* or the *bating* each boat does its own fishing and in the case of the *pang-langbang* two boats aid each other, the fishermen using the *pang-tukos* ride in fourteen boats. Two big boats, each with fifteen men, lead, followed by the other twelve boats or *bancas*, each with a lantern and manned by one or two men. To compare the formation of these fourteen boats with the movements of a brood of chickens closely following on the heels of the mother hen and the father cock is not far-fetched. At a given signal from a leader the men in the twelve boats break into a pandemonium of noise, the purpose being to drive the fish into the *pang-tukos* net which is attached to the two big boats leading. Again and again during the

round trip on the bay the noisy process is repeated till the next morning when, worn out but happy, the doughty men of the sea return home with something like two or three hundred pesos' worth of fish to their credit.

SILENT FISHING WITH THE KANSISI NET

Then there is also the net called the *kansisi*. An average of twenty-four men in one *pamandawan* manage this net. Absolutely no light is used during the fishing and as perfect a silence as possible is maintained. For its prey the *kansisi* has mainly the small *silliñasi*. The catch equals that of the *pang-tukos*.



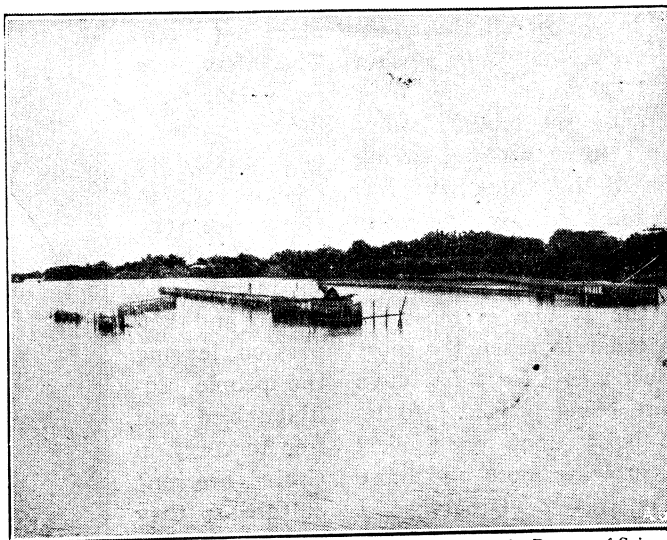
Sketch by the Author
DIAGRAM OF A BACLAD

THE PANG-JOYA NET SONG

Not a little of color clings to the *pang-joya* type of fishing. Work with this net begins at midnight. In each boat are four strong men of powerful voice who, once the net has been spread over the sea, frighten the fish into the *pang-joya* by striking the water with their paddles or poles to the tune of a rousing song: *dang-darangdang—dang-dang—darangdang-d-d-ddd-gggggggg*. By twelve o'clock noon of the next day the *pang-joya* sailing boats are either drawn up on the Tondo shore or anchored in the hallow water at Navotas, loaded with something like forty or fifty pesos' worth of *sap-sap*, and *alacaag*.

THE DALA NET AND DYNAMITE

Another style of net with which Constabulary agents assigned to watch law-breakers of the sea are probably well acquainted, is the *dála*, which is smaller than the



Photograph by the Bureau of Science
A SMALL BACLAD

(Continued on page 52)

Walking Through Ifugao

By CARL N. TAYLOR

Professor of Journalism, University of the Philippines

Photographs by the Author

II

THERE were numerous people on the trail, either traveling singly or in groups of a dozen or more, plodding along with enormous loads on their heads.

They were somewhat smaller than any other natives I had met, but their bodies were beautifully built. To meet an Ifugao warrior on the trail, armed and naked, with the spots of morning sunlight coming down through the trees and mottling his lithe brown body, is to see a perfect creature of the wilderness, as full of rhythms as a panther—and as untamed.

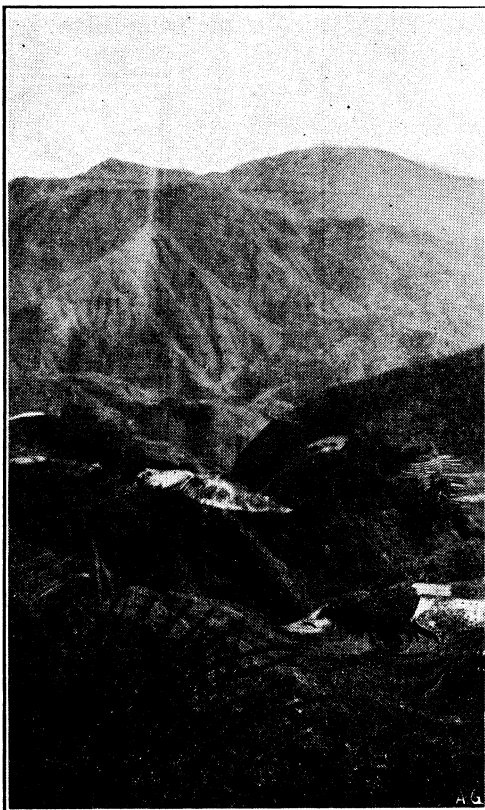
Although they were not sullen, they were more aloof and reserved than the Igorots on the other side of the mountains. In this respect they reminded me of the Navajo Indians. They had a way of looking you straight in the eye—a quality that is rare among Orientals. I liked the Ifugaos at once.

The mountains were higher and steeper than those I had seen earlier in the trip, and the rice terraces extended much further up their sides. Central Ifugao is one of the most thickly populated regions of the earth, notwithstanding the fact that it is a country of perpendicular mountains, so steep that one might search for days without finding a spot of ground where he could build a house without constructing an artificial terrace for the foundation. The valleys are gorges in which roaring streams tear at the walls. There are no alluvial flats where crops may be grown. And so these people have been at work for over two thousand years terracing the mountainsides in their epic struggle for existence.

Mountain terraces are known in almost all the countries of Asia, but no other people have constructed a system comparable to those of Ifugao. There are today over 12,000 miles of stone walls encircling the mountainsides of the tiny sub-province of Ifugao. After walking among them for several days, I am convinced that there never has been such a monument to human toil built any where else in the world. Compared with these terraces, the pyramids of Egypt seem the work of children.

Fortunately for the traveler, the system is most extensive in central Ifugao, and in order to reach the most magnificent portions of it, one must travel for a few days through the outer fringes that are being pushed into the virgin forests. Thus it doesn't burst upon one's view suddenly, but gradually unfolds, growing more and more amazing every time a new range is crossed. Otherwise, I think the human imagination would be unable to comprehend the immensity of it.

After a twenty-five kilometer trek, I descended into a valley so beautiful that I could not pass on. It is known as the valley of Tawang. I decided to stop and spend the afternoon and night there.

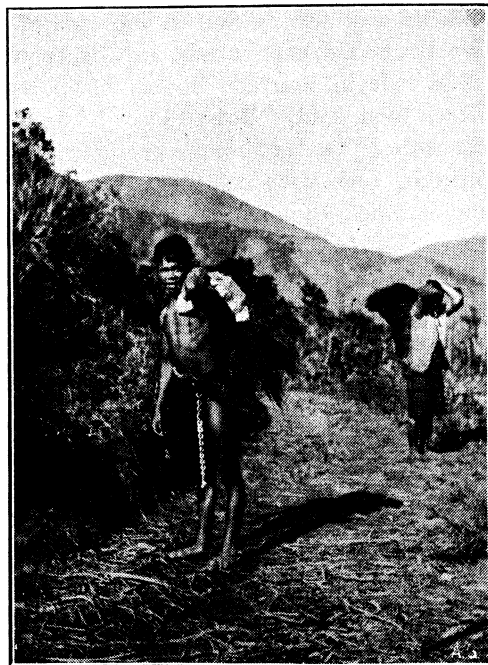


A MOUNTAIN VALLEY
Note the terraced slopes.

A roaring stream dashed down the gorge and plunged over a precipice in a white cascade that was lost in a tangle of tropical forest far beneath. Although I spent a large part of the afternoon in trying to find a way to the bottom of the gorge below the cataract, I finally gave it up as impossible. All around jade-green mountains rose sheer to the sky, with a woolly white cloud on top of each peak. And for half a mile above me the green terraces flaming with blood-red clumps of *dañgla*, the sacred head-plant, rose in giant curving steps that might have been the stairs by which the ancient hero-gods descended from the Sky World to teach mankind the art of warfare and the head hunting rituals.

I stripped off my clothes and bathed in the cold bright water of the stream and then lay for a long time on a tiny spit of sand, gazing up at the hanging gardens above me. As I grew drowsy listening to the splashing of the water and the faint droning of the rice planting songs that floated down on the breeze from the high terraces where the women were at work, I reflected that this country is too

rugged to be called fairy-land, but that it is probably as near to elfland as any place on earth. The inhabitants are sturdy little brown gnomes, and outsiders have no right in their country unless they come to marvel and admire and then pass on, leaving the people undisturbed and free to carry on their ancient culture as they always have done.



IFUGAO MAN AND WOMAN ON THE TRAIL

My cargador had expressed a desire to go home. Quite content to be rid of him, and rather in the mood to spend the next day loafing about Tawang, I paid him and sent him on his way. He had hardly gone out of sight when I regretted letting him go.

A Filipino official had come in from Kiangnan, three days' march to the east, and stopped to ask for news from the outside. As we talked he dropped the information that a great ceremonial dance would be held at Banaue, the capital of Ifugao, beginning the next afternoon and continuing through the night. Banaue was fifty kilometers away, and the trails were not good. It was considered a two-day trip under ordinary circumstances, a convenient stopping place being Hungduan.

Had I been able to start at once, I could have reached Hungduan that day, by traveling an hour or so after dark. But without a cargador that was out of the question; the Ifugaos are glad enough to carry a traveler's baggage, but before they will agree to do so they must have a few hours' time in which to talk the matter over. I knew that it was useless to expect to pick up a man who would be willing to set off at once—things just aren't done that way in Ifugao.

To be so near a dance and yet fail to see it because of the lack of a cargador would spoil the whole trip. I made up my mind to see it even if I had to carry my baggage myself.

At last the officer suggested a way by which it might be possible to reach Banaue in time for the night ceremonies, which, he said, would be the most spectacular. By starting at four o'clock in the morning, I could arrive at Hungduan in time for lunch; then I could push on from there, and with good luck make Banaue shortly after dark. He promised to find a boy who would be ready to start as early as I wished.

Although I didn't like the idea of a fifty kilometer walk in one day, I accepted his proposal. An hour later he informed me that he had found a schoolboy, home on a vacation, who would be glad to carry my pack.

With the prospect of such a strenuous day ahead of me, I spent a quiet afternoon and turned in shortly after dark in order to get as much sleep as possible. It seemed that I had hardly closed my eyes when I was awakened by a ten-year old boy who timidly informed me that it was time for me to get ready to go. I looked at my watch and saw that it was three o'clock.

The boy squatted in the doorway and smoked a cigar much too big for such a small lad while I ate my breakfast and got my things together. When I was ready to start, I asked him if the cargador would be along soon.

"I'm the cargador, sir," he said, hoisting my bed roll upon his head. "The load is very light, sir."

I looked him up and down and suddenly lost hope of reaching Banaue that day. His head came just above my waist as he stood beside me; to expect a child of his

size to walk fifty kilometers seemed preposterous, and to give him a man's load to carry struck me as rank cruelty.

"Look here," I said. "Have you ever carried a load like this so far? Aren't you afraid you'll get tired after an hour or so?"

"I shall not become tired, sir. I have done it many times."

I had already seen enough demonstrations of Ifugao endurance to amaze me, but I was not yet ready to believe that such a small boy could carry a pack bigger than himself for fifty kilometers over mountain trails. There seemed to be nothing to do however, but let him attempt it; for it was too late to look for another cargador.

So, with an uncomfortable feeling that I was being an exploiter of child labor, I motioned for him to lead the way.

"This way is a short-cut, sir," he said, pointing to a rocky path leading straight up the mountain side. Before I could answer, he dived into the shadows and went scrambling up the impossible trail as agile as a monkey.

I think it was the worst path I have ever tried to follow in the dark. Before I had climbed two hundred feet my clothing was soaked with perspiration, and when we finally reached a bit of a plateau five hundred feet above the valley, I dropped down to rest. I was utterly exhausted and my lungs seemed afire. But the boy upon whom I had wasted so much pity did not deign to set his burden down! I do not believe he was even breathing heavily. After that I made up my mind not to be surprised at anything while in Ifugao!

After an hour or so the sun came up. Above us were the high peaks with the terraces creeping up their sides and below were thick white clouds through which the roar of the streams came up faintly. When the clouds broke and began to roll down the valleys we could see the green terraces below. Already the women were out in the paddies, bending at their tasks.

As I plodded along above the clouds, with the bright green of the young rice flashing where the sun broke through upon it, and the red clumps of dañgla flaming along the walls, I could not escape the feeling that here, perhaps alone of all places in the world, man's efforts have actually resulted in an improvement upon the face of nature.

There is no ugliness in the Ifugao landscape. Weeds are not allowed to grow there because the land is too valuable for such waste. The terracing has given the mountain slopes a symmetry that never could have existed in nature; everywhere the hillsides are green and growing—even the stone terrace walls after a few months become covered with mosses and dripping ferns.

It is a landscape softened with age. Everything seems immensely old. The gray-green walls, the brown, thatched huts, the little thatched bridges over the gorges,



MY DIMINUTIVE CARGADOR
This picture was taken above the clouds.

(Continued on page 44)

EDITORIALS

The Hoover administration has definitely voiced its attitude on Philippine independence in a letter dated May 17, from Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley to Senator Hiram Bingham, Chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions. He said, in part:

"There should be no diminution of American control brought about while the responsibility incident to American sovereignty in the Philippine Islands is continued. It would not be expeditious and it would be hazardous to attempt to anticipate further developments by fixing any future date for ultimate independence. . . . Examination of the records leads to the conclusion that no commitment, legal or moral, exists as regards imminent independence for the Philippine Islands or independence within any specific period of years. And there is no commitment, legal or moral, as regards ultimate independence. No commitment regarding ultimate independence has been found which appears to be more binding than the correlative obligation of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands until the trust which has been assumed in behalf of the Filipino people as a whole can honorably be terminated. There can be no such termination until the people of the Philippine Islands are adequately prepared to fully assume the responsibilities of complete independence. The preamble of the Jones Law makes it clear that Congress meant the Philippines to rely upon their own stability and not upon the stability of the United States. . . . I believe that to continue in force the present organic act without substantial modification is to follow a course best suited to the original objectives and one most likely to better the condition of the people of the Philippine Islands. Meanwhile the Filipino people should center their attention on dealing constructively with their problems instead of upon futile recurrence of appeals for independence. Appeals for their independence in advance of their readiness for it can not help but be futile. I suggest some concrete objectives in dealing with the so-called Filipino problem. They are: 1, Definite relief from United States responsibility to holders of obligations incurred by the Philippine Islands in accumulating a public debt; 2, Presentation of satisfactory evidence that the Philippine government can meet the necessary costs of operation under independence; 3, Public evidence that the Philippine Islands have succeeded in establishing a common language; 4, Evidence that an independent government of the Philippine Islands would be prepared to maintain itself against undermining domestic and foreign influences. These are all objectives which the Filipino people might well seek to attain before continuing their appeals for independence. When they have attained these objectives, which they have not as yet, the government of the United States can consider that honorably it can terminate responsibility of sovereignty over the Philippine Islands".

This very definite pronouncement will please most American and foreign inhabitants of the Philippines and many Filipinos who believe they have a stake in the country which the unsettled conditions which would follow a grant of independence would affect, and who have been made uneasy by the various independence bills that have been introduced

into Congress. It will also set at rest the fears of the more idealistic who realize the truth of the statement that too early a grant of independence would be hazardous. It will disappoint many others of a more reckless type who have taken the various independence bills with more seriousness than was warranted.

The pronouncement does not come as a surprise to those who are capable of looking beneath the surface of things, which includes some of our leading political leaders, who, however, have continued to capitalize the patriotic and emotional sentiments of the people for their own purposes. Only Senator Osmeña has made some effort to prepare the people for such a cold bath as has now been administered.

The Hurley letter has been criticized as lacking logic, and, as it has been published by the newspapers, one or two sentences seem to conflict with each other when taken separately. For instance, Secretary Hurley declares in one sentence that "there is no commitment, legal or moral, as regards ultimate independence", but in the next sentence he states, "no commitment regarding ultimate independence has been found *which appears to be more binding* than the correlative obligation of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands. . ." This last sentence implies that commitments have been found which, however, are less binding than the present responsibilities of the sovereign power. The Secretary, too, does not ignore the preamble to the Jones Act, and even refers to it, but states that the required condition of stability has not been "fulfilled". He does not state anywhere that the United States will not or should not grant independence when the Filipino people are "adequately prepared to fully assume the responsibilities of complete independence", at which time the United States "can consider that honorably it can terminate its responsibility of sovereignty over the Philippine Islands". The letter is very clear, however, on the point that present appeals for independence are "futile", and that the Filipino people should "center their attention on dealing constructively with their problems".

This, at least, is excellent advice, and the writer must say that he greatly prefers the tone of the letter of the Secretary of War, brusque as it is, to the hypocritical sentiments and the indifferent and irresponsible attitudes of the spokesmen in Congress of the American beet-sugar and oleomargarine interests.

No pronouncement, now or in the future, of any Washington administration, can cast down those who have a true faith in the Philippines and its people. It is sometimes said that every additional year of American sovereignty over the Philippines makes independence so much more difficult, and that every new American dollar invested here is another nail in the coffin of freedom. But exactly the reverse is the truth. The longer America will lend its protection to us, and the more American capital can be brought here to assist in economic development, the stronger the country will become, and the more capable it will be in the end of demanding and securing independence and afterward maintaining itself as an independent unit in the commonwealth of nations.

The recent battle between the Constabulary and certain Moro chieftains in Lanao, and the possibility of further armed conflicts between agents of the government and some Moro recalcitrants are forcing public opinion to take heed of an old national problem—the assimilation of the Moros into our national social, economic, and political life.

Much has been accomplished in this direction in the past, but much more remains to be done. The recent happenings in Lanao are timely warnings to those who guide public affairs in the Philippines.

The incident points to the necessity of reviving an old policy which has in late years been disregarded. I refer to the Filipinization of the administration of the Moro provinces. And by Filipinization is meant not alone the placing of Christian Filipinos in responsible positions but the preparation of Mohammedan Filipinos and their appointment to responsible positions in their government.

In connection with this policy special value should be attached to the opinion of Governor Frank W. Carpenter under whose administration of Mindanao and Sulu much was done toward the assimilation of the Moros into the national body politic. In Governor Forbes' new book "The Philippine Islands", we find the following note:

"Governor Carpenter, after many years' experience with both American and Filipino personnel, preferred the American-trained Filipino officers for provincial administration and as Constabulary station commanders, because of the difficulty of retaining high-class Americans who have a competent knowledge of local dialects and customs."

After referring to the difficulties of retaining qualified Americans in the public service, the note adds: "On the other hand, there is available for training a practically unlimited supply of young Filipinos and a large number of more mature age who were trained under Americans. The Filipino either knows or readily acquires proficiency in dialect and customs, is accustomed to the climatic and food conditions, and is more amenable to supervisory direction. Also, the replacement of the unfit Filipino is easier and involves less economic loss than in the case of the American."

In harmony with the general American policy in the Philippines, any far-sighted and permanent plan for Moro administration must incorporate the ideas of Governor Carpenter on the utilization of trained and experienced Filipinos.

Furthermore, Moro social assimilation demands that renewed attention be given to the training of Moro leaders by the extension to them of the pensionado system. There must be a systematic effort on the part of the government to train Moros endowed with qualities for leadership. The new Moro leadership must be nurtured in the cultural environment where the rest of Philippine leadership has been and is being developed. Instead of Borneo and Singapore, the new Moro leadership should look to Manila and America as their training ground.

Those who guide the destinies of the Philippine government should do well to pay more attention to the Moro problem.

CONRADO BENITEZ.

Judging by excerpts from it published in the newspapers, the report of Dr. Charles A. Prosser on the vocational and agricultural phases of our public school system, written after four or five months of intensive investigation, is well worth careful study on the part of our educational leaders. Dr. Prosser, director of the famous Dunwoody Institute, and an expert in vocational education, was engaged by Vice-Governor Gilmore to make this study, and his words carry weight.

A certain section of the press, however, has made much of one of Dr. Prosser's points with which many will be unable to agree. He criticizes the "dominance" of the University of the Philippines in practically prescribing the curriculum of the high schools of the country, and advocates that the high schools be "emancipated" from this influence, inasmuch as only a very small percentage of high school students ever enter the University.

It seems clear that the University of the Philippines, as a university, and therefore a center, or presumably the center for general cultural and professional training, is and must remain an academic institution. The University can not be compelled to accept students who have received only a vocational or agricultural training. The policy of making the instruction in our high schools more practical in nature, would be one thing, and might be accepted, but compelling the University to interlock with such a system, would be another; it would, in fact, be an impossibility.

The answer to the problem no doubt would be to continue the general university preparatory courses in the high schools for those planning to go to the university later, and to build up somewhat different curricula for those who do not wish to prepare themselves for courses in the liberal arts, medicine, law, engineering, advanced work in agriculture, music, art, dentistry, pharmacy, etc.

One thing, however, should not be overlooked, and that is that many employers prefer young people of general high school training to, for instance, office workers who are ignorant of almost everything except a little typing or bookkeeping. Work in an office or factory is not generally very complicated, and such specific knowledge and skills as are required are usually easily "picked up". Matters in the skilled trades stand somewhat differently, but the labor "market" would quickly be glutted with carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, etc., were the schools to produce them in great numbers. There is, therefore, such a thing as pushing a narrow type of vocational education too far, even if higher education is not contemplated. The writer understands that Dr. Prosser himself points this out in his report.

There is unfortunately a strong tendency in the Philippines to blame the public schools for conditions that are not at all of their creation. There is much talk of the schools producing "misfits", young people with some education or even with university degrees for whom there is no place commensurate with their training. This is a tragedy, but it can not be laid to the schools. It is the function of the schools to educate. It is the function of society at large to put the young people who have finished their schooling to work. If it does not or can not, the fault lies with the directing government, with the business element, the banks, the press—in short, with the people of the country as a whole, not the schools. The schools in train-

ing these young people are doing their part. Because the vigor and industry and ambition of these young people is being wasted, are the schools to stop functioning? Are the schools to fail in their first duty and turn out only young people so stunted in ability and ambition as to be fit for only the lowest forms of labor when, already, there are too many of their elders with earning capacities of truly miserable proportions? We don't need schools to train laborers. We need schools to train intelligent citizens who can adapt themselves to our modern machine civilization, who can run tractors and steam-saws, lay out roads, construct buildings, heal sickness, plead legal rights. There can be no true economic development in a country in which the population is made up largely of peons and day-laborers, as Dr. Prosser knows, but not, it seems, some of his commentators.

Now that the hot season is again upon us, the newspapers are again publishing articles about the unfortunates cooped up within the high walls of Bilibid Prison. Bilibid Prison being overcome by the heat, in spite of all the prison authorities can do by such measures as the frequent sprinkling of the yards, etc. Prison life is abominable enough without the torture of suffocation. A sentence of imprisonment for the infraction of some law should not entail death from heat exhaustion any more than death from such a disease as "prisoners' consumption". The men and women, and even children, in "our" famous prison are, like prisoners everywhere, utterly helpless in the face of prison conditions. They can not even protest.

When the hot weather comes, we, outside of prison "by the grace of God", have a number of recourses. But prisoners can not spend their week-ends out of town, they can not go for a stroll in the cool of the evening, they can not even sit in front of a window. They can not buy themselves a cooling drink, they can not regulate their diet, they can not alter their clothing.

Time and again the suggestion has been made that the insular prison be moved outside the city limits and that more commodious facilities be provided, but nothing has been done about it. Several thousand men and women live among us crowded in a rhomboid of thirty-foot concrete walls where not the breath of a breeze can enter, not even through the narrow gate between the two ugly towers with their toad-stool roofs.

Society, by incarcerating men, makes itself responsible for them, but, ordinarily, a prison sentence renders a man even more unfit for life in society than he may have been before he was thrown behind iron bars like a wild animal. Succeeding generations will undoubtedly wonder at the stupidity and barbarity of our ways of dealing with those who have broken the law through some unfortunate series of what amount to accidents or through being in some way unadjusted to social life.

While on the subject, the question may be raised why tourists are invariably taken to witness the retreat at Bilibid, which means looking down from a high platform upon long rows of unhappy men marching to music between their cages with armed guards patrolling the walls above them. Certainly Manila has pleasanter and more civilized sights to offer to visitors.

According to the newspapers, the newly appointed members of the moving pictures censorship board, upon the suggestion of one of the lady members, **The Oaths of Our Censors** repaired to the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and solemnly took an "oath of office". This, no doubt, will fill observers with unease, for in these times we can only tolerate a censorship if it does not take itself too seriously.

The movement, since the Middle Ages, has been definitely away from censorship. In the sixteenth century, for instance, all printing presses had to be registered, and private printing was for a time rendered increasingly difficult. In England, a member of Parliament, who spoke against this censorship, was sent to jail for two years. The theater, too, was under a strict censorship. It went so far that a lover could not call his mistress an angel because that was considered profanity. Books continued to be censored until recently, and even today, Brahmins, like those of Boston, have put books by Ludwig, Hardy, Kipling, Wells, Shaw, Dreiser, Lewis, and Cabell on the proscribed list.

Punch some years ago published a dialogue, of which the following is a part, between the censor and a miner, the latter being supposed to be in the position of a dramatist or author:

Censor: Two guineas.
Miner (forking out): What's this for?
Censor: For telling you whether I approve of your coal or not.
Miner: And do you approve of it?
Censor: I do not.
Miner: Well, what's the matter with my coal?
Censor: I am not obliged to give any reason for my decision.
Miner: Then I shall appeal.
Censor: You speak as if you had the rights of a murderer. There is no appeal from my decision.

Lord Chesterfield once said: "If poets and players are to be restrained, let them be restrained, as other subjects are, by the known laws of their country; if they offend, let them be tried as every Englishman ought to be, by God and their country. Let us not subject them to the arbitrary will and pleasure of any one man."

There is only one field today in which censorship is still more or less tolerated—the field of moving pictures, and it is probably inevitable that any new means of expression should arouse some suspicion and fear. However, the moving picture is, or is rapidly becoming, as much a form of art as any of the older ones, and we need only refer to Shakespeare's phrase, "art made tongue-tied by authority".

H. M. Paul, in his book, "Literary Ethics", refers to another evil in connection with censorship—accepted in one field, it tends to enter other fields. He says: "During the War the public came to consider censorship inevitable, as perhaps it was; but its convenience as a weapon in the hands of the authorities for the suppression of any views of which they disapprove, constitutes a danger which is not yet sufficiently grasped."

So, if we must have a board of movie censors, let them follow the example of the great Milton, who, the author of the noble *Areopagitica*, the world's great classic against censorship, and, by the way, itself an unlicensed book, when he was appointed Foreign Secretary and it became one of his duties to examine papers and pamphlets to see if they contained seditious matter, greatly mitigated the severity of the existing practice and practically ignored the laws covering the licensing of books.



WHO IS TO BLAME?

The public can not confess to a feeble feeble-mindedness than the censors themselves, so let them be satisfied with seeing gratis what other people have to pay to see, and not take their duties, or are they pleasures? too seriously. They would, no doubt, find a recent book, "To the Pure—A Study of Obscenity and the Censor", by M. L. Ernst and W. Seagle, of greater help than oaths of office, no matter how often and how vehemently repeated.

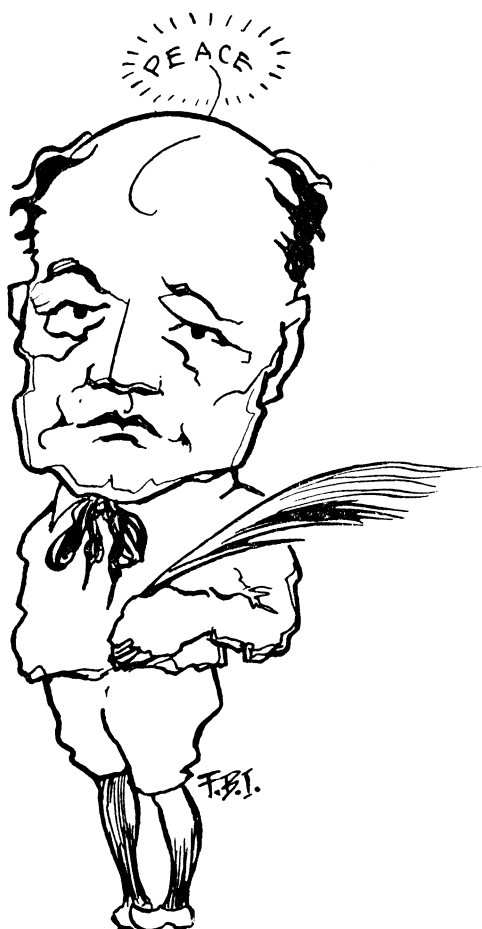
In view of the failure of the University of the Philippines to retain the services of Dr. Alexander Lippay as head of the Conservatory of Music, the decision on the part of a number of public-spirited citizens to attempt to keep him here as director of a private school of music especially organized with that in view, is to be highly commended. The institution is to be known as the Academy of Music of Manila, and will operate both junior and senior departments. Teachers' certificates and artists' diplomas will be issued upon completion of the various courses. A strong faculty, in part foreign, is being brought together, and there can be no doubt that, under Director Lippay's leadership, the Academy will become an

important factor in the musical life of the Philippines. The school has been organized under the laws covering non-profit-paying corporations, and inasmuch as it is desirable that the tuition fees be kept as low as possible, it would be a fine thing if some wealthy patron of the arts would settle an endowment upon the school.

It is not necessary to descant here upon the importance of music in a community. It is enough to state that no city can consider itself truly a metropolis where the arts, and especially music, are not diligently cultivated. There are many great services the wealthy could render to this country. Some of these, like the building of roads and the establishment of public schools and hospitals, are being fairly well attended to by the Government; others, like the development of agricultural, manufacturing, and trading projects, are being developed by private capital with an eye to profit; but there are a number of other important social enterprises, of less immediate, practical importance, which are not adequately looked after either by the Government or by private agencies—among them scientific research and the development of the fine arts. A wealthy patron could therefore render no greater service to this country than to devote some of his money to the advancement of such interests.

Halo-Halo

By MAPAGBIRO



PALMA

THERE was an old President Palma,
Who was oft in demand as a charmer,
To soften a quarrel
And point out a moral
Till Faculty members grew calmer!

When the seat of our national culture
Is prey to the Politics' Vulture,
He must clean up the ravage
Of pettiness savage,
And provide a befitting sepulture.

As defender of youthful precocity,
Its thinking to urge and to cosset, he
Stands up for its jazzing
'Gainst vigorous razzing
From conservatives' sad animosity.

He encourages art histrionic,
Thinks drama a valuable tonic,
And though he is fifty
Stays jaunty and nifty,—
His Youth has become almost chronic!

WORDS FROM THE WISE

IF you want to be happy, healthy, and wise,
Listen to what the *Proverbs* advise!
They are the Pearls of Wisdom cast
From all Experience taught in the Past.
Follow their Counsel all the time,
Whether it's reason or only rhyme,
And when you've followed them every one,
Pass them on to your grandpa's son!

Absence makes the heart grow fonder,
Out of sight and out of mind.
'Tis Love that makes the world go round,
So Love is foolish, Love is blind!

Marry in haste, repent at leisure,—
No place quite like home, you know!
Money is the root of evil,
Money makes the mare to go.

He who hesitates is lost,
Therefore look before you leap.
Take the wild bull by the horns,
Before you run, you learn to creep!

Only the brave deserve the fair,
Never play with sharp-edged tools!
Youth is rash, and nothing knows,
No fools are great as olden fools!

Honesty as policy
The best has always paid.
So all is fair in love and war,
Tricks you'll find in every trade!

Never do evil that good may come—
The end will justify the means.
Nothing venture, nothing have,
Count the chickens, spill the beans!

Too many cooks will spoil the broth,
Many hands will make light work.
Silver linings deck each cloud,
In every rose the cankers lurk.

Wonders never cease, and so
Nothing's new beneath the sun.
He laughs the best who laughs the last,
Well begun is half-way done!

Everything comes to him who waits,
While the sun shines, make your hay.
Happy-go-lucky be your style,
Save your pence for the rainy day!

Beauty is a joy for ever,
Though it only goes skin-deep.
Fortune favours fools, and thus
As you sow, you surely reap!

Dead men tell no tales, they say,
Though murder will out, it's true.
So trust in God, all will be well,
And learn to paddle your own canoe!

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED

Juan: "Say, why isn't Conrado sweet on Rosita any more? He won't have anything to do with her now. Yet he simply adored her and always called her the very 'light of his life'."

Jose: Well, she was, until she *went out*—with other fellows!

WE KNOW HIM WELL

"I'm kind 'o worried about that boy o' mine," said Farmer Cornloss. "He's one of those young fellows that's too smart to take advice and not quite smart enough to think it up for themselves."

—*Washington Star*.

VETERAN DECOY

A minister, substituting for a friend in a remote country parish, was greatly surprized on observing the old verger, who had been collecting the offertory, quietly abstract a fifty-cent piece before presenting the plate at the altar rail. After service he called the old man into the vestry and told him with some emotion that his crime had been discovered. The old verger looked puzzled for a moment. Then a sudden light dawned on him. "Why, Sir, you don't mean that old half-dollar of mine? I've led off with that for the last fifteen years!"—*American Mutual Magazine*.

Over Ireland's Half-Door

A Glimpse Into the Political and Literary Situation in Present-Day Ireland

By KATE PARKER VINSON

*"Oh, M'anam le Dhea, but there it is!
the dawn on the Hills of Ireland!
God's angels liftin' the night's black veil,
from the fair, sweet face of my Sireland!
Oh Ireland, isn't it grand you look
like a bride in her rich adornin'!
With all the pent-up love o' my soul
I bid you the Top o' the Morning."*

DAWN on the hills of Ireland! Dawn of a new day in its biggest and most glorious morning. For God's angels, those invincible men of Ireland are liftin' the night's black veil of oppression from the fair sweet face of their Sireland.

Gone are the absentee landlords, the British police, gone the King's Court, gone his Majesty's head from the stamps, his approved seal on the coins, and in its place the fox, the falcon, the greyhound, the hare, and the horse. Gone the King's representative from Dublin Castle!

Today there is an Ireland governed by Irishmen. Its name since 1922 has been The Irish Free State. All sections of Ireland have attained self-government in one form or another. The three-fourths of Ireland, known as the Irish Free State, has almost complete national independence. Its parliament, the Dail Eiren, has amplest legislative and executive power. It imposes and collects taxes and levies protective tariffs against the world. It has established its own currency. It is a member of the League of Nations and sends its ambassadors to foreign states.

William T. Cosgrave is President and since 1922 has handled almost beyond praise the well-nigh overwhelming difficulties of the position. He was nobly assisted by Kevin O'Higgins who was his Vice-President and Minister of Justice. This young leader, brilliant, attractive, rigidly honest, careless of popularity, relentless when occasion demanded, gifted with unusual executive ability, was the strongest individual factor in the Dail and, single-handed, organized the civic guards, the Metropolitan Police, and did more than any other in reorganizing the courts and putting the finances of the disrupted country into shape. He was looked to as the next President, but, as you remember only too well, he was assassinated on the first Sunday in July, 1928, as he returned from church.

'Tis but another bit of history repeating itself. Ireland, in her dire need, has had sons rise to the occasion only to lose them in the hour of their great usefulness. Arthur Griffeth and Michael Collins who wrested from England the treaty by which the Irish Free State was established in the British Commonwealth of Nations with the status of a self-governing dominion—these two, one the President of the Provisional Régime, the other the Premier—were lost to Ireland that same year within ten days of each other, Griffeth by disease (influenza) and Collins slain by Republican troops in ambush.

No wonder Ireland is symbolized as The Poor Old Woman and she keening over her sons!

Since Ireland is Irish and for a thousand years has been "agin the government", of course all of her sons couldn't agree on what kind of government would be best. And a small fourth, composed of the six counties of Ulster, and known as Northern Ireland, has a different kind of Home

Rule. It is not a dominion. Its parliament is subordinate and not sovereign. Its affairs are wholly domestic. It doesn't collect its own taxes but comes under the British budget. Its postal, telephone, and telegraph service is still British. As far as foreign policy is concerned, Ulster is essentially a part of the British unit and her representatives abroad are British.

But no matter in which of the thirty-two counties of Ireland an Irishman lives, he now has an effective voice in shaping his own national destiny.

So Ireland's long and bitter struggle for self-government is History's unparalleled instance of the dominance of Spirit over Body. Though they have been subjected, they have never been subdued; though they have been defeated, they have been unconquered! Many times, that material welfare and physical comfort so grievously needed might have been bought by the surrender of her principles, but the bargain was never struck. She fought and worked and won!

Lo, the Poor Old Woman wearily walking a-down the stony way is now a Young Girl, and she with the tread of a Queen!

So much for the Political situation.

Let us now glimpse the Literary Renaissance.

Literature, reflecting as it does the material, the social, the political, the spiritual changes of a people, is the most tremendous factor in the development of a nation. It does five definite things for every country.

I. Literature fixes the language. Language is a sign and symbol of nationality, and the masterpieces of a nation's literature must be written in the tongue of its people. For this reason a mighty movement to reestablish the Gaelic, the language of ancient Ireland, has gotten well under way under the leadership of scholarly Dr. Douglas Hyde. It is the "mother of Literatures" and a language to be proud of. Students have dug into the archives and rescued from oblivion the history and literature of that ancient Ireland which from the fifth through the ninth century was the guardian and torch-bearer of European civilization. From Ireland went teachers to all parts of the continent lighting the lamps of art and culture. Their burning desire is to make this culture live again in the songs and stories of writers instead of slowly dying with the folk-tales of the peasantry; to blot out the cheap, coarse impression the world has of the Irishman gotten from obtuse jokes of the British stage where guffaw followed his every appearance;—and to awaken in Ireland a sense of nationality whose patriotism is rooted in the rich soil of Gaelic tradition rather than fierce and petty political nationalism. These motives underlie the new old-language movements and explain the Irish Literary Renaissance.

II. Literature reveals and interprets the physical background of a people. Its setting must give local color. As you read Irish literature you see a land of stony mountain and barren moor, lovely lake and lonely bog. You see a small thatched cottage perched on the cold shoulder of a rude hill. You see a great fire-place where the peat, cut by hard labor from the black bog, burns. There the mother

cooks the pot of oaten stirabout and roasts potatoes in their jackets. There at eventide when the trials of a hard day are over you see old and young gather within the cheery glow of the blazing turf and listen to the marvelous, endless tales of the Shenachie (the story-teller).

You see with equal vividness beautiful Killarney and the "winding Banks of Erne."

Patriotism is wrapped up in the soil of some special spot of earth that is forever homeland, and the writers of the Irish Renaissance have in nowise failed to portray the physical background of their country.

III. Literature reveals and interprets great national events. Invasions, battles, crises, epoch-making occasions are by the creative imagination made to exist forever. The whole realm of Irish literature teems with illustrations too obvious to need mention.

IV. Literature reveals and interprets great personalities—real or imaginary. Take Ulysses out of Greek literature, King Arthur and his Round Table out of English, Sir Roland out of French—to mention a few imaginary personalities—and a yawning gap is made, to say nothing of the real Alexander, Wellington, and Napoleon. Ireland has a mythology as authentic as that of Greece or Rome, and James Stevens in his "Irish Fairy Tales" has gone to the fountainhead of Gaelic tradition and he retells the bardic legends of Fionn, Tuan MacCairill Mongan, and the rest of the Fionn Cycle with the same assurance one tells of the Gods on High Olympus. The rhythm of his prose, the delight of his diction, and the grotesqueness of his humor make this a volume of unsurpassed charm. Moreover it is an "Open Sesame" to young writers as a source of material.

To turn to more familiar personalities there is St. Patrick, and Bridget, and Kathleen Ma Vourneen, and the very real Sir John Moore, Terence Mac Swiney, and Sean Mac Dermott to illustrate how the heroes of a nation are immortalized in their literature.

V. And the last great thing that literature does is to reveal and interpret national ideals and traditions. Different peoples have different and dominant characteristics, and one great service of literature is to interpret and crystallize those outstanding characteristics and attitudes.

Can you read Greek literature without catching their love of culture, art, beauty? Or Jewish without feeling their righteousness and abhorrence of sin? Or French and not be charmed by their chivalry, and honor, and love of freedom? Or English and fail to recognize their deliberate progressive attitude towards liberty? Or American and not feel their spirit of democracy? Or Irish without thrilling with their love of beauty, which, though denied in the material world, has found abundant expression in Fairy and Fancy? Her God-given humor—that jewel in the head of the toad—and her unconquerable soul?

To put much into the proverbial nut-shell, there are three writers who have contributed the three distinctive ideas of the Literary Renaissance.

I. Dr. Douglas Hyde and his idea of the necessary return to the old national language. Through his efforts Gaelic has become the language of the Court, is taught in every school at least one hour a day, and many poems, folk-tales, and folk-plays have been written in it.

II. William Butler Yeats and his intellectual attitude, fostering the belief that culture is personal and aristocratic. Because of his keen intellect, his artistic ability, and his

versatility, he has, through his poetry, drama, and prose, become the biggest figure on the literary horizon of Ireland today. His greatest single contribution to Ireland, and for that matter world literature, was his idea of a national theater where in the quickest and happiest way the masses could be reached by finer things. This found worthy realization in the Abbey Theater and its folk-drama of which more will be said later.

III. George W. Russell, whose pen name is "A. E.," has contributed mysticism to modern Irish writings. Though in real life he is the most practical of men, editing each week a farm journal urging rotation of crops, coöperative marketing, intensive agriculture, etc., he is the great mystic of contemporary Irish literature! His idea, voiced in a myriad different and beautiful ways, is that men are Heaven-dwellers, temporarily astray and involved in circumstances out of which they are creating a new empire of the spirit. His philosophy is found in this verse of his on the modern martyr, Terence Mac Swiney:

"See, though the oil be low, more purely still and higher,
The flame burns in the body's lamp! The watchers still
Gaze with unseeing eyes while the Prometheans will,
The Uncreated Light, the Everlasting Fire,
Sustains itself against the torturer's desire
Even as the fabled Titan chained upon the hill.
Burn on, shine on, thou Immortality, until
We, too, have lit our lamps at the funereal pyre;
Till we, too, can be noble, unshaken, undismayed:
Till we, too, can burn with the holy flame and know
There is *that* within us can triumph over pain,
And go to death, alone, slowly and unafraid.
The candles of God are already burning row on row;
Farewell, Light-bringer, fly to thy Heaven again!"

Another poem, this by John P. Curran, shows a familiar phase of Irish philosophy, and is chosen because it shows a return to the Gaelic poetic form and rivals in the beauty of rhythm and sound the famous poems of Poe:

"Let us be merry before we go,
If sadly thinking, with spirits sinking,
Could, more than drinking, my cares compose,
A cure from sorrow from sighs I'd borrow,
And hope tomorrow would end my woes.
But as in wailing there's nought availing,
And death unfailing will strike the blow,
Then for that reason, and for a season,
Let us be merry before we go.

To joy a stranger, a wayworn ranger,
On every danger my course I've run;
Now hope all ending, and death befriending,
His last aid lending, my cares are done.
No more a rover, or hapless lover,
My griefs are over—my glass runs low;
Then for that reason, and for a season,
Let us be merry before we go!"

The naïveté, the subtlety, the elusiveness, the artistic avoidance of the obvious and the commonplace, and the delight in the half-said thing, are the traits that make Irish literature national and distinctive. Poetry and drama are by their natures best adapted to express such traits, and with fairy, folk-lore, and tradition furnishing a vast deal of the subject matter, it is reasonable to expect a predominance of poetry and drama in the literary awakening. With the above examples of the charming work of the Irish poets let us hasten on to that most familiar and most popular achievement of the Literary Renaissance—the Abbey Theater.

Yeats thought of it. He wanted to do for Ireland what Ibsen had done for Norway. He wanted to give Ireland

(Continued on page 42)

Bringing a Wild Tribe Under Government Control

MAJOR WILFRID TURNBULL

Author of "The Dumagats of Northeast Luzon", "Among the Ilongots Twenty Years Ago", Etc.

II

THE WORK OF "TAMING"

THE children were a source of much entertainment, and they as well as the older Dumagats were "tamed" to a considerable extent by the phonograph. After getting to know them, a municipal Government was formed among the older children, each holding some office, and when the writer was there these kids "ran" the town. This was of great interest to young and old, and in after years, when these children had become old married people, one often heard one of them addressed by the title of the office formerly held. They all wanted to learn to read and write, and asked for a school.

But it was not all smooth sailing and there were several breaks in the harmony. A young couple having complied with the usages of custom were to be married, when opportunity offered the man—from a tamer group—a trip down the coast as one of the crew of a *parao*. For some reason the boat had to tie up at Infanta and, being without money for the passage home on the steamer, the Dumagat joined some Itas and started on foot. Falling under the spell of a young widow he tarried with her for nearly a year and upon arriving at Dinaluñgan, rumor having gone ahead, his intended would have nothing to do with him. So, after a long and fruitless siege in which the would-be father-in-law did his best, the young man demanded the return of his presents—among these people the *dot* is furnished by the man. The father of the girl denied the validity of the claim as he was willing that the couple marry, but the young lady held out and finally the case was left to the decision of the writer who, with the assistance of all the old women, ruled that the presents be returned, there being no precedent of a Dumagat being so unfaithful prior to marriage. This decision, although according to Dumagat law, so enraged the old man who had to foot the bill that he was very outspoken against the *Gobierno*. He asked, "Why in h... this change in some of our customs if the old law is to rule in this case?" This gentlemen later asked that he be recommended for appointment as the local justice of the peace, and this being inadvisable, he did his best to cause trouble. Afterwards, being allowed to furnish labor when it was needed he brought in his younger relations and, after they had been paid, collected most of their wages. He then became a staunch supporter of the new régime and there was never any labor shortage.

On another occasion the Dumagat man and wife from another group, acting as the writer's banca crew, were

overheard or suspected of giving away ancient history in regard to some of the misdeeds of the Dinaluñgan group and were jumped by some of these people. Bloodshed was averted by the writer's ability to lie.

As similar work was being carried on among the Ilongots with nothing but banca transportation for a fifty-mile sea trip and without anyone to leave in charge of the Dumagats, little supervision could be given them. However, the change in mode of life having been voluntary, the people were satisfied; they were law-abiding and, although there was some slight lapse from the drudgery of farming, conditions were satisfactory.

In order to get control of the various groups—impracticable so long as they were scattered—the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Dean C. Worcester, issued an order obliging the Dumagats to take up residence on a certain tract of land which was later to be set aside by the Government as a reservation for the tribe. Mr. Worcester told the writer that with the Du-



DUMAGAT FISHING CAMP ON THE SEA SHORE NEAR CALABGAN, 1915.

magat class of wild tribe he did not have much confidence in the ultimate success of the project and that success would depend too much on the man in charge, but something had to be done with the people and the situation at Dinaluñgan made the proposed concentration well worth trying out. During the rest of Mr. Worcester's tenure of office, until the political upset of 1913, great latitude was allowed in the conduct of the settlement and all possible means were provided to make a success of the experiment.

The two main and immediate objects of the work were to bring the Dumagats under control—by attraction if possible—and to show them the advantages of the new over the old way of living by giving them something better than they had. It was not the intention to divorce them from the peaceful pursuits of hunting and fishing or from their life in the forest, but to put a stop to the taking of human life in compliance with tribal custom, by providing a new and steady source of food supply, by bringing them under hygienic conditions, and by educating their children to gradually make citizens of those susceptible to such influences. Not much could be expected of the adults, but they would become law-abiding, at least, if only from fear. No definite plans could be laid down, and a policy of following the path of least resistance was carried out until such time that the advantages of the new mode of life had been well demonstrated, when firmer methods were taken with those refusing to accept it.

The Dumagats chose the site at Calabgan on the west shore of Kasiguran Sound and some twelve miles from

Kasiguran town, the location being a compromise between the wishes of the different groups which were not alike in manner of living or in degree of wildness and which were not all on friendly terms.

In compliance with the order of the Secretary of the Interior, or, probably more correctly, in order to satisfy their curiosity, about one hundred and fifty families made their appearance at Calabgan and were put to work clearing a village site. As they had all been living from hand to mouth it was necessary that the Government provide them with a ration of palay, salt, and chewing tobacco—meat and fish being procurable locally. The ration was the chief attraction for many, but when in order to get this a fair amount of work had to be done, the enthusiasm of a few waned and they came and went. Many really wanted a home and were willing to pay the price—in work. Each family put up a house and then started clearing and cultivating the land. Conditions made it seem preferable to have each original group clump its houses and cultivate a communal group farm. What the locusts left of a crop of corn was soon harvested.

LEG-IRONS AS PERSUADERS TO MARRIAGE

Three young men having transgressed tribal custom were sentenced by a court of old men of the settlement to two days in irons. The implements were entrusted to the most influential man among the new settlers with instructions as to their use and a warning to liberate the prisoners in case of a raid by Ilongots. Returning to Calabgan some ten days later, the men were found still in irons, the old man having decided to make this, the first punishment, a real object lesson to all the Dumagats, and incidentally to impress them with his newly acquired authority. When the prisoners had been turned loose a man asked that one pair of leg irons be lent to him for a few days, and out of curiosity the request was granted and no questions asked. Shortly after a woman reported that the irons were on the man's daughter and were to remain until she consented to marry her sister's brother-in-law. Upon being questioned the girl stated that her sister was living with the two brothers and that she did not intend to marry into the family, having doubts as to the propriety of the liaison. Return of the irons was requested, and the "foreign" resident of Kasiguran by whose advice they had been used on the girl, was asked to leave and not to return. He had constituted himself advisor and unofficial justice of the peace for the Dumagats.

There was quite a little opposition on the part of a few Kasiguran people to this work with the wild people—some fearing a lack of labor, others a loss of trade as a consequence. Inventive minds started reports in regard to the object of the concentration, one being that the Government intended sending soldiers to kill the Dumagats just as soon as they were all at Calabgan. When such reports got circulated, the residents took to the hills en masse and after a few days shamefacedly returned to the settlement. They reported their arrival so as to get taken up for rations, the men standing on one leg and swatting imaginary flies, the women covering their faces with their "skirt", or, if that was impracticable, holding their open hands in front of them. Some of their excuses for having been absent were ingenious and amusing.

HEREDITARY ENEMIES BECOME FRIENDS

A seagoing launch having been assigned to the work, made travel much easier and allowed of closer supervision. The trip between the Ilongot settlement and Calabgan could be made overnight and other points visited with some assurance as to time of arrival and without the former ducking. There had never been any intercourse between the Baler Itas and the Dumagats and never any of a friendly nature between the Ilongots of Baler and the Dumagats, so on every trip some were taken to visit the other tribes. They seemed to enjoy meeting, they exchanged presents, drank each other's health in *tuba* and, seeing the Ilongot and Dumagat fraternizing, it was hard to picture them as hereditary enemies. These meetings had good results and it became quite safe for a couple of Dumagat messengers to be sent overland to Baler, more than half of the trip being through Ilongot country.

There being a few sporadic cases of mild smallpox in the mountains when the settlement was started, all Dumagats willing to submit to the operation were vaccinated. Very few took advantage of the District Health Officer's visit but in after years they were all anxious to have their children made immune to a disease which took such heavy toll of the tribe.

In order to encourage those Dumagats doing good work, as many of them as the launch could accommodate were taken every Friday night to some point on the coast where valuable shells were plentiful, Saturday and part of Sunday being spent in diving for shells, hunting, and fishing and returning to Calabgan, the government Exchange took the catch in return for things the people needed. Individuals made as much as ₱4.00 on one low tide in shells alone, and there was a market for any game and fish the people cared to dispose of. Everything possible was done to make the life at Calabgan attractive so as to keep those already in the settlement and to attract others. *Samong*¹³ shells were valued at ₱0.05, *lagang*¹⁴ at ₱0.10, a whole deer or wild pig at ₱1.00, large lapu-lapu and other good fish or crayfish from ₱.05 to ₱.10, hawkbill turtle from ₱5.00 to ₱10.00.

So far only one administrative punishment had been given. The people of Dinaluñgan had become so prosperous in trade that they neglected their farm and it seemed as if the old people, whose word was law to the others, were not "playing cricket". So the three oldest were invited aboard the launch and taken to the Ilongot settlement where there was a guard, and there kept—free during the daytime, but confined at night. This was a very severe punishment for those left at Dinaluñgan, as the old people were really venerated by them. One very windy night about a week later, they escaped, taking the leg-irons with them, and made a record trip of some sixty miles through enemy country to their homeland. They gave a very interesting account of the journey and of how they had got rid of the irons with rocks. There never was any more trouble with the people of that little settlement.

An American teacher was assigned to Calabgan just as the writer went on leave. During his absence the settlement was well laid out, new houses replacing the hurriedly-made and scattered clumps put up in the beginning. A

(Continued on page 36)

I *It's come...* *the* **MIRACLE** *of another* **GREAT** **OCEAN**

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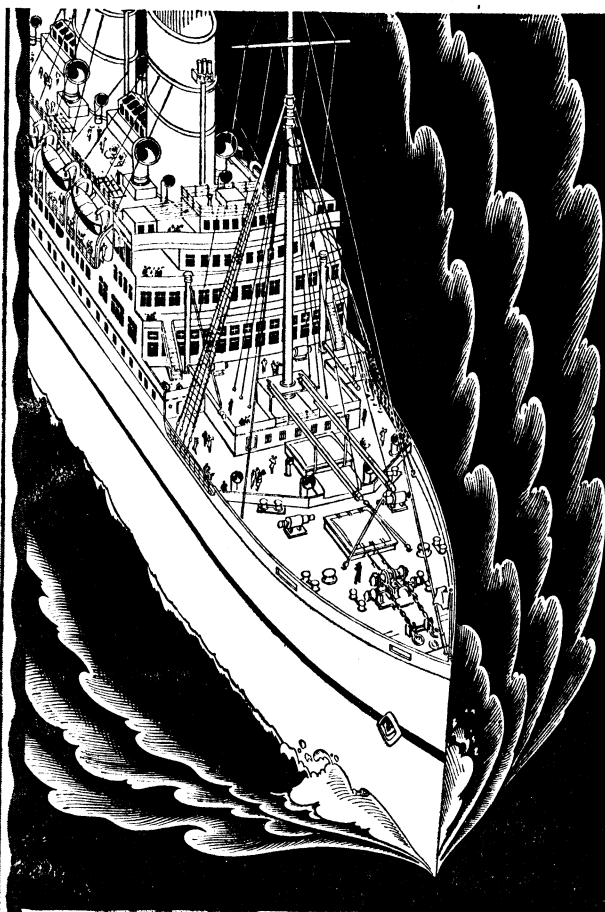
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The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



Encouraging Home Gardens

Boys and girls should have some experience in cultivating the soil and watching it produce something of beauty in the way of flowers, or something of service in the way of food products. Children learn lessons of industry and application in the garden as well as in the classroom. If a child goes to school with his lessons unprepared, the harm done is to himself alone, but if, through neglect, his garden droops and dies, the object lesson is very pointed. His carelessness has caused suffering to something besides himself. The brave little plants which pushed their way up through the soil have not received fair treatment.

In this country, which is blessed with such a plenty of rain and sunshine, there is a great opportunity to interest children in gardening. What little boy or girl would not be happy to bring mother a bouquet for the table, picked from his or her own garden?

I have in mind a little boy of 11 years, who has a garden despite the fact that he lives in an apartment house where there is not an inch of soil which he can call his own. This boy likes nothing better than to dig in the soil and plant things. His mother and father have done almost nothing to encourage this pleasant occupation, but nevertheless he has his garden, and this is how he accomplished it.

Many of his mother's groceries were delivered in wooden boxes. These he saved and carefully painted to make them attractive. In the bottom of each he bored a few holes for ventilation and scattered some pebbles about to prevent the soil from caking and to insure drainage. Some understanding friend has taught him to mix sand and well-cured fertilizer with the soil so that the mixture would not be too heavy for the plants. His father, seeing him take this much interest, bought him some zinnia seeds. These he planted in his well-filled boxes of earth. Imagine his delight when the first young plants pushed their way up through the soil. After the plants had grown to be three or four inches high they were transplanted to another box. Each member of the household became interested at this stage, and watched the growth to large healthy plants. One morning there was great excitement when the first buds were discovered. In the course of time the boxes produced many lovely blooms and there were fresh bouquets for the dining table and for the sala. The box garden had accomplished its mission. A little boy had been occupied with an interesting and worth-while pastime. The home was made more attractive as a result, and each member of the household had shared in the benefit.

Most children will not have the handicap of a makeshift grocery-box garden. Some small plot of land is available to most children, and with the proper aid and encouragement they can be directed in making home vegetable gardens, with a few rows of flowers in addition. The care and attention, which are bestowed on the growing plants by the boys and girls, will yield returns in the satisfaction of having accomplished something creditable—producing something of value. It will help to teach the need for thoroughness in the work which they undertake, if success is to result, and to encourage industry. In a country where the soil produces most of the wealth, it should be a matter of pride for every child to learn early in life just what work is necessary to make the soil productive.

New Uses for Paper Patchwork

Most persons appreciate splashes of color in the home. This tendency shows up in the new colored bathroom fixtures and in the inlaid linoleums on sala floors and porches. It even goes back to the kitchen where cupboards are lacquered green or tomato red with sinks to match. Even the envelopes of our stationery must now be lined in variegated hues.

It is just such scraps of color as these envelope linings and clippings from magazines which can be put to attractive and novel use. Most of us have seen the plain pottery jars which have been transformed by pasting pieces of colored papers in various shapes and sizes over their surfaces, after which a coat of shellac is applied. They are truly artistic and seem to blend into any color scheme.

Recently at a dinner party I discovered how one capable woman had taken her envelope linings and some other scraps of paper and used them to make an ordinary little end table into an unusual piece of furniture. The paper bits were cut slightly larger than those used on jars. There were various shapes and designs. These were carefully glued over the entire surface of the table. After the glue had thoroughly dried, the various scraps were carefully outlined with a thin line of black lacquer which served to bring out distinctly the various colors. When this had been done the table was varnished. One would have to see it really to appreciate how lovely it looked.

Another woman of my acquaintance has used colored papers to cover a lamp shade. The process was the same as that used in adorning the jars or the table. It had the same charm and added just the right note of color needed in the room where it was placed. The effect was pleasing in daylight, but the glow of electric light through the colors was novel and decidedly attractive.

It is a matter of using a little ingenuity, combined with skillful handiwork, and the most modest of homes can be made attractive at practically no expense.

Introducing Vitamin "C" Into The Family Menu

ENDURING a hot season in Manila, even if it hasn't been so bad, leaves one listless and lazy and more or less disinterested in the things which are going on about us.

In America, if we were at home with our grandmothers, they would suggest a tonic such as sulphur and molasses. The family physician would undoubtedly tell us that we need more exercise, that a brisk walk in the evening or a swim in the tank would do away with that tired feeling. However, the nutrition specialist would venture the opinion that food rich in vitamin "C" would do much toward preventing the members of the family from becoming over-tired.

Foods that are rich in this health-promoting substance are oranges and bananas and all the citrus fruits, tomatoes—raw, cooked, or canned—lettuce and spinach, raw cabbage, turnips, and carrots.

There are many attractive ways of introducing these foods into the every day menu. Below are three recipes which every one will enjoy and which will be beneficial to their health.

It's Their Winning Smile *that Grips your* Heart

Help Them Keep That Smile!

HOW important it is for every mother to help her little ones retain the sunny smile of childhood. Show them the way by starting them NOW on a lifetime habit of keeping their teeth clean.

Authorities declare Colgate's to be the ideal dentifrice for children... because it not only cleans the teeth thoroughly... but safely. And how children love the delightful Colgate flavor! It makes toothbrushing a daily joy for the little ones.

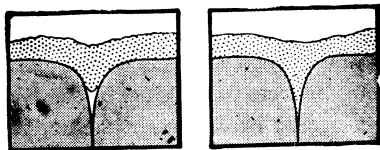
Colgate's cleans with a *washing* action... its sparkling, bubbling foam sweeps over the teeth and gums, surging down

into tiny pits and fissures where food collects and where ordinary toothpaste cannot reach. It purifies and refreshes the entire mouth... polishes the teeth, brilliantly, *safely*.

Important! Colgate's contains no drugs or medicaments which may derange the bowels or upset the digestion. This is a factor of prime importance with young children, as many mothers can testify.

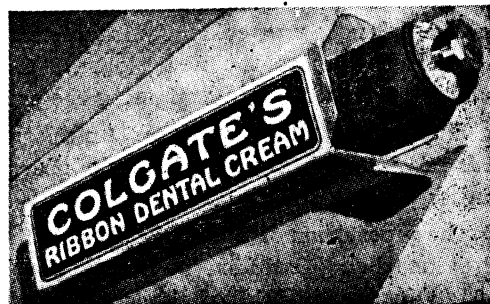
More dentists recommend Colgate's than any other toothpaste... be guided by their advice, which is based on twenty-six years of experience with this wonderful dentifrice.

HOW COLGATE'S CLEANS WHERE THE TOOTHBRUSH CANNOT REACH



Greatly magnified picture of tiny tooth crevice. Note how ordinary, sluggish toothpaste (having high "surface-tension") fails to penetrate down where causes of decay may lurk.

This diagram shows how Colgate's active foam (having low "surface-tension") penetrates deep down into the crevice, cleansing it completely where the toothbrush cannot reach.



APPLE AND CARROT SALAD

4 medium sized carrots
2 medium sized apples
1/2 cup roasted peanuts
1/4 of a small onion

Pare apples and carrots and put through food chopper; put peanuts and onion through chopper, using fine knife; mix together with mayonnaise; serve on lettuce leaf. This salad must be prepared shortly before serving as the apples become discolored if allowed to stand.

BAKED STUFFED TOMATOES

Cold, cooked liver
Raw celery
Raw carrots
1 small onion
1 egg
salt and pepper

The amount of the above ingredients depends on the number to be served. Put liver, celery, carrots, and onion through food chopper; add beaten egg and season to taste; cut off tops of even-sized tomatoes, hollow out slightly and fill with the mixture; place in casserole, and a little water, and bake for 15 minutes.

CARROTS AND TURNIPS

Take equal parts of small white turnips and young tender carrots; just cover with salted water and cook until tender. Drain and mash thoroughly. Add butter and salt to taste. Children will often enjoy this nourishing dish which, if each vegetable were served individually, would have no appeal.

Style Hints On School Dresses For Children

THIS is a busy season of the year for mothers. Many children will be starting to school and there is the age-old problem of wearing apparel to settle. Old dresses will be brought forth for remodeling, and new dress materials will have to be purchased. This will present the problem of how the material should be made up. So often this is left until the last minute and there is a grand rush which throws the household into confusion.

Buying new materials this year should be a pleasure. The fast-color prints are so cheerful and pretty that it is difficult to make a choice. The nice part of it is that they are so reasonable in price. This makes the cost of an at-



tractive school dress very little, especially if one is clever and can sew.

In looking over suitable styles for my daughters I came across several simple designs which can be easily copied without patterns. It occurred to me that other mothers might be interested, so I am picturing them here.

Bringing A Wild Tribe Under Government Control

(Continued from page 32)

school house had been built and the attendance was such that an assistant teacher had been asked for. The Exchange was doing quite a business with the Dumagats and also with the people of Kasiguran who were attracted by the prices. However, Captain Whitney, the relief, had so endeared himself to the people of Calabgan that taking over from him was neither a sinecure nor an unmixed pleasure. Furthermore, those officials of the new régime at Manila, under whom the work on the East Coast was carried on, were not of the same caliber as their predecessors and did not have the knowledge of and sympathy for the wild man that both Secretary Worcester and General J. G. Harbord had. Mr. Batchelder, who was for some time in charge of non-Christian activities, although new to the Islands, was evidently interested in the work and did not live up to the new slogan, "Give him what he wants", without first investigating the propriety of so doing.

There being now two other Americans at Calabgan, it was possible to bring a semblance of order out of the former rather chaotic state of affairs.

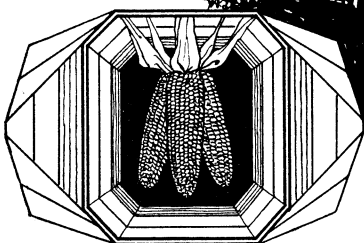
The supervision of the wild tribes on the coast of Isabela Province being included in his duties, the writer started on an inspection trip of the country and people, taking

Dumagats as bearers. Traveling slowly, we reached Palanan in eight days, the trip being a comparatively easy one except for the *Takiagin*, ten miles of narrow passage over large and slippery rocks between sheer mountain and the sea, where the going was quite difficult and the heat intense. After a few days at Palanan—widely known as the place where General Emilio Aguinaldo was captured, and for its cheap carabaos and super fighting cocks—and ready to continue the journey so as to visit other wild people, it was found that the Dumagat bearers decamped during the night, fearing to go among people they did not know, as was learned later.

This being in the month of January, the north-east monsoon was still blowing, but eventually a banca and crew were found and the homeward journey started, the intention being to return north in the launch and to bring Tagalog bearers for inland trips. After we cleared Palanan Bay, a storm broke from the south, making return to Palanan impracticable and leaving us no choice but to run before it. When the weather became really bad, the writer, remembering that the pandan sail had been torn in two when first hoisted and only temporarily repaired, felt anything but comfortable; his Airdale dog was seasick



THE OLD METHOD

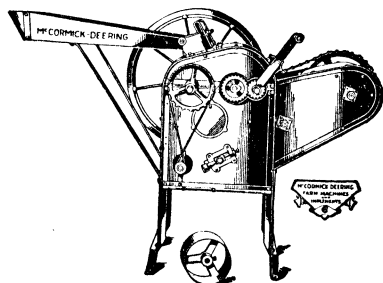


SHELL BEFORE YOU SELL—It will give you more money out of your corn

A GREAT many corn producers sell their corn unshelled due, in most cases, to the difficulty and the time required in shelling by the *old method*. Selling corn in this way gives hardly any profit and consequently corn production is limited.

Shell before you sell your corn. This will give you

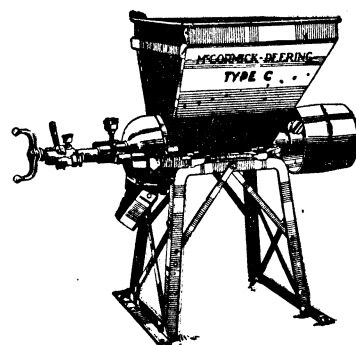
more money out of your product. Shelling by the *new method* is fast and clean. A *McCormick-Deering* sheller does fast and clean shelling. With a *McCormick-Deering* sheller, you can be sure of receiving payment for all the corn and you have the cobs left to use for fuel.



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McCormick-Deering Corn Sheller and Corn Grinder make a good combination. With these inexpensive machines you can also do shelling and grinding for your neighbors.

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two passengers were laid out wrapped in *petates*¹⁵ as if for burial at sea, and the crew looked longingly in the direction of the not distant but unapproachable land which was occasionally discernible through the smother. But the sail held, and fifteen hours later the banca made a sheltered cove far to the north. The old *piloto* who had refused to allow anyone to relieve him during all these hours, almost ran the banca on a rock within the entrance to the cove and was found to be asleep. Often nearly up to his neck in the following seas, old Januario could be heard singing snatches of songs extolling the pleasures of a sailor's life and from all appearances was having an enjoyable time. He had guts and to spare!

Due to adverse winds it took us six weeks to get back to Calabgan and it was twice necessary to send overland to Palanan for food—cracked corn being all that was procurable. Bêche de mer soup, broiled octopus and the *obud*¹⁶ of betel nut trees, procured from passing Itas, were often all there was to eat as the sea was usually too rough for fishing. The last night of the journey being passed on shore, one of the crew, a boy who cooked for the writer when there was anything for him to work on, was sleeping across the entrance to the tent. His cries awoke others of the crew to find a crocodile carrying the chef down to the sea. He was not much hurt but had the scare of his life.

The pagans at Palanan appeared to be more Ita than Dumagat, and were both physically and mentally of a lower order than the Dumagats near Kasiguran, as was to be expected. They were very dependent upon the townspeople for existence, and it has always looked to the writer

as if the townspeople relied upon the nearby Itas for protection from the more distant and wilder ones, and, in order to encourage dependency upon the part of these Itas, provided them with corn and other necessities in return for what work they chose to do. One notorious family of mountain people was much feared by the inhabitants of the town as even the women of the family were adepts with bow and arrow and were reported as responsible for several killings on the trail to Ilagan, the provincial capital and nearest town, some four days distant on foot.

Carrying a fishing rod one day, the writer was asked by a passing native what he had caught, and in fun he replied a *tigbalang*.¹⁷ At his subsequent visit to the town, one of the ladies asked if the *tigbalang*'s whiskers had been saved and if so begged that she be given a few for use as medicine.

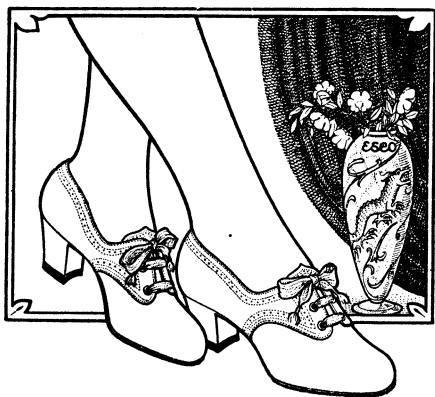
THE WILD LADIES ARE TAUGHT A LESSON

So far, under pure attraction, the Dumagats had done quite well, but it was very evident that some just dropped in for an occasional visit of a week or so in order to fill up on Government rations and to enjoy the social activities of the settlement; others made no pretense of taking up residence. The people were reminded of the order and of the consequences of non-compliance, and, after a few weeks in which to give the laggards an eleventh-hour opportunity to come in and of which many took advantage, those obviously without any intention of doing so—a small constabulary detachment being available—were captured, tried in the justice of the peace court, and sentenced to one or two weeks confinement. The sentence completed, they were



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The smooth lines over the curves of the foot, and the extra comfort it gives, make this shoe a popular choice. The lace takes up any looseness around the ankle, and makes a snug fit of every shoe. Priced to make it popular. Plenty of sizes.

IMPORTANT

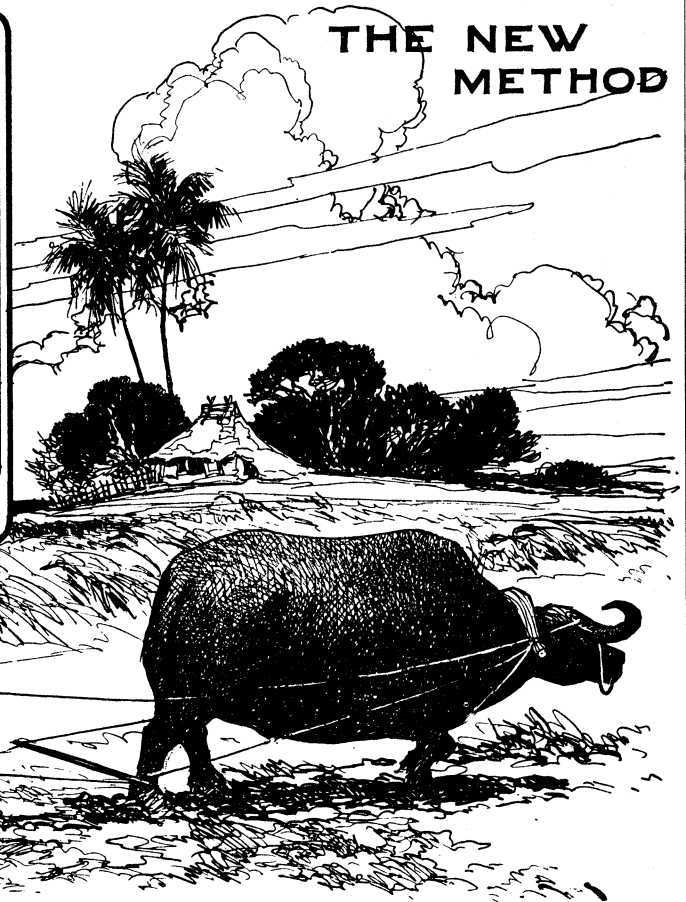
When buying shoes be sure to look for the ESCO label inside the shoe and for the trade-mark ESCO on the sole. If you don't find the ESCO Label and trade-mark—the shoe is not genuine ESCO, and you should reject it.

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A man and a carabao can do a mighty nice job of planting with a *McCormick-Deering* carabao corn planter. This farm equipment will make your planting fast and accurate. It is easily adjusted for “mongo” or corn planting. By a simple device, quantity of seeds planted can be regulated and distance between hills can be spaced evenly.

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turned loose, and those not going to work in the settlement were rearrested and given double the former punishment,—the maximum being fixed by law at two months.

The Government furnished the prisoners with all the rice they could eat and with a liberal allowance of chewing tobacco, and their friends were at liberty to supply anything else in the line of food, so that they lived better than they ever had before and needed exercise. There was much work to be done but, unless allowed to shoot, a guard over an unshackled wild man is about as effective as he would be in charge of a deer. So, in order that the prisoners get the needed exercise and both Government and settlers benefit thereby, it was necessary, with the inadequate guard furnished, that each prisoner have one end of a leg-iron on his ankle, the other end on a light chain common to all and held up by a loop of cloth or cord around each man's waist. This inconvenienced them but little and they could do practically anything but escape. The chain gang did the heavy work of clearing the land and removing stumps and, even when it consisted of many prisoners, could be handled by two guards. Speeding up the work was of advantage to the Government in that the Dumagats would be self-supporting sooner and to the settlers in that they had only to cultivate the land that had already been cleared by prisoners—meaning less and easier work, and an earlier harvest. At first the families of the prisoners were rather sullen and would turn away to cry as the chain gang swung past, but they saw that the men were getting fatter every day and that they were never abused. The people soon learned that the Government only wanted them to comply with the order for their own good, and they began

to joke at the newly captured men. At the trial of one Dumagat who had been punished several times for not remaining at the settlement, the prisoner claimed that he wanted to stay but that his wife would not let him, and, the woman admitting this, she was given two months, the man two weeks. This man became the settlement wit and it is not improbable that this was one of his earlier attempts in that line, thinking thereby to get off himself and that his wife was not subject to imprisonment. Learning from Dumagats that certain women were preventing their husbands and children from coming to settle at Calabgan, they were sent for and an attempt made to show them the advantages, especially to their children, of being in the settlement, but to no avail, and when they were told that they would have to go to jail they just laughed. The Dumagat woman had been in the habit of doing exactly as she wished; she was wilder in a sense than the man, less afraid of consequences, and badly needed a lesson. These ladies were given one week each and the results were beyond expectation. One woman asked permission to go to the forest where she claimed to have a sick child, promising to return next day. A long chance was taken, and next morning she returned with her own and several families which had overstayed their passes and were in hiding, being afraid to come in. Men and women were model prisoners. The former worked hard, in fact this was their first introduction to real work, and there was a marked improvement in their physical condition, due to the regular food and to the better hygienic conditions under which they lived.

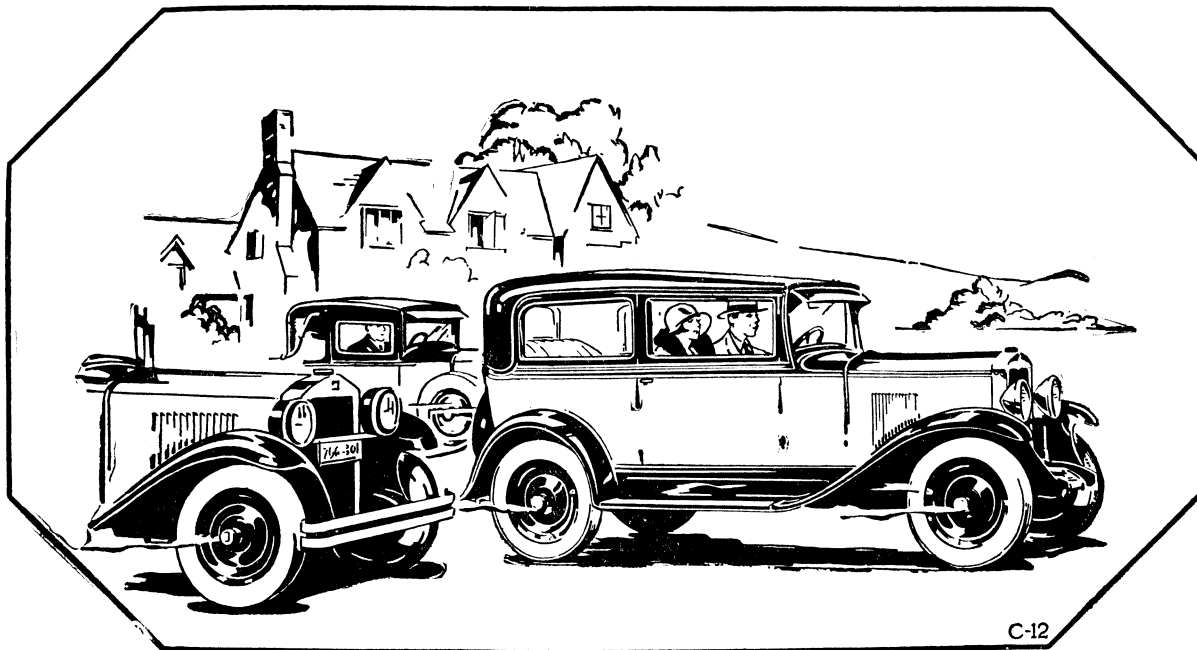
There never was any difficulty in finding out where the Dumagats wanted were hiding; in a few cases their relations

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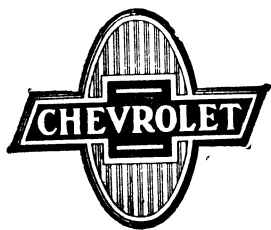
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gave the information. The soldiers were sent to the place and rarely drew a blank. Since the work started, a rather detailed record of each adult had been kept showing all that was known about him and his card was cross-referenced to others giving relationship and anything else of interest. These cards were found of great use and at times they even made it possible to correct the Dumagats as to their own relationships. When thirty or forty miles from Calabgan the writer sometimes ran across a Dumagat who seemed pleased to see an old friend, and if not recognized it was a safe bet that he had been on the chain gang at some time. One very hot day the two guards went to sleep during the noon hour—the chain gang eating where it worked so as to avoid the long walk to and from the jail. The prisoners, about thirty, quietly hid the carbines of the guards, found the keys to the leg-irons, removed the latter, and left. They took nothing, neither did they injure the guards. Soon recaptured, they completed their original “time”. Only eight men being allowed for the work, the guards were much overworked. The Dumagat is not a bad man and is easily handled. His color blends so well with that of the forest as to make him practically invisible, and if so inclined he could kill in spite of firearms; the Americans at Calabgan therefore never carried guns except when hunting.

¹³Large top shell (?)

¹⁴Turban shell (?)

¹⁵The bud or “Cabbage” of palm trees.

¹⁶Mats.

¹⁷Gnome or goblin (?)

(To be concluded)

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Over Ireland's Half-Door

(Continued from page 30)

a theater where worthy plays could be produced regardless of the box-office receipts. Folks love plays—to drop into the vernacular—and especially folk-plays. Knowing this, Yeats went to see Lady Gregory, got her interested, and he and she, with the help of others to be sure, overcame obstacles mountain-high to the end that Ireland might have a National Theater.

Lady Gregory was put in control of the policies of the theater and her experiences as such are as dramatic as any play ever put before the public. Read her book “Our Abbey Theater” if you would know. Not only did she manage the theater and the players, coaching, directing, staging, but she collaborated with Yeats on almost every one of his plays, being to him what Mallory was to Shakespeare. Not only this, but she, who hitherto had not even been interested in drama, wrote play after play when they had to have one! She has contributed more to the repertoire of the Abbey Theater than any other. Thirty plays of hers, not great to be sure, but charmingly satisfactory, have been performed to the delight of the audience.

She was the first to use the Kiltartan, the idiom of the peasantry, on the stage, and she taught Yeats how to use

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Use it after every meal and give it
to the kiddies. Start them off with
the most wholesome custom in the
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it in a way that has charmed the world. She was of valued assistance to the Great Synge, Ireland's preëminent dramatist, and he lovingly gave her full acknowledgment long before his death.

Today the newest and poorest little nation in all the world has a National Theater which is subsidized by the government. The Irish Free State grants £850, which would be approximately ₱8,500, for the support of the theater and £650, or ₱6,500, to players who write and produce plays entirely in the Gaelic.

What older and far richer countries have fostered such a cultural movement?

Fiction and narrative prose have, in comparison to poetry and drama, fared badly in the Literary awakening. Some excellent prose has been written by James Stevens, James Joyce, Lord Dunsany, Daniel Corkery, Mac Namara, and others; and just now with Yeats and Lady Gregory and others turning to prose, that important phase of literature is coming, though a little belated, into its own.

If you read Seumas Mac Manus' Fairy Tales or his "O, Do you Remember", or his "Lad of the O'Friels" or Donn Byrne's "Messer Marco Polo", "O'Malley of Shanganagh", "Blind Rafferty", "The Wind Bloweth", "Hangman's House", and the rest, and enjoy them as much as the writer does, you will feel that Ireland need not be alarmed at her shortage of prose.

So much for a hasty glimpse "over the half-door". Treasures are generally carefully hidden away. To know of them, one must enter by the full-open doorway and dwell a long time within.

Walking Through Ifugao

(Continued from page 23)

even the men and women working in the paddies, have acquired the weather-beaten look that comes to houses, stones, and men after rains and winds have beaten upon them for many years.

I regretted that I had to hurry, for each bend in the trail disclosed a new panorama that urged me to stop and gaze; but I must see that dance at Banaue. So I kept moving along.

About noon we came out upon a high place where we could look far down into a purple valley that slashed the hills for miles. My boy put down his burden and stretched out his arm toward a group of grass houses, half hidden in a clump of palms, in the middle of the valley.

"Hungduan, sir," he said.

I hurried down the winding trail, elated by the fact that I would arrive almost an hour earlier than I had planned. Then, just as I reached the bottom of the hill, my foot turned on a loose stone and I went down with a sprained ankle. Everything seemed to conspire to prevent me from reaching Banaue. I limped into the office of the Mountain Police in a rueful state.

The barefooted assistant provincial treasurer was busy collecting taxes from puzzled looking, vociferous Ifugao women when I entered. Pausing long enough to greet me and ask the news, he indicated the first aid cabinet with a sweep of his arm and called a woman to assist me in binding up my ankle.

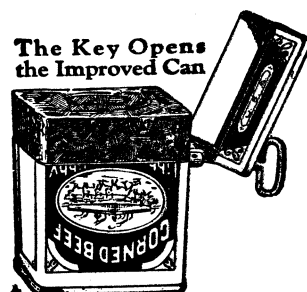


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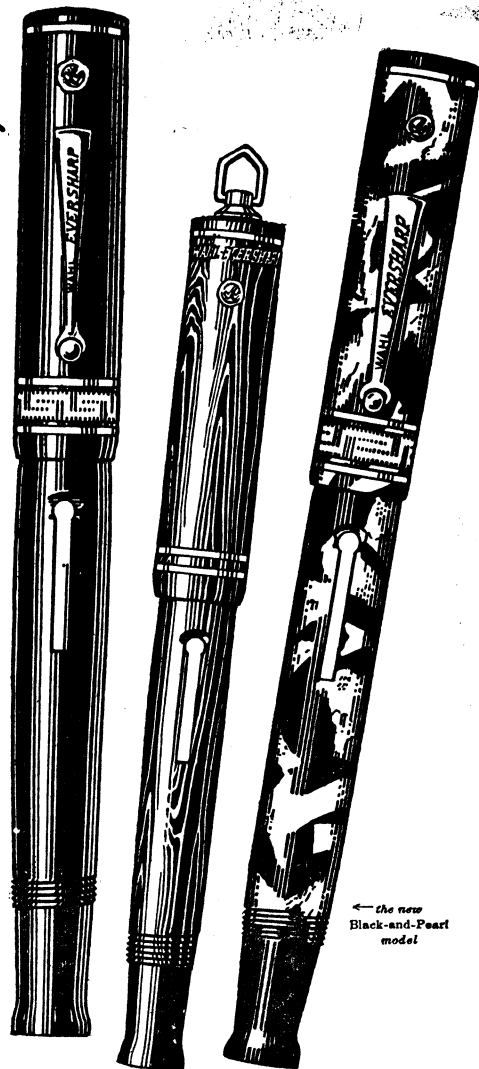
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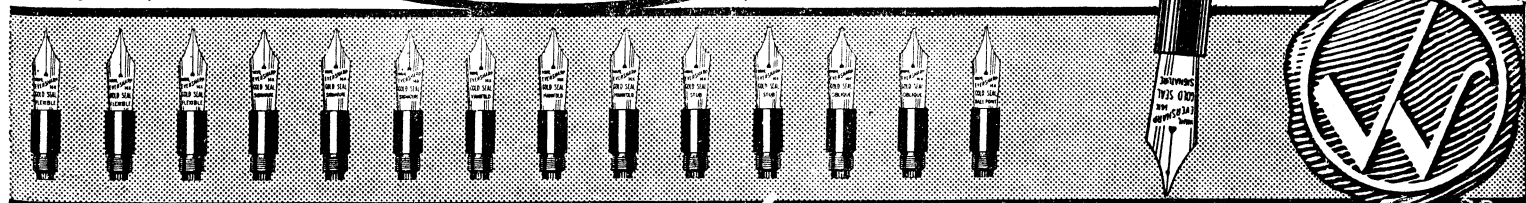
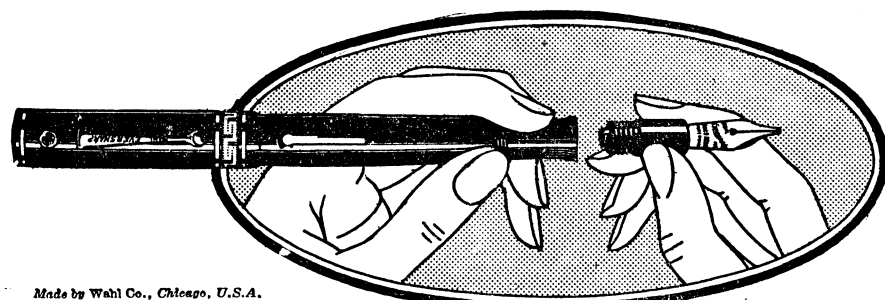
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While I was getting this attended to, a pair of Mountain policemen, dressed in G strings and United States Army shirts and armed with spears, came in with a sullen looking prisoner.

The assistant treasurer noticed my interest in the man and explained his offense.

"He is a tax-dodger. He has been hiding out to keep from paying up, so I had to send my men out to get him. I ought to give him a term for this."

The assistant treasurer was very wroth. His anger seemed to me, however, to be based more upon the fact that the man had defied his authority than upon any concern for the welfare of the state.

I observed the prisoner carefully. He was a wild-looking little man whose matted hair and filthy body showed plainly enough that he had lived the life of a hunted animal for a long time. He sat between the two policemen, glaring about him with the defiant, half frightened glitter in his eyes that I have sometimes observed in trapped cayotes. There was a Neanderthal look about him that was as pitiful as it was primitive.

After a time the policemen engaged in a wordy colloquy with him, to which he answered in sullen monosyllables. Finally they led him away.

The assistant treasurer yawned and began to explain to me how one had to watch them at every turn or else they would defraud the government by dodging payment of their taxes. I didn't pay much attention to what he was saying. I was trying to think of some blessing that "civilized government" had bestowed upon these people,

who for two thousand years have managed to exist without taxes. I'm afraid the assistant treasurer would have been shocked if he could have read my thoughts.

As I ate my dinner I explained my disappointment at my inability to reach Banaue in time to see the ceremonies there.

"If you'd like to stay here, we can arrange a dance for you," the treasurer suggested, "but if you'd rather go on, there is a cargador here who owns a horse. Perhaps I can persuade him to rent it to you."

That was better luck than I had counted on. Declining his offer of hospitality I asked him to send for the owner of the horse.

The owner of the horse came at last and I turned my attention to the business of dickering with him. He was a wiry little man of middle age, with a face the color of a dried prune and as wrinkled. He pulled incessantly at a bubbling little pipe that poisoned the air for a radius of several meters, and looked at me with the good natured expression that men employ when they are getting ready to fleece a traveler.

"How much for the horse?" I asked, trying to be as indifferent as though I were inquiring about his health.

The man smiled a Shylock smile.

"One peseta a kilometer, sir."

The assistant treasurer explained that the price would be for the journey both ways.

I snorted my disgust and offered him five centavos, at which the man looked pained and made as if to lead the horse away, but he didn't do it. Finally he came down to fifteen centavos and I agreed to give ten. When he saw



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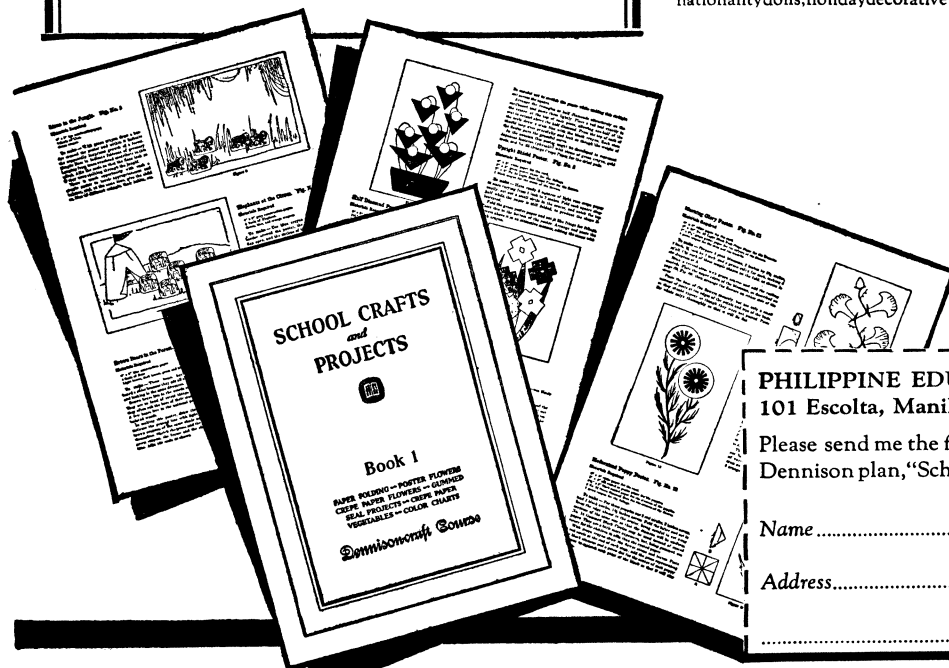
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that he could get no more out of me, he accepted my offer.

"Now, how are we going to arrange about the return of the horse?" I inquired of the treasurer. "I'm not coming back this way."

This man will bring him back. He will go as your cargador and then you can pay him to bring back the horse."

"But I have a cargador—I'm not interested in hiring this fellow. He has already held me up for more than his nag is worth."

Thereupon the would-be cargador went into caucus with the assemblage of policemen and other officials. After all of them had made speeches, the treasurer explained that the man was adamant.

"He wants only seventy centavos, sir, for carrying your baggage, and seventy centavos more for riding the horse back from Banaue. He will not rent the horse unless you hire him also."

It was a peculiar line of reasoning, and it struck me as being so funny that I conceded to it. Here was a man who demanded four times as much for the use of his horse as he asked for his own labor, a man who was quite willing to carry a heavy load thirty kilometers for the ridiculous sum of seventy centavos, but who must receive the same stipend for riding his horse back home instead of walking.

The arrangement finally having been completed, I mounted the animal and prepared to set off. Remembering another experience I had had with a pony in the Philippines, I asked if he was wild and given to bucking.

"Oh no, sir," the policemen shouted in unison. "Very tame, sir!"

He proved to be not only tame but lazy, and canny besides. Turning his head about slowly, he looked sadly at the home surroundings, and then stood perfectly still. Everybody shouted at him; two policemen got behind him and shoved; but still he would not budge. It was not until one of the officers prodded him with a spear that he finally decided to amble slowly away from the source of his irritation.

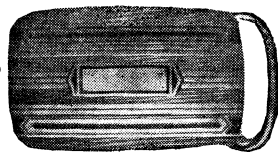
Never before had I seen his equal in slowness. Until we were out of sight of Hungduan, I expended more energy kicking his ribs and slashing at his rump with a switch than I should have used in walking. At this rate, I thought, he'll die of old age before we reach Banaue—no wonder the man wanted a peseta a kilometer. But the moment we were out of sight of Hungduan he surprised me by swinging into a gentle, rocking-chair gait, and pacing off down the trail as daintily as a circus pony. For the remainder of the trip he proved as dependable and sure-footed a beast as one could desire.

My guide knew a number of short cuts, but whatever time we gained by following them was offset by showers of rain that forced us to take shelter under native houses. A mountain shower in the Philippines is one of the most disagreeable things of which I know. The rain is always intensely cold, and if one gets thoroughly wet, he is in for a miserable time until he has an opportunity to change clothes. The air, which ordinarily seems only pleasantly cool, suddenly becomes freezing cold after one has been wet, and chills to the very bone.

Therefore, knowing what misery was in store for me if I should be caught in a shower, I invariably headed for shelter at the first drop.

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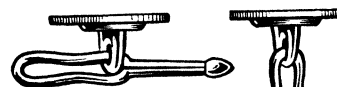
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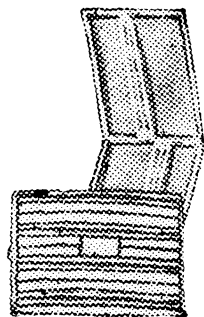


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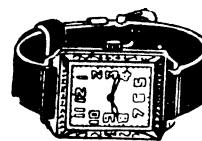
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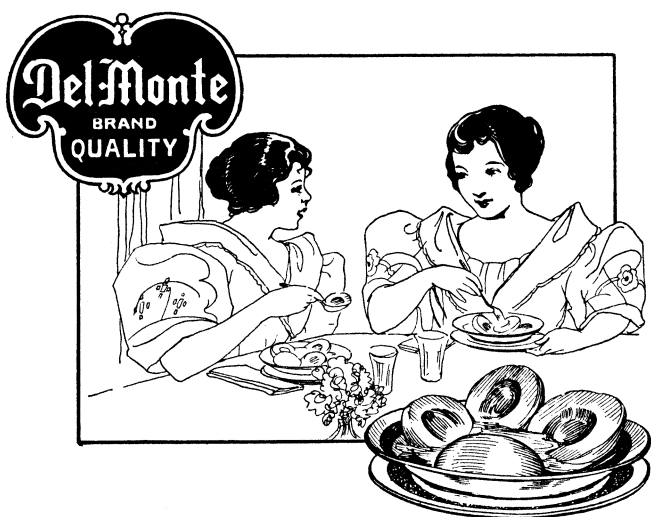


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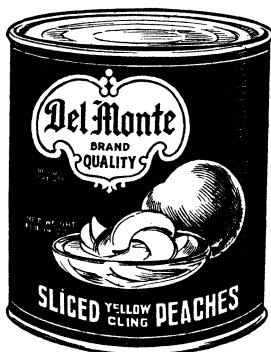
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The Ifugaos were always friendly and hospitable. In fact, I don't know of any people in the world who are naturally more likable than the Ifugaos. One may not approve of some of their customs, such as eating pythons; but so long as he behaves himself, he can rest assured that he is the guest of friendly people who are anxious to bestow upon him the best they have.

At mid-afternoon we descended into a valley and crossed a flimsy bridge that spanned a roaring waterfall and entered a terraced region so magnificent that it brought a gasp from me, even though I had been walking among lesser terraces for several days.

I paused long enough to eat a bar of chocolate and then started up the trail from the bridge. On every hand the terraces wound about the peaks above me until they were lost in the clouds; three hours later night dropped down, and the terraces still rose nearly half a mile above the trail.

It was such a spectacle, if one can conceive such a thing, as would be the sight of the terraced walls of some of the tributaries of the Grand Canyon if they were suddenly flooded with water and made alive and green with growing rice.

Once the clouds settled over the valley and the light that came through was tinged a dull green, and the little people working in the paddies seemed suddenly far away, and their songs floated across the valleys like the chantings of a forgotten race. Everyone whom I have ever known who has made trip up the trail to Banaue has confessed to sensing this feeling of mysticism. It is in the air; even hard-bitten old soldiers give way to it, and when they speak of the rice terraces of Banaue, they speak in a softened tone, as though it were a subject forbidden to them. Perhaps it is because central Ifugao still remains a little dot of marvellous country where mankind still exists as in the beginning, where life is absolutely primitive, and where one feels that some of the strength and ruggedness of the mountains themselves is in the people.

The trail was excessively steep, so steep, in fact, that I was frequently forced to dismount and walk, dragging after me the steed for which I was paying ten centavos a kilometer!

It was an hour after dark when I reached the summit. There was no moon, but the sky glittered with stars, seemingly just above the tree-tops. And I was pagan enough to believe, for a moment, the old Ifugao legend which explains that the stars are merely the flickering of the sunlight through myriads of holes made by the roots of the rice in the Sky World, as the Sun God passes eastward through the upper region after his journey over the world of men.

Below me, dropping away for mile after mile, was a valley like the one I had just climbed up from, with the same roaring stream and the same terraces, stacked up like acres of flap-jacks. In every paddy there was a man or a woman with a red-flaming torch, searching for frogs; and the frogs mocked the searchers with a swelling chorus, intoned with a rhythm as slow as the breathing of a sleeping man.

I rode down the mountain in the dark. I had never been over the trail; perhaps the horse never had. Sometimes, where the shadows were thick, I could not see the



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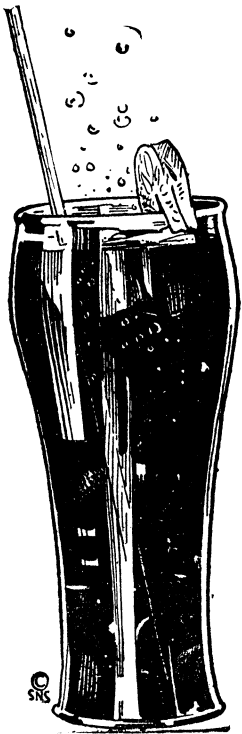
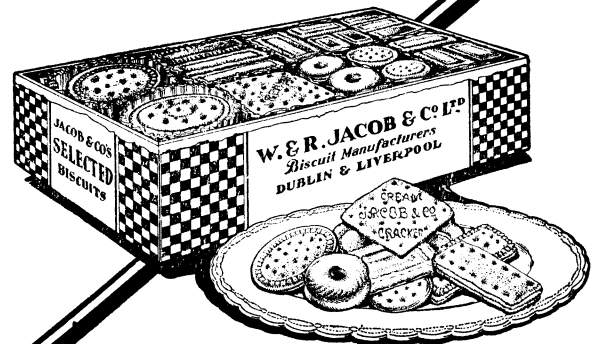
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ground. And so I gave the beast free rein, and tried to feel light-hearted while one stirrup scraped the cliff-side and the other hung out over fifteen hundred feet of space, with the stars reflected in the water below me.

I'll not say that I wasn't scared, for this is a true narrative. There were moments before I reached Banaue when I caught myself thinking that, after all, it wouldn't have been such a bad idea to have remained overnight in Hungduan and to have enjoyed the lesser dance there.

It wouldn't have been so bad, except that my horse was addicted to the sin of gluttony. Let there be a tuft of grass over-hanging the precipice, and he would outdo himself walking near the edge to get it. Then, once he had captured the morsel, he would suddenly realize how near the edge he was, and shy away until he bruised my leg against the rocks on the other side. I had no fear that he would slip over the side if the ground held—mountain horses are too sagacious for that—but it had been raining, and earlier in the day I had passed scores of slides where great sections of the trail had given way under their own weight, to go rushing down half a mile below. It struck me that in his efforts to fill his belly he might start just such a slide. It was not a pleasant thought.

In fact, the more I meditated upon the bright water below, the more I kept thinking, “probably no traveler ever has slipped off this trail, but after all, there is no good reason why I should not be the first.”

But finally the lights of Banaue flashed out suddenly as we came around a bend in the trail. Half an hour later, somewhat nearer a nervous wreck than when I had started, I rode up to the Governor's house.

The Governor wasn't at home, but following the custom of travelers in the Philippines, I went in and made myself comfortable and asked the servants to get some food for me.

They brought brandy and cigars for me after I had eaten, and as I sipped my drink I asked when the dance would begin.

“What dance, señor?”

“Why, the native dance here in Banaue, the dance I've been hearing about for three days.”

“Ah-h-h, señor, but that is a mistake. There will be no dance at Banaue. It must have been Bontoc where the dance was to be!”

There are times when speech is incapable of expressing a man's feelings. This was one of them.

(To be Concluded)

Navotas and Its Fishing Industry

(Continued from page 21)

pang-joya, just as the pang-joya is smaller than, say, the bating. Not seldom the two or three or five men fishing in one dála boat, desirous perhaps of making haste in their work, employ the forbidden dynamite. Not much is caught by this net during the eight hours (from 4 a. m. to 12 n.) of roaming the sea—only around twenty-five pesos' worth of *halubay-bay* and *tunsoy*, but the dála fishermen seem to be rich with tales of stirring races with, or merry chases by, the minions of the law.

FISHING FOR CRABS WITH THE PANG-ALIMASAK, AND
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There are still other kinds of nets used in Navotas—some fifteen or twenty of them, but they are not so impor-

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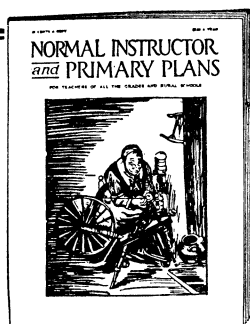
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tant as those that have been named. Just a few more, however, may be referred to. The *pang-alimasak* (for catching crabs) seems to exact of its three or four operators but little attention. Once the net has been thrown into the water the men in charge either begin to read novels or something, or sleep in the boat. Crabs do not appear to need special coaxing to enter the net. Twenty, forty, or even sixty pesos' worth of these crustaceans are caught at one fishing. Only in the case of the *pang-alimasak* do the Navotas fishermen stay for two or more days on the water. With the other boats and nets, which are, however, good only for shore fishing, a half day's labor is enough.

STILL OTHER TYPES OF NETS

Other nets are the *katigbi* which, operated by four men, catches around fifteen pesos' worth of *kapag*, *talilong* or *aguas*; the *patibok* which takes after the *katigbi*; the *pang-asuhos* which, like the *pang-joya*, is worked to the accompaniment of loud and confused sounds; the *ugnat* which has for its specialty the catching of *talimusák*; and the *sacág* which is handled by a single man.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF NETS FOR DIFFERENT KINDS OF FISH

With the nets that have been named, more or less the same general method of fishing is followed. Except for minor details, they are almost the same, the chief difference lying in their all-around dimensions and the size of mesh, this depending upon the kind or size of fish the fishermen desire to catch. Thus the *kansisi*, which is used to catch the little *silliñasi*, is of a finer mesh than the *talácob* which is intended for big fish like the *kanduli*.

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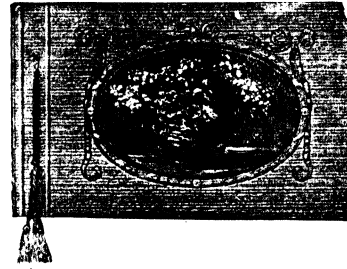
PUBLISHERS

ADVENTUROUS FISHERMEN

Just as the nets vary, so do the boats, which range in size from the simple banca to the more complex parao and pamandawang malalaki with their sails. There are some two hundred fifty fishing craft in the town of Navotas. Of this number about thirty or thirty-five are big paraos, collected mostly in the barrio of Taños. Most of these boats leave at dusk, and an observer watching the fishermen depart, some with a smile on their lips and others with a prayer, will sense a feeling not unmixed with envy. And as, before an hour has passed, he sees the lights appearing one by one on a score of these boats, gleaming over the phosphorescent waters of Manila Bay, this feeling will change into one of admiration for these hardy and adventurous men of the sea.

THE SALAMBAO

Another fishing device in common use in the river-like arm of the bay between Navotas and Malabon, is the *salambao*. The net hangs from the four ends of two bamboo poles which cross each other in the middle, and which are, in turn, suspended from the top of two other strong bamboo poles rising in a kind of slanting triangle on the end of a raft, this contrivance making it possible for the fisherman to quickly lower and raise the net; it looks something like the old-fashioned well-sweep. Effective only for inshore fishing at high water and usually managed by a lone fisherman who often lives with his family in the nipa shelter on the raft, this is to all appearances the most "peaceful" mode of fishing.



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THE SIMPLE HILA-HILA

In the same body of water where the salambao is freely used, another way of fishing is practised. It is called *hila-hila*, a term which, in English, literally means "pull and pull." A large scoop net attached to two long bamboos is dragged along by two men wading out in the shallow water and then pulled or pushed rapidly back toward the shore. The usual catch of the *hila-hila* consists of kanduli. Another method, but used in a limited way, is seining.

HOOK AND LINE EARNINGS

Nets are not, of course, the only means employed by the Navotas folks to catch fish. A method called *kitáng* utilizes the hook and line. Three men, using a boat shaped

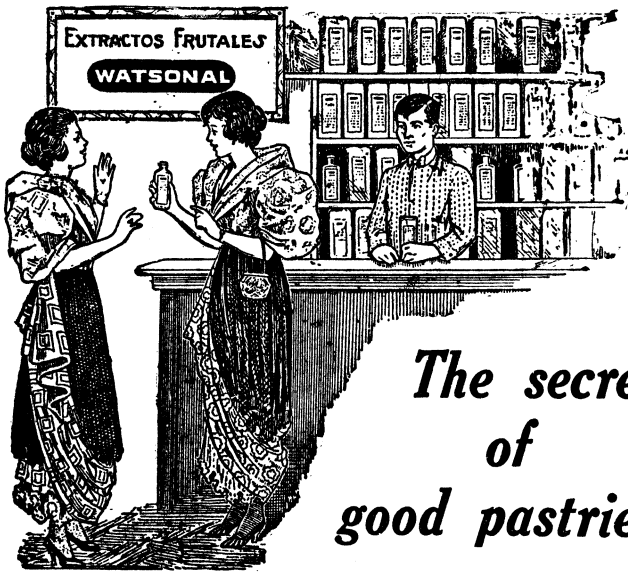
much like a canoe and sometimes stocked with ice, can, after a day's work, bring home about thirty pesos' worth of sea products. Bamboo traps are widely used. One such kind of trap is the *bubo*, which may vary in size from a small hand basket to one three or four meters square.

TAKING THE SAVORY OYSTER

In getting crabs many fishermen use nothing but their bare hands to reach down into the mud. Oysters too are taken from their beds by divers with naked hands. While looking for the right kind of oysters these divers float along in deep water holding to the sides of their bancas. No dredging is done as in other countries. The oyster beds are mostly in the body of water that separates Navotas from Malabon, near the barrio of Bangculasi, where also are many of the salambao nets. The oyster season comes between the months of April and June. Unlike in the United States where oysters are said to be ready for the market at the age of three or four years, the Navotas people claim that their oysters are sold at the age of only seven or eight months. The oysters are then mature and well-seasoned, rich and savory. Other mollusks of the Pelecypoda class are also taken in great quantities. Mention may only be made of the clams which are usually picked up on the beach at low tide.

THE BACLAD—TRAP

One of the most expensive methods of fishing followed by the people of Navotas, and in modified form in various other parts of the Philippines, is by means of the *baclad*. Made of slender pieces of split bamboo bound together with rattan, the *baclad* is in effect nothing more than a big but compli-

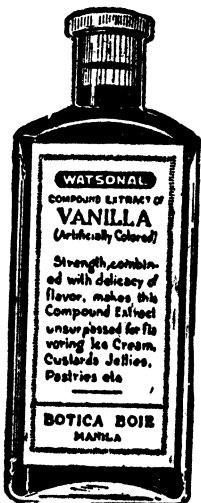


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cated bamboo trap. The sides of the trap can be rolled up like a mat. Otherwise known as a weir or "corral," the baclad is constructed along the coast, each trap not less than fifty meters distant from the others. The distance from the shore naturally varies, some are built to a depth of only from seven or ten feet, while others—the most expensive ones—to a depth of fifty feet. While there are differences in form, the usual shape, especially of the important ones, is somewhat like that of a crescent as may be seen from the accompanying diagram. The head of the baclad or the *corona* (crown) as it is called may measure from forty to one hundred twenty meters long. The tail or *pein-pen* is about two hundred fifty meters in length. An explanation of the working of the baclad is given below the diagram.

The baclad is cleared of its catch twice a day. The first boat, with three or four men in it, arrives at the weir at twelve o'clock midnight. This catch is always brought to Manila. Hence the term *luwasan* (city-bound) applied to it. The second boat, with nine men in it, attends to the next catch between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning. The fish then taken is usually for home (Navotas) consumption.

In Navotas there are men whose regular work is to *pandaw* the baclad (to clear it of fish). Apparently leading a less risky life than those fishing in the open, they have been called by some "employees of the sea". They attend to their duty daily, except during the rainy season when, because of the inclement weather, the stretches of the baclad are rolled up and put away. By the end of May there are no more corrals in the water around Navotas, and they are

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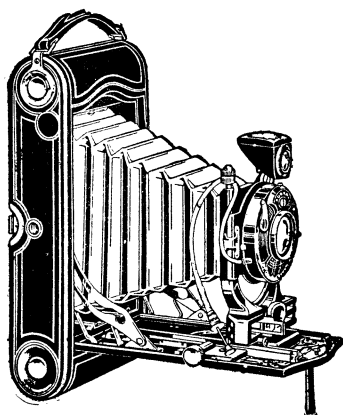
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not set out again until September and well through the succeeding months to January when the longest and biggest weirs are built.

THE RICH SEA-HARVEST

Philippine salt-water fish of almost every description are caught in the baclad. The exceedingly rich game includes big fishes like *asugon*, *albacura*, *apahap* (seabass family), *tanguingue* or Spanish mackerel, *bambañgin*, *buwan-buwan*, *talang-talang* or Dorado and *aguod*. Even sharks are sometimes caught in the baclad. Other fishes caught are the *kalaso*, parrot-fish, *mayang*, *lampasot*, *tuliñgan*, herring, different species of sardines, *guno* (silverside), *dilis* (a species of anchovies), *hasa-hasa*, *talakitok* of the Pompano family, *lapu-lapu*, mullets, *balila*, *aton*, snappers, porgies, and grunts. To all these may be added the shrimps, lobsters, and squids. The greater bulk of this food supply finds its way into the markets of Manila through the agency of Filipino, Chinese, and Japanese fish traders or *mamamakyaw* who at almost every hour of the day wait for the loaded fishing craft of the Navotas fishermen to draw up on the Tondo beach.

THE RISKS OF THE BACLAD OWNER

There may be little of glamour and adventure in the baclad mode of fishing, but the baclad has made and unmade many a man. Here is a construction worth from ₱200 to ₱10,000 subject to the fickleness of the elements at every hour of the day. The sinking of it alone is quite expensive. Workmen or divers who know the hardships and dangers of laboring naked in the deep seldom accept a daily wage of less than ten pesos, while their foreman gets

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as much as fifty pesos. And then the catch may not be commensurate with the expense of maintaining the trap. Or, as has often happened, an owner wakes up after a windy night, to find the pieces of his baclad washed away by the wanton waves.

The other side of the picture, however, is very bright. "If one is lucky", the writer was told, "with one baclad he will become rich overnight." This is not by any means an empty declaration. For a baclad may catch as high as a thousand pesos' worth of fish a day. Dr. Albert W. Herre is authority for the statement that "a well-constructed baclad, placed where careful study has shown that fish have a regular runway, may catch a whole school of tala-kitok, worth several times its cost." At present there are about fifty weirs or corrals in Navotas. In each of these are embodied the dreams and longings for the morrow of many a man, woman and child.

PROGRESS IN THE INDUSTRY

Fishing throughout the Philippines is manifestly carried on in a backward way. "The crude, primitive boats of the fishermen, their self-assurance and poverty, the lack of vessels for investigating marine resources, the lack of any definite educational policy in regard to fisheries, the timidity of capital in investing in new ventures, the conservatism of the public in accepting iced fish or fish preserved in better ways"—all these factors have been mentioned time and again as mainly responsible for this lamentable state. Obviously many of these criticisms apply in some degree to the fisheries of Navotas. But the outlook for the industry in that little Rizal town—even with the presence of

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Japanese fishermen in the Bay—is by no means discouraging. It may be that the nets used by them will suffer in comparison with the purse seine, the gill net, or the trammel net of countries with well developed fisheries, but then the native *lambats* are not yet the last word in net making, and may be considerably improved. Fresh blood is coming to direct the industry—young men anxious to learn, of progressive ideas and aggressive temperament, are bidding for supremacy in the trade. Seaworthy craft are much in evidence now. The use of launches to tow the fishing boats is fast becoming the vogue. Preservation with ice is finding wider and wider acceptance. Everywhere initiative is coming to the fore. Deep sea fishing, practically unknown in the Philippines today, may soon follow in the wake of this progress. But Manila Bay will always remain a fine fishing ground. This great body of water may not possess a very exceptional wealth of fish life, the banks near Corregidor may not be as rich as those near Sitanki off the coast of Borneo, or as those of Estancia in Panay, still, with generous and proper government attention and direction, a supply for many lifetimes seems assured. Who knows if in the very near future the picturesque and sun-kissed town of Navotas, located at Manila's side-door, its shores washed by the waters of Manila Bay, the

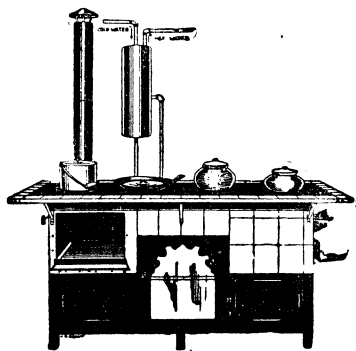


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Dissenting on the Hall of Fame

(Continued from page 19)

too near our great to see them whole, and see them in the right proportion.

WAS BONIFACIO GREAT?

As with Apolinario Mabini, so with Andres Bonifacio. Obviously, Bonifacio belongs to the orthodoxy of assured distinction. By legal enactment, the government has pedestaled him upon the permanence of official obeisance. It is assumed, moreover, that the people have erected but one altar and that he is their only saint. He has thus passed into the tradition of the immortal.

But Bonifacio was controverted into possessing a sort of political divinity. He was debated into fame. The manner of his emergence was hesitant before the government, although large in the acclaim of his apologists. He comes to us with interrogating incidents; defended and doubted. Again, the thesis that there was no seeing him eye to eye; that he could not be imaged forth wholly and spontaneously in heroic proportions.

In the future, it is likely that someone, a dissenter, will essay to demote Bonifacio, the hero, down to Bonifacio, the patriot. That someone might say:—

That Bonifacio has been easily bottled up and bracketed in repetitious slogans, because there is not much in him

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to express in a long-drawn narrative.

That it is facetious to call Bonifacio the Father of Philippine Democracy, because neither in his day nor in the subsequent decades was there democracy in the Islands. One cannot be a father to an institution one has not created.

That the version that Bonifacio made the Revolution defiant is only a dramatized tribute to his lone service to the country. No one man makes a revolution defiant. Revolutions are of and by themselves defiant. They would not be such were they static theories of social conduct. They move with the strides of action, almost every step a bloody step.

His biographer, and at that a scholarly biographer—Santos Cristobal,—is apologetic and explanatory; seldom has he the mood of one following the course of a great adventure; he seems a searcher of evidences in extenuation of much that is small in the small man that is his theme.

That to worship Bonifacio as a hero is to institute de-featism as a national virtue. One is repulsed at almost every turn in the attempt to arrive at climaxes in his character or in his career. The dawn was also the twilight

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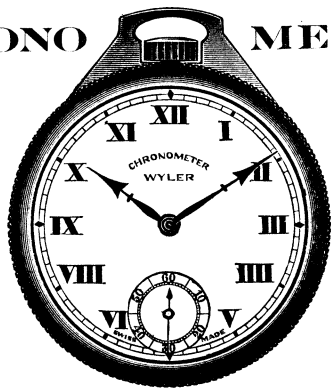
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of his irruption into leadership.

That we have looked into ourselves as Filipinos rather than into Bonifacio as a hero. At a time when we were called barbarians and our soldiers bandits, he was our excuse for calling ourselves great.

That, finally, he is only a conclusion, perhaps to a great many, central and cardinal, but incontestably a conclusion without much proof.

ARE OUR ARTISTS GREAT?

A much more exacting test awaits us if we would have world citizens in the arts as well as in statecraft. Our painters, and poets, and sculptors, and novelists may be nationally famous. That is not the test of their true greatness. They must submit to world standards. Not how they stand out as Filipino artists against Filipino artists, but how they retain their category among the famous of all lands. That is the ultimate against which to measure their final destiny.

WE LACK CRITICS

A further difficulty is an outgrowth of such a test. We have not the men tried in the trusteeship of telling us who are our immortals against world standards. We have, it is true, pretenders to this directorship in informed taste and in incisive and critical scholarship. But only pretenders.

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tuary of our emotions, the great would come. That will not do. Nor are we helped any by our tendency to regimented thinking, with charlatanic leaders of thought, so-called, guiding us to a chaos and confusion of rationale.

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Have we ever realized that the reverence of a whole nation should not be lightly bestowed? That we should not rush into the futility of impermanent and incoherent hero-worship?

Autobiography of Gregorio de Jesus

(Continued from page 18)

⁶ It was not unusual then and even now for women to hide valuable papers inside their clothing.—F.

⁷ Certain portions of the letter referred to can not now be found; they have been, according to Mr. José P. Santos, either misplaced or lost. The available portions were published by the late Epifanio de los Santos in his "Andres Bonifacio" in the *Philippine Review* and read as follows:

"They (the Magdalo partisans) held a secret meeting and resolved to pursue him and pick a quarrel with him, and, if he became offended, to kill or disarm and bind him (A. Bonifacio), together with his soldiers. When the detachment came, they sent a message to our house, from afar off, to lay down our arms. We paid no attention, whereupon they came, and when they approached our house, they surrounded it, and their colonel then entered the house. He (her husband) went up to him peacefully and asked him where he was going, and the colonel replied that they were making a reconnaissance towards Indang and had stopped because they had not yet had their breakfast. At the same time he inquired concerning our situation, saying that most assuredly we must be short of provisions. We replied we were not, saying that we were better off here than at Indang, as there was somebody who furnished us rice that was not of the poorest quality (pinawa). The colonel replied: They are better off in the pueblo now because they receive rice from Naik, and, if you wish, we can live together. He (my husband) replied: What should I do at Indang where our brethren would maltreat me? I do not even want my eyes to behold them again. After he had said this, there was a pause and they had their breakfast. They then asked to go, saying that it was getting late and promising that they would return with their soldiers to have dinner with us. After leaving, what they did upon arriving outside of our battery was to order the same closed, giving instructions that no member of the family of the Supremo was to be allowed to pass, as otherwise their lives would be forfeited. This was the order given at said battery, which they watched with a small detachment of their soldiers. When our men who were taking rations outside of the battery arrived, the sentries refused to let them pass. The men to whom passage was thus denied reported the matter immediately, and it was only thus that we learned what was being done. Besides, they disarmed all our comrades on the outside and took all the men away. For this reason my husband ran after them in order to ask them why they were acting in this manner, but he did not succeed in overtaking them, and they returned and



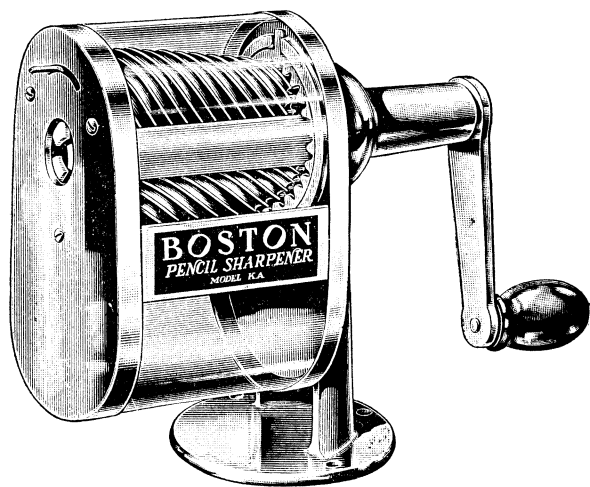
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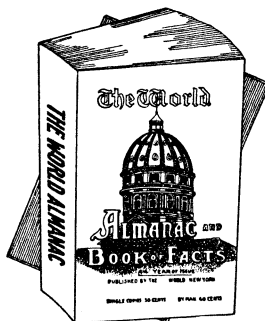
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waited for them to return in order to ask them whether they had been acting under orders from their officers. While thus waiting, night came. They seized our women and even our utensils, but one of the women kidnapped made her escape and reported to our soldiers that their women had been abducted. The soldiers wanted to leave in order to demand an explanation, but we succeeded in detaining them, and they did not go beyond the battery, but waited there. When he (her husband) learned what had happened to his comrades, he gave orders and sent a messenger requesting a conference with the officers, because, he said, it was not becoming that there should be any quarrel between them. They told the messenger that they refused to parley and that bullets would settle the matter. The messenger therefore returned. About dawn they fired shots, and some more shots on the other side. I then awakened him (her husband) and when he went outside, he met a soldier who told him that they were coming in overwhelming force and were already near. When they came close, they fired rapidly, and, forming a line of skirmishers, surrounded us. He (her husband), however, ordered our soldiers not to fire, and our men shouted: Brethren, don't shoot; tell us what you want. They paid no attention, and when we were within range, they fired a volley at my husband, and when he fell they stabbed him and struck him with the butts of their guns. My brother-in-law Ciriaco was seized by two and shot to death. Procopio they tied and beat, with a revolver. They then placed the wounded in hammocks, and those they had bound, and took them to the pueblo. When they saw me come out of the place where I had been hiding, the officers of the detachment ran towards me and tried to compel me to say where the money of Cavite or of the treasury was kept; they also took by force my revolver and even what little expense money we had. Then they hastened to tie me to a tree, attempting to force me to tell them the whereabouts of the money which they said we had collected. The brothers can testify to this, also the other residents here who are bringing us food every month. When they did not obtain from me what they sought, they took me to the Tribunal at Indang, and there I took care of the wounded man, whom they had stripped, taking possession of the clothes he wore, and giving him a blanket instead. When I approached, I was hardly able to attend to him, as they wanted to bind me and take me to Naik, but upon the supplications of others, they let me alone. In the morning, however, the soldiers took us back and forth between Indang and Marigondon and Naik. Alas, my brothers; when we arrived at that pueblo, they locked us up in the barracks, and when we first arrived, they left us at the door for two hours before we were taken in, and about an hour at the foot of the stairs. They then put us in the kitchen part of the building, in the priest's bath room, where they locked us up as in a dungeon, and where it was almost impossible for me to get to him (her husband), and when I insisted, they put me in a room prohibiting me from communicating with any person. And as they said they were going to make us testify, I besought all the generals to treat us with justice, saying that, if it was practicable, they should, before requiring us to testify, call the other chiefs and question us publicly in their presence. They agreed to my request, saying that this was no more than just; but it was not done, and after more than a week had elapsed, they took us to Marigondon and took our testimony only on the third day. They bought over Pedro Giron with money and coached him well in what they wished him to testify; that he (her husband) had ordered them all put to death. He agreed (to testify to this) because they promised him his life, and, as a fact, they made him leave immediately after he had testified. Hence, when my husband demanded to be allowed to face Giron, they replied that he had been killed at Naik. Why is he with them now? When the summary trial was over, Capitan Emilio, according to them, ordered my husband shot within twenty-four hours. They did not even allow him to make his defence or have a counsel of his own choice. The time passed and he was pardoned, but four or five days later, orders were given for his banishment. When the sentence was pronounced, I asked several of the chiefs whether the contents of the sentence were the truth, to which they replied that I must not pay any attention to rumors, and to prove this, the judge advocate who had prosecuted the case came and told us not to worry, because



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nothing had happened, and then there came . . . an order to the Spanish captain that on the third day at eight o'clock at night, while it was raining hard, they should take my husband out of the house by force. I besought the major, Lazaro Macapagal, who took him and executed the order, not to take the sick man outside until after the rain had stopped, or the next morning. He could not do so for the reason that, as he said, it was by order of the commanding officer; but he told me to go to Capitan Emilio's house and supplicate him. I went out accompanied by two women; we almost had to go on all-fours through the dark night and amidst a heavy downpour while we were passing the river. We arrived at Emilio's place, but were unable to go upstairs immediately, as we were completely drenched. When we went upstairs, Emilio hid in his room and made them tell us that he was ill and was resting; but I noticed that he was awake and talking to Jocson. When Jocson came out and approached Pedro Lipana, who claimed to be Emilio's secretary, he came to me and asked me what I wanted. I said that, if it was possible, they should not take the sick man away until the next day. He said no, and I took leave in order to go back; but as I was going downstairs, he told us to wait for a letter for the sentry. The letter being written, he handed it to two soldiers, with orders to accompany us. They were to detain him (her husband) in the Tribunal and confine me upon the return from the house of the Pangulo. I argued, but they told me they would shoot me; and thereafter nobody was allowed to approach me. At noon on the following day they took the two brothers out; towards the afternoon there was a skirmish outside of the pueblo, near where I was, and they let me go. Upon being released, I went to the other side to look for him, (her husband), and I met those who had taken him away. They were carrying with them the clothes I had obtained for charity, like the medicine and the blanket with which I had covered my brother-in-law. When I asked them about those they had taken away, they answered that they had left them in the hills, in the house of a lieutenant. I asked why they were carrying the clothes, and they told me that he (her husband) had told them to bring me those clothes. Alas, brothers! I then began to look for them (Bonifacio and his brother) at the place they had indicated, and when I arrived, I was told they were on another hill, which was extremely high. I got there, ascended, and did not find him. We then went on again. Alas, my brothers! we went through the hills looking for him for about two weeks, resting only at night. As I did not find him and there was nobody to tell me his whereabouts, we followed the soldiers, but they in answer to our questions, indicated all sorts of places. And we resolved to leave only when one of my uncles told me the truth, because he had given him food at the place where the firing squad had stopped before they took them away. I am still lucky, my brothers, to be alive after all I have gone through. We roamed about for a whole month with nothing to eat but green bananas. When my companions succeeded in obtaining, through charity, a handful of rice, they boiled it in water and gave it to me. The clothes I wore were so much used that it was impossible to burn them.

GREGORIA DE BONIFACIO,
Lakambini."

⁸The writer apparently has in mind this section of the Kartilla (Santos' version): "On the thorny path of life, man is the guide of woman and of the children, and if the guide leads to precipices, those whom he guides will also go there. "Thou must not look upon woman as a mere plaything, but as a faithful companion who will share with thee the penalties of life; her weakness will increase thy interest in her and she will remind thee of the mother who bore thee and reared thee. "What thou dost not desire done unto thy wife, children, brothers and sisters, that do not unto the wife, children, brothers, and sisters of thy neighbor."—F.

APPENDIX

TESTIMONY OF GREGORIA DE JESUS AT THE COURT MARTIAL OF ANDRES BONIFACIO.

In the town of Maragondong on May 4, 1897, appeared Gregoria de Jesus, nineteen (sic) years of age, married, holding no official position and native of Calocan, Manila, before the investigating judge (*juez instructor*) and the secretary in order to testify.

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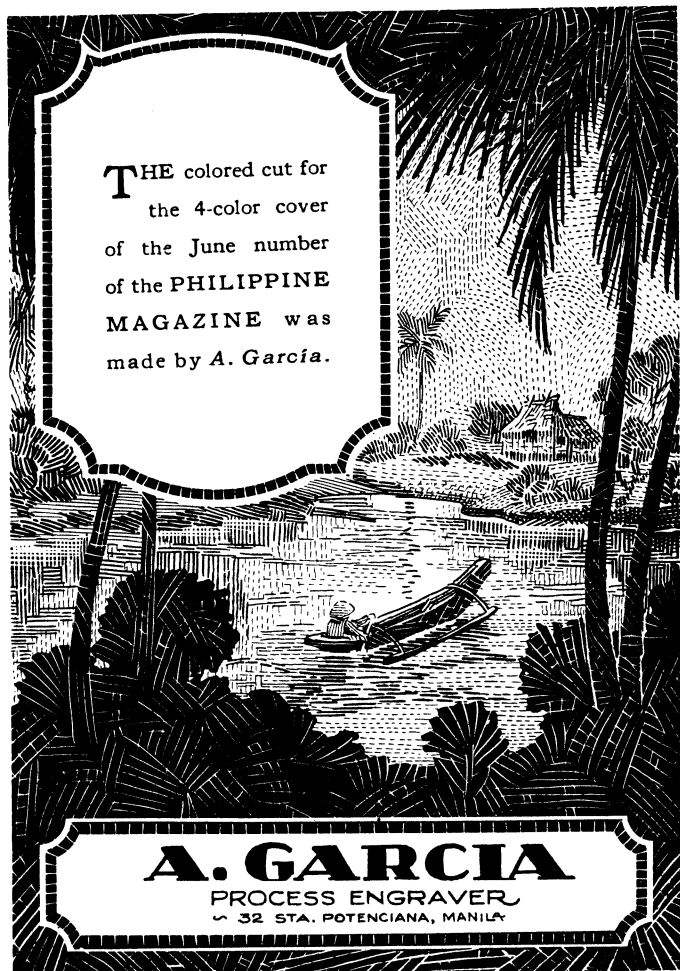
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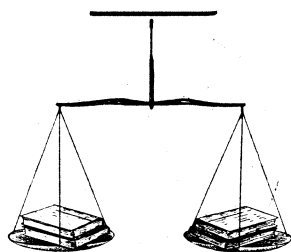
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When asked who started the fighting in Limbon she answered that it was started by the soldiers who arrived.

When asked who fired the first shot, she answered that she could not tell because she ran away (and hid herself) in the forest when she saw many persons approaching their house.

When asked whether she knew the reason why five men were detained whose eyebrows, eyelashes, and hair were shaved, she answered that she knew that there were five men, believed to be spies, whose eyebrows, eyelashes, and hair were shaved.

When asked whether it was true that there were frequent meetings in their house and who were those who attended, she answered that it was not true.

When asked whether she knew that there was a President of the whole archipelago, she answered that she did not know.

When asked whether she knew that Andres (Bonifacio) had instructed his men the preceding morning in the barrio of Limbon to halt the government soldiers on their return and to open fire on them should they not heed the third "halt", she answered that she did not know.

The testimony was closed and the witness, after reading it, signed it, and the secretary attested to the same. The witness, moreover, declared that after the fighting the men looked for her, and, when found, she was asked where the money was hidden, and that when she failed to give information regarding the money she was tied to a tree by order of Colonel Yntong and ordered to be flogged, but this his (Yntong's) companions did not allow. On the men's refusal, said Colonel had her taken to a vacant house and demanded that she surrender at that instant a gold engagement ring, twelve pesos, and revolver ammunitions. From this place, she was taken to another house after its occupant had been sent out. When she arrived in Indang, she was again ordered to be tied, but once more the soldiers intervened.

The witness signed, with the secretary attesting.

GREGORIA DE JESUS.

K. GARCIA.
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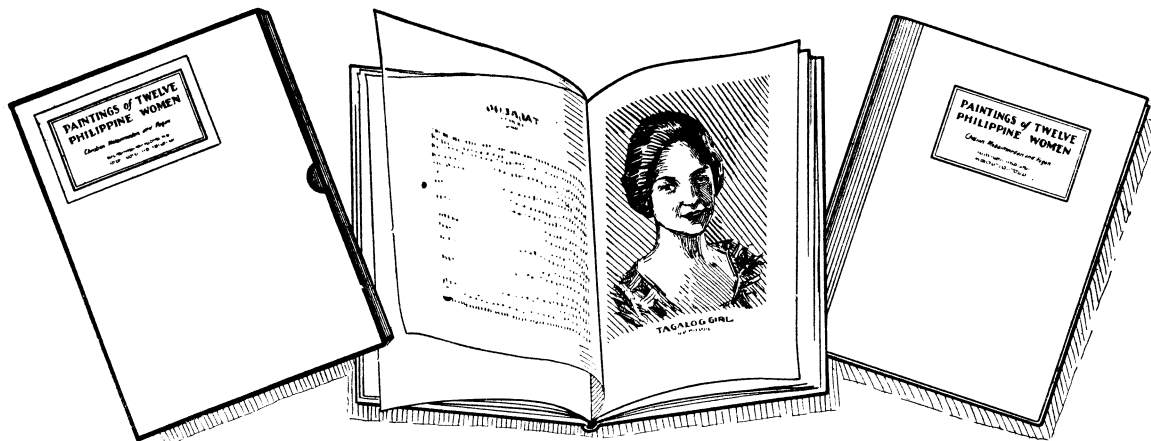
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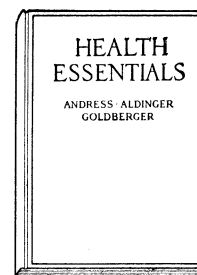
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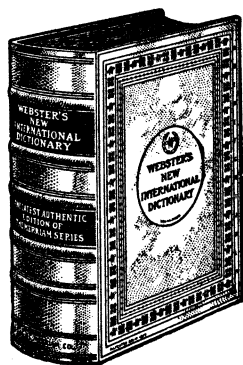
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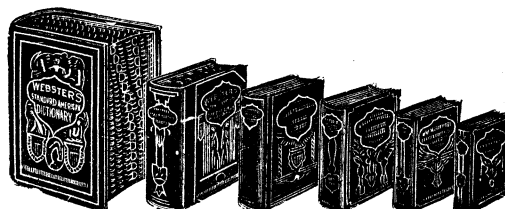
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Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner

AGAIN it is not possible to report any basic improvement in Philippine trade conditions. The economic picture for May was blue, if not somber. The income of the residents and citizens of the Philippine Islands is derived largely from the export of four great world crops: abaca, copra, sugar, and tobacco. With the exception of tobacco May prices for these commodities continued to decline. Abaca and copra with its derived product, coconut oil, are industrial raw materials, and the low price has been due to three factors: (1) Abundant supply, not only in producing areas but also in the warehouses of industrial establishments employing these commodities in their processes; (2) Abundant stocks of finished articles manufactured from these raw materials in the warehouses of the manufacturers and on the shelves of merchants; and (3) Slackening of actual demand for and consumption of the finished goods among European, American, and Asiatic consuming groups.

May to August, generally speaking, throughout the world are months of low manufacturing activity even in better times, and this fact now adds to our basically unfavorable condition. Sugar, while it may not be considered precisely a raw material, for the past several years has suffered from overproduction and an extraordinarily low price level. More than in the case of other crops, the price of tobacco has shown a fair level.

The liquidation of over stocks of merchandise in the hands of Philippine Islands jobbers and retailers proceeded during May in relatively good order with the possible exception of textile lines in which group there were several failures of Manila retail establishments. Provincial stocks in all lines other than textiles seemed to be reduced considerably but not yet sufficiently so to enable one to predict a substantial improvement in new orders. Even in staple lines and in articles composing the necessities of life, retailers are confining themselves to hand-to-mouth purchasing. One serious phase of the continued depression in the Philippines was the return of provincial markets to price criteria away from the quality trend which was initiated during the past three years of prosperity. In times of continued stress, this phenomenon is almost sure to occur and its psychological effects may continue long after the depression shall have ceased.

So far as Central Luzon is concerned, a very excellent index of provincial trade conditions is given by comparisons of the average daily freight loaded by the Manila Railroad Company. Approximately, the average for May was 2,300 metric tons as compared with 2,900 tons in April and 2,800 tons in May of last year.

Heavy sales of exchange by the Insular Treasurer continued during May showing the absence of normal export paper. The Insular Auditor's statement for May 31 showed total bank resources of \$251,000,000, the same as for April. Loans, discounts, and overdrafts declined from ₱126,000,000 in April to ₱123,000,000 in May. A tendency of the population to withdraw their savings and surpluses was indicated by a decrease in deposits from ₱33,000,000 to ₱27,000,000, while the working capital of foreign banks showed ₱31,000,000, only ₱1,000,000 less than during April. There is nothing alarming in these figures except that they indicate a tightening of credits which is a normal circumstance when price depression diminishes the value of security which may be offered for loans and overdrafts.

Rice stocks in Central Luzon continued abundant and somewhat larger than during April. Some selling under pressure was indicated by the increase of arrivals in Manila, 215,000 sacks during May compared with 163,000 sacks during April.

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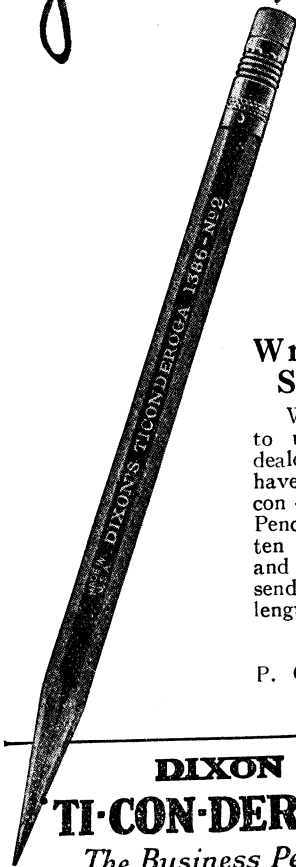
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Sugar experts estimate that the new crop should not exceed that of the last campaign. Negros, from present indications, should show a slight increase, and Luzon, due to less favorable weather conditions, will probably tally a decrease.

At the close of May, the hemp market recorded very low prices, the decline being more severe than during the February downward movement. While receipts were lower than during the same period of last year, exports showed a radical decline during the middle of the month. Prices for May 28 were: Grade E, P22.50; F, P20.50; I, P16.50; Jus, P12.25; Juk, P10.25; and LI, P9.50.

The copra market held steady during the first half of the month due to purchases on the part of speculators who were required to cover short sales, but prices declined radically during the second fortnight with heavy arrivals and buyers showing little interest. On May 1, two mills were operating. This number increased to three during the month, with four operating at the close. Prices during May for copra rescada at buyer's warehouse, Manila, showed a low of P9.25 and a high of P9.75 per picul; coconut oil in drums, Manila, per kilogram P0.28, the same level as for April; copra cake f.o.b. steamer Manila per thousand kilograms reached a low of P42.50 and a high of P45.00.

The tobacco situation was featured by a sellers' market, the price levels continuing fair. There was an increase in importation over April, especially as regards shipments to Europe. Czechoslovakia has assumed a fairly important place as a purchaser of Philippine raw tobacco, taking during May 343,000 kilograms. No improvement was registered in the United States market for Philippine cigars.

As emphasized in the last review of business and finance in this magazine, the depression in the Philippine Islands does not involve the financial situation which continues sound. Our depression is largely a matter of commodity prices and merchandising. Situations of this sort require considerable time and thorough adjustment, but should not be treated as a "scare-head", nor taken as an indication of real panic.

News of the World

THE PHILIPPINES

May 15.—Announced that the Philippine Chamber of Commerce will work during the next session of the Legislature for a high protective tariff for Philippine industries and for a complete revision of existing tariff and internal revenue taxation laws.

May 20.—Dean Maximo Kalaw calls Secretary of War Hurley's letter opposing independence "illogical, unfortunate, and untimely". Senator Osmeña states in Cebu that "with all due respect to the opinion of the Secretary of War, our stand remains the same. We believe that the American government and people are definitely committed to Philippine independence".

May 28.—Reported that Governor-General Davis offered Secretary Perez the position of confidential adviser under the Belo Law to devote himself entirely to cleaning the government of dishonest employees. Mr. Perez is quoted as declining because he already had enough enemies. As Secretary of Commerce and Communications, Mr. Perez has ordered extensive graft probes in the bureaus under his department which led to the discharge of hundreds of employees including a number of high officials and the imprisonment of some.

May 29.—The Constabulary take possession of the cota of Datu Ganassi in Lanao, the place having been deserted during the night after the shelling of the place the preceding day.

May 30.—Some two thousand Filipino freemasons meet in Manila and adopt a resolution in favor of independence. Representative Paredes states that for the

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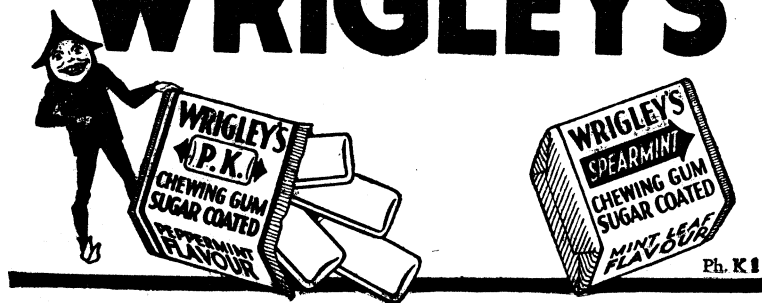
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Ad No. 13

masons to demand independence for the Philippines is not playing politics, and that freemasonry has always been identified with freedom.

May 31.—Legislators in Manila adopt a resolution endorsing the Hawes-Cutting bill.

June 2.—Judge Carlos A. Imperial of the court of first instance of Manila absolves José Topacio, former Director of Posts, in the government suit against him for the recovery of ₱155,470.63, the cost of the material and supplies alleged to have disappeared while Mr. Topacio was head of the Bureau of Posts. According to the decision, the government failed to prove that Mr. Topacio was negligent, and held that where there is no negligence it would be violating the fundamental principles of any government that a public official should be held responsible for the illegal acts of his subordinates when he has not taken part in the commission of such acts. The case will be appealed.

June 4.—The new Vera marriage law goes into effect remedying some of the defects of the previous law. Municipal secretaries may now make out the proper papers and administer oaths free of charge. The ten-day notice before a marriage license may be issued is no longer required if the parents or guardians of the parties appear in person when the license is applied for. Marriages among the Mohammedans and pagans are exempt from the formal requirements of the law until after twenty years.

June 10.—Mr. Clifford Butler, old time advertising man in the Philippines, and at one time advertising manager of the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE, dies.

THE UNITED STATES

May 14.—Secretary of the Navy Adams concedes that for the United States to build up to the limits of the London Naval Treaty might cost the government about \$1,000,000,000, but that this would be better than the old game of competitive building.

May 15.—Admiral Jones, technical adviser to the American delegation to the London conference, states before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs that the London Treaty gives a definite cruiser advantage to Great Britain, and that the 70% ratio given to Japan of vessels under the battleship class is actually a 100% ratio under present conditions. Secretary Adams said he opposed attempts to bring the American fleet to parity with Great Britain as this would overcrowd the shipyards and result in unsatisfactory vessels.

May 15.—Dwight Morrow, former United States ambassador to Mexico and member of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference, in launching his campaign for senator for New Jersey, advocates the repeal of the 18th amendment and the Volstead Act. Newspapers throughout the United States comment upon his speech as a very important one.

May 17.—The Hoover administration, through a letter from Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley to Senator Hiram Bingham, chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, for the first time makes a definite statement on Philippine independence, flatly opposing it as disadvantageous to both the United States and the Philippines at this time. (See the editorial in the June issue of PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE.)

May 18.—Members of the Philippine independence delegation at Washington state that they will continue their campaign in spite of Secretary Hurley's attitude.

May 20.—The Senate confirms the appointment of Owen J. Roberts to the United States Supreme Court.

May 22.—Secretary of State Stimson tells the Senate territorial committee that he concurs in the opinions recently expressed by Secretary Hurley regarding Philippine independence. He states that an oligarchy of upper-class politicians and usurers would follow United States withdrawal, and that

the penetration of Chinese would eliminate the Christian Malay. High naval officers continue their attack on the London Treaty before hearings in the Senate because "it places Great Britain at a big advantage".

The final tabulation of the *Literary Digest* straw vote on prohibition shows a three to one vote against the dries.

May 23.—Despite the strong pronouncements against it by Secretary Stimson, the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions passes the Hawes-Cutting bill proposing a Philippine plebiscite on independence in five years.

May 24.—Astronomers at the Lowell Observatory have named the planet recently discovered Pluto.

The state Republican convention in Washington adopts a plank in favor of modification of the prohibition laws. Washington is the first state to make prohibition an issue in the coming elections. The convention also adopts a resolution demanding restriction of Filipino immigration, and the restriction of the importation of Philippine vegetable oils.

FOREIGN

June 6.—The Nationalists recapture Tsinanfu, a strategic point in Shantung, but face large odds in the south where new rebel

troops, including the "Iron Sides," have occupied Changsha.

June 8.—Prince Carol, who some years ago gave up his rights to the throne for a woman, is proclaimed king of Roumania. His son, the "boy king" Michael, returns to the nursery.

June 9.—The first volume of the Simon Commission's report on India is published in London. It deals with conditions in India. The second volume, expected to be issued in a few weeks, will contain the commission's recommendations.

June 15.—General Chang Hsueh-ling, overlord of Manchuria, abandons his position of neutrality and declares he will use his armies to assist the Nationalist government against the forces of the rebel generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan. In the south, the "Ironsides" under General Chang Fakuei are reported to be retreating.

June 14.—Large-scale defiance of the anti-picketing ordinance is begun by the Indians.

The New Books

FICTION

Doctors' Wives, Henry and Sylvia Lieferant; Little, Brown & Co; 322 pp., P5.50. The story "of one of the band of doctors'

wives leagued against their common enemy, the patient".

Evangelical Cockroach, Jack Woodford; Louis Carrier & Co., 336 pp., P5.50.

A collection of mirthful, ironical, and somewhat Rabelaisian short stories, that could not have been published in the magazines which, according to the author, want only such sugar-coated short stories as will serve as bait to attract readers to the advertisements.

F-I-a-s-h D. 13, Victor K. Kaledin; Coward-McCann, Inc., 348 pp., P5.50.

A swift and amazing story of international intrigue in Europe before the world war told by Special Agent D. 13 of Czarist Russia.

The Heaven-Sent Witness, J. S. Fletcher; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 312 pp., P4.40.

A collection of short stories dealing with mystery and crime.

Ladies' Man, Rupert Hughes; Harper & Bros., 472 pp., P4.40.

A mystery novel of New York society life. *A Lady of France*, Grace Stair; Stokes Co., 368 pp., P5.50.

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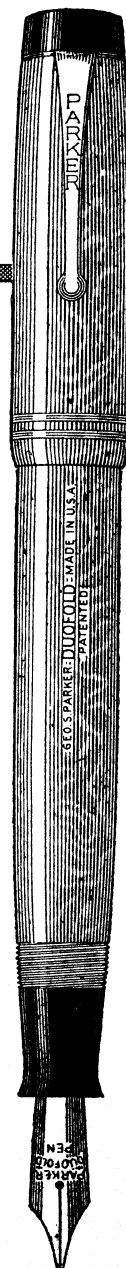
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Poor Nigger, Orio Vergani; Bobbs-Merrill Co., 306 pp., ₱5.50.

A book translated from the Italian—a strange human tragedy, told with pity and irony. A negro baby is born in an African jungle, he becomes boxing champion of the world, and is crushed by civilization.

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Saint Udo, R. L. Masten; Houghton Mifflin Co., 296 pp., ₱5.50.

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The Scarab Murder Case, S. S. Van Dine; Scribner's Sons, 340 pp., ₱4.40.

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The Shepherd of Guadaloupe, Zane Grey; Harper & Bros., 342 pp., ₱4.40.

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Tharlane, Dorothy Cottrell; Houghton Mifflin Co., 362 pp., ₱5.50.

A story of the lonely and heroic lives of a number of settlers in Tharlane, an unsubdued region in the gaunt Australian plain.

The Valley of Creeping Men, Rayburn Crawley; Harper & Bros., 328 pp., ₱4.40.

A mystery set to the beat of African drums and weird jungle ways.

EDUCATIONAL

Fundamentals of Public School Administration, W. G. Reeder; Macmillan Co., 592 pp.

Discusses the more urgent problems of school administration—teachers and salaries, efficiency, etc., school budgets, handling of supplies, pupils' progress reports, textbooks, school health, accounting, etc., etc.

Educational Psychology, Monroe, DeVoss, and Reagan; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 624 pp.

Covers learning, transfer of training, intelligence and its measurement, children at different pedagogical levels, and the psychology of various elementary and high school subjects.

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Marks, Otis and Orleans; World Book Co., 18 pp., ₱0.22.

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Studies in the Organization of Character, Hartshorne and May; Macmillan Co., 518 pp.

Covers social intelligence and social attitude, interrelations of the factors of characters, components of character, the significance of integration, etc.

Parliamentary Law, E. T. Chafee; Crowell Co., 124 pp., ₱2.20.

A digest of the rules of order for the conduct of business in deliberative organizations.

The Work-Play Books: Peter and Peggy, Round the Year, Friendly Stories, Make and Make-Believe; Gates and Huber; Macmillan Co.

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English Composition, McKittrick and West; American Book Co., 610 pp., ₱3.16.

A very thorough book designed to relieve the teacher of the burden of organization of material, assignment making, explaining, etc., as far as possible.

A. Lincoln, Ross F. Lockridge; World Book Co., 334 pp., ₱3.08.

A realistic and intimate account of Lincoln's life particularly adapted for reading by boys and girls.

The Planets for July 1930

By THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

MERCURY may be visible low in the east before dawn during the first few days of the month. Thereafter it will be too close to the sun to be seen, until at the end of the month it may possibly be visible low in the west right after sunset.

VENUS will be at its best this month, not setting till about nine p. m. It is the most brilliant object in the western sky, situated near Regulus, at the handle of the Sickle in Leo.

MARS will be a morning star, rising about two a. m. It may be seen before dawn half way up the eastern sky near the constellation Taurus.

JUPITER is now becoming a morning star, and towards the end of the month may be seen near the eastern horizon before dawn.

SATURN will rise in the east just about the time of sunset, and about nine p. m. it will stand out among the brightest stars of the constellation Sagittarius, half way up the southeastern sky.

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Panel
for
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This is the second of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

VOL. XXVII

JULY, 1930

No. 2

The Maritime History of the Philippines and the Old Escuela Náutica

By L. GONZALEZ LIQUETE

Translated from the Spanish by Leo Fischer

THE sea being the only means of communication between the several islands of the Philippine Archipelago and between the entire group and the rest of the world, it is but logical and natural that the history of this country should be chiefly one of maritime exploits. When the Portuguese and Spaniards arrived in the part of the globe at present known as the Far East, they found close trade relations existing between the countries bordering on the oceans. Malay, Chinese, and Japanese ships navigated these waters and maintained a certain amount of trade with the Philippine Islands.

EUROPEANS MAKE USE OF NATIVE SEAFARING SKILL

The European invaders used not only the skill and experience of the seafaring people of the Islands, but also their ships, to good purpose in their maritime expeditions, and adopted, whenever they found it necessary or advisable, the means, methods, and primitive procedure of the natives, whose knowledge of navigation was more than sufficient to meet the needs of their maritime ventures, their explorations, and conquests. The Spanish-Philippine and Malay-an nomenclature of the various types of water-craft that were built in the Archipelago and plied these waters, forms an exceedingly long list, because there was not only a great variety of such vessels, but each type had its own name to distinguish it from another, slightly differing from it in architecture, if we may so call it. Moreover, each type was generally known by a different name in each section of the archipelago. It would be a vain endeavor to try to make a complete or half-way correct list of those different types of native craft, giving their form, tonnage, speed, rig, and other details.

ACTIVE LIFE AND MOVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES AT THE TIME THE SPANIARDS ARRIVED

"Before the arrival of the Europeans, the Malayan Filipinos carried on an active trade, not only among themselves but also with all the neighboring countries. A Chinese manuscript of the 13th century, translated by Dr. Hirth (*Globus*, September, 1889), speaks of China's relations with the islands, relations purely commercial, in which

mention is made of the activity and honesty of the traders of Luzon, who took the Chinese products and distributed them throughout all the islands, traveling for nine months, and then returned to pay religiously even for the merchandise that the Chinamen did not remember to have given them. The products which they in exchange exported from the islands were crude wax, cotton, pearls, tortoise-shell, betelnuts, drygoods, etc.

"All the histories of those first years, in short, abound in long accounts about the industry and agriculture of the natives. Mines, gold-washings, looms, farms, barter, naval construction, raising of poultry and stock, weaving of silk and cotton, distilleries, manufactures of arms, pearl fisheries, the civet industry, the horn and hide industry, etc., are things encountered at every step, and, considering the time and the conditions in the islands, prove that there was life, there was activity, there was movement..." (Rizal: *Sobre la Indolencia de los Filipinos*.)

THE ORIGIN OF THE PORT, ARSENAL, AND NAVY YARD, CAVITE

From the beginning of the conquest of these Islands by the Spaniards, periodical voyages of the galleons between the Philippines and New Spain, or the port of Acapulco, were established. These vessels carried commodities for sale or barter there, which was the principal source of revenue of the government here. After Legaspi had founded the city of Manila, a careening-place and shipyard for the construction of the galleons was provided in Cavite. The ships were like those being built in Spain for the fleets of the Indies, being at the same time freight and war vessels, because they had to defend themselves against the English and Dutch corsairs with whose countries Spain was almost constantly at war. This was the origin of the port, arsenal, and navy yard of Cavite. But Cavite was not the only place where ships were built in the Archipelago; there were also shipyards in places where the beach was close to timber lands, such as Bataan, Zambales, Tayabas, Iloilo, Leyte, etc. On various occasions, ships for the Philippines were also built in Siam, it being thought that, on account of the abundance of teakwood in that country, this would be more economical which, however, was not the case.

"A HISTORY OF SHIPWRECKS"

Owing to the relative lack of expert ship-builders, though there were skilled laborers—says Rodriguez Trujillo in his remarkable *Memoria sobre la Marina en Filipinas*—the ships built here were heavier and less seaworthy than those constructed in America and became unserviceable sooner because unseasoned timber was used. "The scant knowledge of the art of navigation at that time," adds the author mentioned, "the lack of good plans, the fact that meteorology was then completely unknown, and the incompetency of the masters of the vessels were the cause of great disasters in navigation, and the history of the Philippines up to the middle of last [the eighteenth] century was a history of shipwrecks." After the establishment in San Blas, California, of a navy yard and arsenal, the type of the ships built there was changed; more modern designs were used, and the frigate or corvette type was adopted. At that time the practice of placing naval officers in command of the ships was initiated, but this did not become general until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

THE ARMADAS AGAINST DUTCH AND CHINESE PIRATES

In addition to the voyages of what was commonly known as the Acapulco galleon, we must mention the *armadas* that were organized, beginning with the first years of Spanish rule, in order to prevent attacks like that made by Limahong's fleet in 1574. These armadas were found to be very effective against the Dutch corsairs which used to infest local waters lying in wait for the rich Acapulco galleons, and which subsequently conquered Formosa. The Philippine government, in its relations with Japan and other neighboring countries the ships of which came to trade in these Islands, found it necessary to send embassies and render assistance against the pirates. The armadas were composed of a few galleons taken off the Acapulco run or hurriedly built for the purpose at Cavite or in some provincial shipyard, of *galeras*, *fragatillas*, Chinese *sampans*, and native *pontines*, and, besides, *paraos*, *barangayanes*, Moro *pancos*, and other light craft propelled by oars. The military complement consisted of captains with companies of Spanish infantry and native troops, Visayans, Tagalos, or Pampangans, armed with spears, bows and arrows, and harquebuses. The seafaring contingent was composed of a native crew, a *piloto* (mate), and, generally, Chinese, Japanese, or Malay pilot. Besides there was a friar who was generally the soul of the expedition. Few of these voyages, Trujillo says, were eventless, "because, as we have already said, the history of the Philippines may be said to be nothing but a series of shipwrecks and disasters at sea."

THE ARMADILLAS AGAINST THE MOROS

Independently from the armadas there were the *armadillas* organized against Moro piracy, initiated at the close of the seventeenth century, by the Mohammedans of Mindanao, Sulu, Celebes, and Borneo, whose fleets composed of hundreds of small craft made annual raids in the Archipelago, laying waste the coasts with fire and sword, and carrying away as captives thousands of the inhabitants. These armadillas were the origin of the famous *Marina Sutil* or *Corsaria* in which the Filipinos emulated the Spaniards in deeds of daring, they forming the principal

element in this epic warfare which lasted two centuries. The forces were commanded by *alcaldes*, military persons, civilians, and often by friars.

RIVER, LAKE, AND COASTWISE NAVIGATION

The capture of the strong places of Manila and Cavite by the British in 1762 brought about a radical reform in the military and financial policies of the Spanish government in these Islands. King Charles III, a monarch with modern ideas and an enterprising and practical character, sent out as governors men who had the necessary qualifications and were properly informed of the new plans for the administration of the country. Agricultural production, trade, and navigation were fostered; the system of taxation was reformed; provisions of law intended to raise the dignity of the Filipino were promulgated; the pride of the monks was curbed, and the rights of the secular clergy were recognized: in brief, the modern spirit diffused by the encyclopedists was applied in the policy of the government. The opening to foreign trade of the port of Manila gave a great impulse to domestic trade and to the navigation on rivers, lakes, and seas, coastwise as well as deep sea, and the Archipelago joined in the mercantile concert of the nations.

However, these great reforms did not do away with the exclusive voyages of the Acapulco galleon which continued until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when they ceased as a result of the independence of the Spanish possessions in America. At the beginning of the same century, the direct trade between the Philippines and other countries of Asia was already very active and the local merchant marine was flourishing. Naval construction was brisk and a great variety of deep-sea-going vessels were being built in the public and private shipyards of the Islands for that trade and for interisland navigation.

THE ESCUELA NÁUTICA

It was then that the *Escuela Náutica*, *Academia de Pilotaje*, *Academia de Náutica*, or *Escuela de Náutica*, these being the names under which the Nautical School is mentioned in the official documents referring to it, was founded. It was for some time the most advanced school in the Philippines, with the exception of the University of Santo Tomás. We have been unsuccessful in our endeavors to ascertain the date when it was founded, having been unable to find the *cédulas* or royal orders making express provision for it. The *Diccionario geográfico-estadístico-histórico de las Islas Filipinas* (1850) of Buceta y Bravo says that "the *Academia Náutica* was established, with royal permission, in the year 1820, at the request of the *Consulado*, and in it were then taught arithmetic, elementary geometry, plane and spherical trigonometry, cosmography, and navigation, and, besides, practical geometry applied to the preparation of hydrographic charts and maps, with the method of drafting the same, all in the course of marine studies, etc." In the "Report and statement of the subjects and number of students in the *Escuela de Náutica*, prepared by the *Junta de Comercio* and submitted by the Superior Civil Governor, in compliance with the royal order of July 26, 1861," it also appears that the Nautical School was established in these Islands in the year 1820, and it was decreed by the king that there be taught in the same the subjects referred to in said *Diccionario*; but it appears, further, that the professors were directed

to extend the instruction as much as possible, "in order that the knowledge acquired by the students may be on a level with that to which science has attained." Subsequently algebra was ordered taught up to equations of the second degree and, "by way of addition, the present director has deemed well likewise to extend the instruction to the degree to which it can be applied to geometry and plane and spherical trigonometry." In the *Guia Oficial* of 1891, it is likewise stated that the School was founded "by mandate of H. M. on January 1, 1820." The curriculum of 1891 was much more extensive than the original one; it comprised four years, as follows:

First year: Arithmetic, both theoretical and practical, and its sundry applications to navigation, trade, banking, cosmology, etc.

Second year: Theoretical and practical algebra, simplification and generalization of arithmetical calculations; plane geometry and geometry of space, and their several applications to altimetry, planimetry, and stereometry; plane, analytical, etc., trigonometry

Third year: Spherical, analytical, theoretical trigonometry and nautical astronomy and its applications. Besides, the first year of theoretical and practical topography and its applications to the making of maps and charts, the method of copying the same and reducing them from one scale to another, the system of drafting them by pen and water color.

Fourth year: Navigation and pilotage and notions of physics, hydrography, meteorology, etc., indispensable for the nautical science. Besides, the second year of topography, topographical and hydrographical drafting in colors, and surveying in general.

The practical instruction will be given on board of deep-sea-going vessels.

More evidence showing that the School was founded in 1820 could be adduced, but we find only one statement showing another date: the *Enciclopedia Espasa* maintains in the chapter on the *Consulados de Comercio* that to the *Consulado* of the Philippines was due "the establishment of the Nautical School for which provision was made by a Royal Cédula dated in 1791, though it did not begin to operate until 1819." There is an interval of twenty-nine years between the date of the royal cédula and the year 1820, which is no small space of time where an educational institution of such importance is concerned. The exact date of that royal cédula is not mentioned, only the year being cited; but even if the exact date were given, this would not solve the difficulty, because no cédula or order relative to the foundation of the Nautical School is to be found in the indices of the printed compilations nor in those of the documents on file in the Division of Archives of the National Library, except those we have mentioned. This is strange, because the indices and the archives to which they pertain contain original documents of greater antiquity and less historical importance. One must suppose that all the authors are right and that several royal orders were issued in the premises in the course of those twenty-nine years. During that period, three kings reigned in Spain, including "Pepe Botellas"; there was the constitutional government, the invasion by Napoleon, and several civil wars, which involved changes of government, the paralyzation of all functions of government and administration, disorders, killings, desolation, and ruin. The rebellion of the Spanish possessions in America also occurred during that time. This explains sufficiently why, though the creation of the Nautical School was proposed to the Madrid government in 1783, the idea was not carried into execution until 1819 or 1820, when the constitutional government was re-established.

THE PLEA OF GOVERNOR BASCO Y VARGAS

While there may be a difference of opinion as regards the date of the foundation of the Nautical School, there cannot be the least doubt as to the person who conceived the idea of creating it nor the date when the proposition was made, although this is something regarding which historians and chroniclers have not said a word. The real founder of the Nautical School was *capitán de navío* D. José Basco y Vargas, governor of the Philippines from 1778 to 1797. This fact appears in an inquiry or letter addressed by Basco to the Secretary of State and General Affairs of the Indies, D. José Gálvez, dated June 15, 1783. It is an unpublished document which should be reproduced in bronze to commemorate the work of the governor who so earnestly urged the foundation of so important an institution as the Nautical School of Manila. We transcribe it in full as it is a detailed statement of historical facts which have a direct bearing on the commercial and financial régime at the close of the eighteenth century:

Your Excellency:—These possessions of the King being divided into many islands that are distant from each other and the passage between which is difficult and dangerous, and this Philippine Archipelago being five thousand leagues distant from the sovereign country, three thousand from New Spain, and far distant from all foreign colonies with which reciprocal trade relations are maintained, it is evident that its communications and traffic must be through the medium of navigation. The latter cannot be carried on without skilled navigators and there cannot be the necessary number of skilled navigators if there is no school for training them.

Owing to the lack of this class of professional men, the number of vessels and lives of vassals of His Majesty annually lost between these Islands is not small. Navigation and trade with the foreign kingdoms of Asia are rendered difficult, and that deficiency sometimes even affects the Acapulco galleon, most important to His Majesty's service and to the Islands in general.

In order to satisfy this need, I see no other means than to establish an academy of mathematics in which navigation be taught as the chief subject, and, as secondary subjects, civil architecture, gunnery, machinery, and other branches that may be advisable for the instruction of said officers and the youth of the country, which will be very useful for the service of His Majesty and conducive to the welfare of these Islands. And for this Academy, regulations will be provided by which it shall be governed, if His Majesty deigns to accept the idea.

The Marquis of Obando, former governor of these Islands, established and endowed a faculty of mathematics in the University of the expelled Regulars [the Jesuits] for the instruction of the military. It was maintained until the expulsion [1770] and has not been re-established since then. But since the school or academy which I consider necessary is to have a wider scope and has vaster and more interesting objects in view, the scant funds allotted to the former are not sufficient to maintain it, because, in addition to the scope of the School of Mathematics being smaller in the time of said Regulars, I consider that it could only be maintained by the professor, a Jesuit, not being paid the salary set aside for the teacher, and the amount thereof being used for instruments and utensils, aside from which the funds of the Religious [the Company of Jesus] were probably used to help out, with an idea of furthering public instruction for such purposes as might, according to their secret regulations, suit it the best.

This being so, it is necessary to look for further funds which, added to those for elementary instruction, may be sufficient for everything. If four complete tons of the galleon which His Majesty by His Royal Regulations grants to the *Consulado* of these Islands, are set aside annually, that will, I think, be sufficient, adding what was left by the Marquis of Obando (which is incorporated in the confiscated property of the expelled Regulars) for salaries of the principal and assistant teachers, and for instruments and utensils of the Academy, and even [sufficient] to guarantee the salary of the teachers and expenses in years when there is no galleon, the unexpended balance each year being safely kept and properly accounted for with this end in view. If the latter,

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Basang Sisiw

By ALVARO L. MARTINEZ

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

ALING BARANG stood up from her washing and gave a deep sigh of relief as she stretched her aching back. She picked up her wash basin which was filled with the clothes she had washed and, putting on her wooden shoes which stood beside the big cans of water, she strode to the clothes line already hung with a great number of garments of all sorts and colors. She lowered the line by taking down its bamboo support and began to hang up the clothes in her washtub.

The voices of her children who were engaged in their customary wrangling reached her from the house. She breathed a deep sigh and shook her head.

"Inay, look at Berto," came little Peping's shrill voice followed by a deafening wail.

"What is the matter there?" she inquired.

"He does not want to give me my whistle," was the complaint.

"He had it for a long time already," came Berto's counter reply.

"Let your little brother keep it, Berto," Aling Barang counselled the older son. "You can borrow it from him a little later."

Hardly had this question been settled when Pacing's voice rose above Peping's wail.

"Cuyang Anong won't give me my pencil. He took it yesterday and now he doesn't want to return it," she complained.

"I did not borrow it, Inay," protested Anong before Pacing could finish what she wanted to say.

"Then lend her your pencil, Anong. You are the oldest and should know how to give way," advised the mother.

Peace was restored and Aling Barang went on with her work. She wanted to finish all her laundry work, for this was the last she was going to do. Better days were coming to her and her little ones. Peping and Berto would not need to quarrel over their toys as they would soon have plenty for each of them. Pacing could have pretty dresses. Anong could go to the capital to continue his studies in the high school. Her dutiful Miring would not need to work so hard any more to help her earn a living. And she, herself, would have more rest and time to attend to her much neglected Paquito. She would not need to worry about her land rent any more which so often had been in arrears. Life would be a grand thing soon, and, as she thought of these things, she was happy and forgot that she was poor.

The tugging of a little hand at her wet skirt brought her to herself again. Little Paquito, very dirty and besmeared with mud, was looking up at her with sleepy eyes.

"I want to go to sleep, Inay," came his complaint.

"Go up the house and ask Pacing to put you to sleep," answered Aling Barang, caressing the little one on the head.

"I want Inay to put me to sleep," he protested, beginning to cry.

At first Aling Barang tried to quiet the little one with kind words, but soon she lost patience and took hold of one

of her wooden shoes and threatened Paquito with it. But the boy seemed determined to have his way as he did not move an inch and increased his wailing. He slumped down on the ground, kicking with his fat little legs. A girl's voice made Aling Barang look up. It was Miring, her eldest daughter, returning home from her work with Marcos, her boyhood friend and the youngest farmer in town.

"Good afternoon, Aling Barang," greeted the young man. "Why, what is the matter, Paquito?" he added speaking to the little boy.

"Good afternoon, Marcos," replied Aling Barang. "This little fellow won't stop his crying. I have to finish this washing because it has to be delivered Monday."

Miring took up the crying Paquito and went into the house, leaving Marcos to talk to her mother. Marcos was a constant caller in Aling Barang's home and was looked upon as one of the family. In fact, he was god-brother to Miring and they had considered one another as brother and sister. They had both mourned the death of Marcos' parents and together had often laid flowers on their graves.

Aling Barang had learned to look upon Marcos as a sort of an older son. Whenever she had anything to be done which her children could not do, she would send for Marcos, and, as if she were his own mother, ask him to do it. Marcos would turn to willingly, leaving his own work if necessary. He often gave Aling Barang rice, vegetables, and fruit from his small farm, and on several occasions he had loaned her money which he had not yet allowed her to pay back.

There were times when Miring had to stay late at her work. Aling Barang never worried about her safety as she was sure that Marcos would be with the girl on her way home. Whenever Miring was invited to some *luksang lamayan*, Marcos always went as her escort. This attracted the attention of the town gossips and rumors went around that Miring and Marcos were in love with each other. But the two emphatically denied this and Aling Barang herself explained that it was merely a brotherly attachment.

Marcos seated himself on one of the big *tapayans* used by Aling Barang as water containers. He watched Aling Barang at her work and admired her industry. She was reputed to be the best laundrywoman in the little town. It had been her means of livelihood ever since her husband had died leaving her with six children to support. Miring had helped a great deal by working in a factory and Anong had earned his pocket money by running errands for the rich Don José.

"I suppose you will give up washing now," said Marcos.

"Yes," replied Aling Barang, looking up to him. "Don José says that he will give us the little house by the rice field and will see to it that I and the children will have all we need."

"That's fine," said Marcos, his face falling a little. "I am glad that you will have an easier time of it. Washing is hard work."

"Indeed it is," replied Aling Barang. "If I have been at it all these years, Marcos, it was for my children. I have done my best for them, but even with this," and she held up her soap-lathered hands, "I have not been able to give them enough."

She was silent for a while and then resumed, without taking her eyes off from her work, "Thanks to the little that Miring earns, and to your great help, I have been able to carry them through."

"I have done nothing, Aling Barang," protested Marcos.

"You are modest, I know," insisted Aling Barang. "But you have been a great help to us. If it were for me alone, Marcos, I would be content to have things remain as they are, but, you see, the children make it all different."

Marcos nodded agreement and Aling Barang went on, "There is Anong who has to go to the capital next year if he is to continue his studies. And that means a great deal of money. Where should I get it?"

"But you will not have worry about those things now," cut in Marcos, with his gaze far away.

"Yes, thanks to Don José and to Miring. Once they are married, everything will be all right. I hope that Miring will be a good wife. Don José has done much for us already."

"I am sure she will be, Aling Barang," said Marcos, and there was a catch in his voice which Aling Barang failed to notice. "When will the wedding be?"

"Don José wants it as soon as possible, but Miring has

asked him to wait until after Christmas. I believe, though, that Don José has persuaded her to make it the end of this month, so that soon preparations will have to begin."

"I hope Miring will be happy with him," exclaimed Marcos so passionately that Aling Barang looked up in surprise.

"Why, they love each other, Marcos," she said. "I do not see why she should not be happy with him."

"I know she will. You are right, Aling Barang. You are right," murmured Marcos.

The soapsuds in the washtub rose higher as the woman scrubbed the clothes she was washing. Her peace of mind had been disturbed and Marcos' seemingly innocent questions had brought a doubt which she had never entertained before.

"Do you think that Miring does not love Don José?" queried Aling Barang, staring at Marcos.

The reply did not come, for, as Marcos was about to answer, Don José appeared and greeted the two. Aling Barang rinsed her hands and with smiles escorted Don José into the house, leaving Marcos in the yard.

Marcos sat there for a long while contemplating the soap bubbles in the washtub as they blew up one by one. He thought of life and of his lost love. He knew that the inevitable had come and that he must be resigned to it.

A call roused him from his reverie and, looking up, he saw Anong beckoning to him. He took his *balangot* hat from the ground and approached the boy.

"You told me yesterday, Cuyang Marcos, that you will take me to your yard this afternoon to pick some ripe guavas," greeted the boy who had gotten into the habit of calling him "cuyang".

"Have you asked permission from your mother?" he asked.

"She says I can go, but Ateng can not as she has a visitor," answered Anong with a mischievous wink of the eye.

The two left and a few minutes after they found themselves in a big yard filled with big fruit trees. Anong was up in the trees in a moment gathering fruit to his heart's content, while Marcos remained below to catch those which Anong threw down to him.

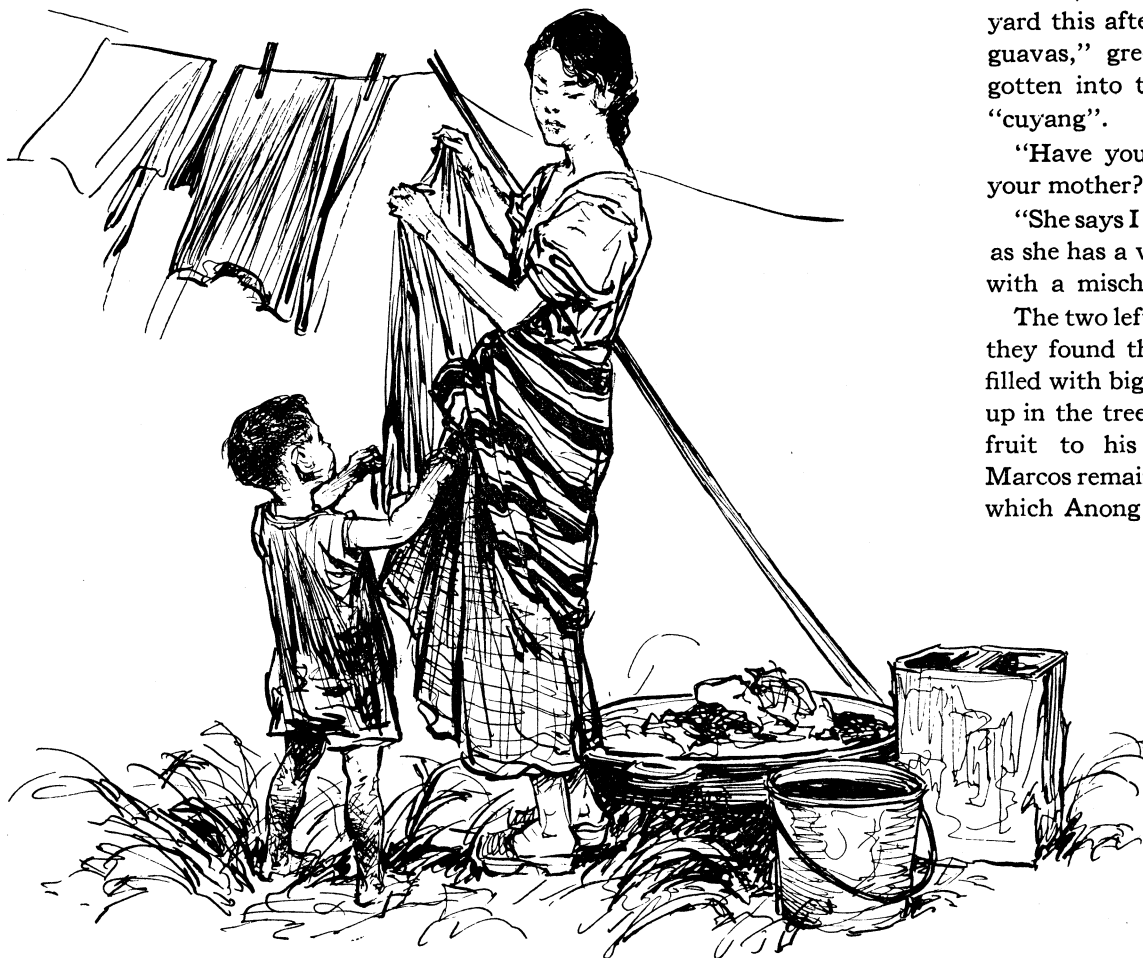
Tired and satisfied, the two sat down together under a big mango tree, with the fruit they had gathered piled up before them. It was Anong who spoke first.

"Do you know Ateng is going to get married soon?" he asked.

Marcos nodded.

"What do you think of it, Cuyang?" came the boy's next question.

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The Settling of Panay by the Seven Datos of Borneo

By PERCY A. HILL

Author of "Romance and Adventure in Old Manila," Etc.

SOUTH of the town of San Joaquin, Iloilo, there lived in pre-Hispanic times a Negrito chief, named Pulpulan, who was paramount over all the nomadic tribes of Panay, at that time called Aninipay. After reaching old age his son Marikudo succeeded him, but not as heir, as this succession was based on ability and valor, like all the Malayan and aboriginal chieftainships. It is said that Marikudo possessed remarkable strength, that he choked the wild-boar with his bare hands, ran down the forest-deer with agility, and was so dexterous with bow and spear that he ranked second to none in all the loosely-flung rancherias of his timid and nomadic people.

Nor did he possess the fear of the forest *anitos*, such as the Tumaos, Talayangs, and Bauas, held in abject terror as malignant spirits by his woolly-haired and dwarfed companions. It was necessary for him as chief to marry, and as the dread of the narrow seas prevented him from seeking a bride in the neighboring isle of Buglas, or Negros, where the aborigines were in force, he chose Manikan-tikan, the handsome purplish daughter of one of his poorest vassals, to be his wife, to the great disgust of those who had more desirable daughters with more worldly goods.

THE NEGRITOS

Following their primitive custom, the Negritos left the scanty agriculture to the women, contenting themselves with the spoils of forest, mountain, and sea, whose game, roots, and fish supplied their wants. Their rancherias were never permanent, but the one called Sinugbuhan was the common meeting place for the barter of the day, mainly in crude cooking pots, salt, hides, and arms. A small amount of rice was planted in the *caingins* or forest-clearings called *linati-an*, which, when exhausted of their fertility, were termed *lag-asán*. Their dress was simply the bark strips of the *danglin* or some other tree, which could be discarded and new raiment chosen from the ample supply of the forest. Their primitive language of less than one thousand words was aided by expressive signs and gesticulations. Seldom did they come in contact with strangers, being a fearful, timid race whose staring eyeballs and furtive tread showed the terror and suspicion in which they eternally lived.

Chieftainship gave only the power to judge troubles and to impose sentence on the guilty at certain places in the forest where all squatted in a circle, for the Negrito society was of the patriarchal type. Assassination was not regarded as crime, provided it was accomplished face to face, but, if treachery, poison, or nocturnal attack were involved, the survivor might pay for his deed with his life, being buried alive, drowned, or speared. Polygamy was allowed only if the man could support two or more women. Mortality was high. Birth was given apart in the forest, the progeny being named from trees and plants, as Lom-boyán, from *lomboy*, Badiangan, from *badiang*. Giving

birth was a matter of a few hours, after which the woman returned to her work.

Marriage rites were simple. The girl desired was taken to an anthill and given a short start, fleeing into the forest. If the groom caught her and the two returned before sunset, the succeeding feast made the marriage, but if the girl returned alone, the marriage was called off. They possessed practically no property except their arms and cooking utensils. Dancing, or rather marching in a ring to the sad music of bamboo flutes and gongs, inordinate feasting, and hunting and fishing, formed the height of their pleasures—they were a primitive race.

ARRIVAL OF THE BORNEANS

Tradition says that the first Borneans arrived off the coast of Panay in April, 1394. These were Dato Paiborong and others who had been unjustly deprived of their possessions by a cruel sultan of Brunei, Makatunao. With their families, slaves, and other possessions they had set out in their *barangayes*—dug-outs with bamboo outriggers, called *batangas*, partly decked over and provided with sails of matting—to seek a new land. Coasting up the long island of Palawan and its connecting archipelagoes, they saw from a peak of the Cuyos the high blue mountains of Aninipay in the distance and made their landfall near what is now the town of San Joaquin, close to the river of Sirwagan, then ruled over by Marikudo at his rancheria of Sinugbuhan.

The Borneans were Dato Paiborong and his wife Pabulan, Dato Puti and his wife Pinagpañgan, Sumakuel and Kapingañgan, Bancaya and Katurong, Paduginug and Ribang Sapaw, Dumangsil and Kabilang, with the unmarried datos Lubay, Dumalugdug, and Kalinsuela. They were all related by blood; and the oldest were Datos Puti and Sumakuel. With them were their slaves and a sort of priest, Bagot-banua, who acted as a religious soothsayer. As their voyage had been long and arduous, they lacked provisions and had been forced to consume the grain and seeds they had brought to plant in their new dwelling place.

THE STRANGE MEETING

Disembarking, they drew up their *barangayes* above high water-mark, proceeded to make a rude camp, and began to explore the vicinity. Others fished the nearby shores or sought the woods for roots and tubers. They had with them a guide who claimed to have visited the island before, and who spoke a few words of the dialect of the aborigines. Shortly afterwards they saw a Negrito casting a net in the shallows of the Ardoná creek, and forced him to lead them to the settlement which he said was close by, that of Sinugbuhan ruled over by Marikudo. Upon the appearance of the strangers, the aborigines, emerging from their flimsy grass shelters, took refuge, in precipitate flight, all except Marikudo who, seizing his shield and bow and arrows, advanced towards the Borneans to ask who they were and

why they had landed in his district. Dato Puti replied they came in peace, seeking an asylum, and that far from planning to take anything the Negritos possessed, they desired to purchase a tract of land upon which to settle. Marikudo asked what land they desired and the datos replied that the settlement of Singubuhan and its vicinity seemed the best, provided they could purchase it. Marikudo observed a silence for some time, after which he, through the interpreter, said he would consult the elders and would send the Borneans the answer to their request.

Unlike the aborigines whose dress was most primitive, the Borneans wore a vest allowing the arms full play, and a wide sarong of bright colors dropped to the knees. Each carried a decorated kris or barong belted to his waist, and a sort of satchel, made of deer or musang skin, held lime, betel, and chewing materials, flint and steel, and other small necessities. They wore their hair long, and the datos and sacops adorned their heads with a crimson cloth drawn to a high point called a *potong*. The women wore short-sleeved jackets upon which were sewn trinkets and bright shells, with a double sarong, the outside one falling to the ankles, strings of glass or gold beads, bracelets of brass, copper, or gold according to their rank, and rings on both hands and feet, while their hair was oiled and parted in the center, very different from the frizzy-haired and almost naked Negritos.

Upon the departure of the datos, Marikudo seized the heavy wooden pestle and beat the hollow signal log as a sign for his people to assemble. This was not difficult, for they had remained a short distance away so cleverly hidden behind trees and coverts that nothing could be seen but their eyeballs. Avid with curiosity they grouped themselves around Marikudo, who informed them of the status of the strangers and their desire to buy land upon which to settle. After some talk around the smoky fires, an ancient observed that as for selling land it was their cheapest commodity, waving his arms towards the circle of mountains and forest; and as for the price, they left this to Marikudo's judgment. The other elders concurred in this as it was a matter for the chief to decide in any event.

THE JUNGLE FEAST

He informed them the Borneans wanted a site close to the river and sea where their boats could take shelter, with lands to cultivate for food. To this the elders replied that they desired the mountains and not the sea where they would be in danger of attack, and, furthermore, what lands bordered the coast were *lag-asan* or grown up. These preliminaries settled, they staged a grand hunt so that plenty of game, fish, tubers, and fruits would be available for a feast during which the purchase price would be settled. As soon as the supplies were brought together Marikudo sent a messenger to invite the datos, their families, and slaves to take part in the rustic banquet and to discuss the price and effect the sale.

Without losing time, the Borneans dressed in their best and followed by the entire barangayes, except for a few men left to guard the boats, came to the feast. The site was close to a group of *dapdap* trees surrounded by a shady grove. On the grass below were laid the spoils of sea and forest. The strangers were fully armed, their women dressed in all their finery. Dato Paiborong presented Marikudo with a fine kris with a handle of burnished copper.

The feast began, the Borneans doing justice to the fresh provisions they had so long been deprived of during the voyage from distant Brunei. Later the aborigines danced the peculiar dances of harvest and war, the latter called *sino-log*, to the plaintive music of bamboo flutes and the rubbing of deerskin drums and gongs.

THE PRICE OF THE ISLE OF PANAY

The old manuscript entitled *Madia-as* dwells much on the purchase of the whole island, hence the value of the gifts are somewhat exaggerated, even allowing for the weight in ounces, *de escudo Castellano*, of the various articles. What was much more probable was that the vague waving of the arms of the Negrito elders and Marikudo gave the datos to understand that the entire island was included, instead of a certain district with metes and bounds; furthermore, the tribes of aborigines, found till a very recent date in the mountains, were not consulted as to the transfer of their domains. The story says that the boundary was described as a journey around the island that would last "from the planting of a rice crop until its harvesting."

Once this was explained, Dato Puti sent his slaves to the barangayes for the gifts to seal the bargain. The first was a ceremonial *salacot* or hat plated with gold, weighing one hundred ounces, a gold basin weighing five hundred ounces, a number of hatchets, knives, beads, and new potongs and sarongs in three colors, the basin being by far the most costly item. The semi-civilization of Brunei at that date was probably at its apogee, for the expedition under Magellan later described the barbaric magnificence of the sultanate of Brunei, of its seventy thousand inhabitants, masonry forts, and stone palaces, the fortifications mounting sixty cannon, and the greater portion of its water-loving people living on floating *cascoes* or in houses built on stilts driven into the sand-bars of the harbor. Today it has only a shadow of its former importance.

The Negritos under Marikudo were delighted to see such a price paid for the flat lands they could never cultivate. Marikudo, donning the gold-plated *sadok*, strutted about with his kris girded to his waist, exciting the envy and pride of his simple people. His wife, Manik-tikan, however, seeing the gold beads that encircled the neck of the wife of Dato Puti, Pinagpañgan, desired them so much that her husband requested her to give them to Manik-tikan which was done, but in exchange a certain amount of aid was asked of the aborigines which included a supply of game fish, and materials to make the new settlement.

After this obligation had been met, Marikudo led his people away and founded a new rancheria near the sources of the river Dalanas. The Borneans burned the old settlement of Sinugbuhan, building a temporary barrio until they could explore the coast and choose a better site, as well as divide up the territory, Dato Paiborong making a provisional settlement at the mouth of the river Lanag, which supplied an abundance of fish, and, taken together with the flat lands adjoining the river for the culture of *palay*, supplied the two commodities forming the basis of subsistence of all Malay communities.

FURTHER BORNEAN DIVISIONS AND SETTLEMENTS

Dato Puti seems to have been the leader of the barangayes, Dato Samakuel, the most experienced, and Dato Paiborong, the most wealthy. Soon after, Dato Puti

(Continued on page 129)

His Talisman

By VICTOR JOSE MARIANO

WITH downcast eyes and his two hands stuck in the pockets of his working jacket, Dicoy sauntered along the sun-scorched road of barrio Pinagka-isahan, an out-of-the-way sitio, his worn slippers stirring up a thin cloud of white dust behind him. He looked sore and worried, as if he had lost a considerable sum of money in the cockpit, or in a game of *monte*¹ or *hueteng*².

He was indeed in an unhappy humor. Not that he had lost anything in any vicious game; no. But there was something that troubled his none too brilliant mind, and he was on his way to the nipa shack of Tandang Sebio, the old hermit who lived on the outskirts of the barrio, to ask his advice.

Dicoy was thinking of Tentay, a fair belle of barrio Guadalupe, with whom he had fallen in love some five years ago. Yes, he had loved her for that considerable length of time. But he had never actually proposed to her during all those years. The trouble with him was that he was shy of girls. He lacked the nerve to tell Tentay about his tender feeling for her.

Many times he had planned to propose to her, but, when he was all dressed up and in her presence, his courage would leave him and he would forget all about the love passage, plagiarized from some book, which he had intended to recite to Tentay after having memorized it with enormous pains and rehearsed it before the broken mirror in his nipa hut, imagining his own reflection in the glass to be Tentay herself.

Dicoy was an old-fashioned sort of a swain despite his being only nineteen years old. What he could not express in a straightforward way to the girl he madly loved, he told to Aling Huli, the mother of Tentay, without the slightest reticence. Aling Huli always assured him that she would do all in her power to help him realize his love-dream, and Dicoy had happily thought that, with the mother of Tentay in his favor, everything would be smooth sailing for him. It had never for a moment occurred to him that Aling Huli might like him for a son-in-law, but Tentay jilt him for a husband.

"*Paciencia*³, Dicoy. You have to wait a little longer," Aling Huli had advised him when he reminded her of her promise again. "I will try to gain her heart for you."

"When?" he had asked her.

"Soon," was her somewhat indefinite reply.

"But, Aling Huli, I have already waited five years now," he had complained.

"Don't lose hope and patience, Dicoy. It will not do you any good. However, I'll talk to her again tonight," she had promised.

Dicoy had stolen under the house of Tentay that night. He wanted to make sure whether or not Aling Huli would do what she had promised, and he was eager to know what Tentay and Aling Huli would say about him. Lately he had suspected that the older woman might only be playing a trick on him.

"Tentay, Dicoy has talked to me again about you. What shall I tell him? I want to get a definite answer from you," he had heard Aling Huli say that night.

"Inang, I tell you that I don't love Dicoy," Tentay had answered.

"What makes you so hard on him? Dicoy is *mabait*⁴ and industrious and will not let you die of hunger if you marry him," Aling Huli had said in his favor.

"He may be all what you say, Inang, but I can't command my heart to love him," she had retorted.

"But his *paninilbihan*⁵ to us?"

"It's not my fault."

"You love another man?"

"I do," she admitted.

"Who?"

"Dandoy," was the reply.

When Dicoy's doleful reverie arrived at this point, his sun-tanned face suddenly turned red, and he quivered with rage. The thought that he might eventually lose Tentay almost drove him to madness.

"H-h-h-m!" he groaned. "So she loves somebody else, eh?"

Many times Dicoy had schemed to kidnap Tentay and take her away to the mountains or to some other far off place where he could hold her against the whole world. But the grim thought of the none too sanitary *batulang*⁶ of the town and his aversion to a jailbird's striped garb detained him. He was not too rustic not to be aware of the majesty of the law.

He had already rendered five years of faithful *paninilbihan*. During those years he had lost considerable hair carrying on his head Aling Huli's *batia*⁷ of dirty clothes to the river, for she was a laundry woman, as Dicoy was an *aguador*⁸ by profession, and he had also daily brought water for household use. Furthermore, he had climbed up the mountains to gather firewood, and had regularly repaired Tentay's house and fences. He had done every thing that he thought might favorably impress Tentay and Aling Huli. And now it seemed he would lose all that he had worked for.

"H-h-h-m!" he groaned again.

By this time Dicoy was on the footpath which led to the nipa hut of Tandang Sebio. The loud unfriendly barking of a dog greeted him as he approached the hut. It was Tagpi, faithful friend of Tandang Sebio, barking at him bellicosely and warning the old man that a stranger, possibly an enemy, was in sight. Tandang Sebio, busy hoeing in his little garden, raised his head from his work and looked down the footpath.

"Hang me if you are not in trouble again!" commented Tandang Sebio as Dicoy appeared at the bamboo gate of the *bakuran*⁹.

"I am, Uncle Sebio," admitted Dicoy. He was wont to call the old man uncle, despite the fact that there was no blood relationship between them.

Tagpi now wagged his tail as he had recognized the newcomer. Dicoy had been a frequent visitor in the nipa hut of Tandang Sebio, and Tagpi knew him well at close range.

"Your trouble must be serious, or you would not look so ill," remarked Tandang Sebio banteringly, drying the perspiration on his furrowed face with his colored handkerchief.

"Very serious," said Dicoy in a muffled tone.

"Too bad," mumbled the old man more sympathetically.

"Too bad," he repeated.

"And I have come here to ask for your help, Uncle Sebio," Dicoy said.

"Tut, tut, young man, you know me well enough, don't you? Well, the sun is hot here. Let's go inside where it's cool," invited the old man, putting down his hoe beside an eggplant.

Lugubriously Dicoy told Tandang Sebio all about his trouble, how he had rendered his paninilbihan for almost five years now and what he had heard under the house of Tentay the other night. Tandang Sebio listened to Dicoy's tale of woe as he puffed calmly at his bamboo pipe.

"Things certainly look bad for you, Dicoy," commented the old man after his young visitor had finished with his doleful story.

"What shall I do now, Uncle Sebio?" Dicoy queried anxiously.

"Well," began the old man, scratching his chin pensively, "I know of one sure way to conquer women, whether they like it or not, if you have the courage. It's a man's job though, I assure you."

"What is it?" snapped Dicoy.

"A talisman is what you badly need, Dicoy, a talisman," retorted the old man.

"But this talisman, what"

"A funeral taper," said Tandang Sebio.

"Where shall I get one and how?"

"In the *libingang*¹⁰," came the reply from the old man. "At midnight go there with a pick and shovel and dig out a coffin. Take the candle that you will find inside and wrap it carefully in your handkerchief. Can you do all that?"

Dicoy had paled.

"Can you do it?" repeated Tandang Sebio. "All you need is a little courage and nothing more," the old man added encouragingly.

"But are you sure it's a good talisman, Uncle Sebio?" inquired Dicoy doubtfully.

"Caraycaray!" exclaimed the old man in a surprised tone, taking his pipe from between his lips. "Why, when I was a young man like you, I tried it on a girl I madly loved then, but who had hated me so awfully that she would call me names and hit with her wooden shoe whenever I tried to . . . well, let's say, propose to her."

Tandang Sebio stopped to light his pipe, the fire of which had gone out.

"Did you win her, Uncle Sebio?" asked Dicoy animatedly.

Tandang Sebio looked at him intently and exclaimed:

"Win her? No girl could resist such a love charm! Why, she came to me the next day uninvited and married me without delay in the little church of San Pedro Makati. She was my first wife, and I have had five, you know—Marta, Doray, Monay, Takla, and Tarcela," Tandang Sebio said braggingly.

"Wonderful!" said Dicoy, his eyes aglow with hope and enthusiasm now.

"Yes," the old man agreed complacently. "Now, are you ready to take a chance?" He reached for his *kalikot*¹¹ which was hanging from a nail in wall near him.

"Well.... er..... I am," Dicoy at last said reluctantly.

"Good," approved Tandang Sebio. "But I'm telling you, when you get your talisman keep it a secret, and don't forget to burn it under the *silid*¹² of Tentay long enough for her to smell the smoke, or it won't do you any good."

ARMED with a pick, a shovel, and a tomato can lantern, which he had made for the purpose, Dicoy slowly made his way to the cemetery of the town, a few hundred yards away from barrio Guadalupe where he lived, when the church bell of San Pedro Makati struck twelve that night.

With trembling hands, he slowly opened the creaking gate. Inky darkness enwrapped this secluded retreat of the dead. The grotesque forms and shadows of the trees, crosses, and tombstones were indistinctly discernible here and there in the faint starlight. All was silence.

Dicoy's legs almost refused to support him. For a moment he thought of turning back, but his love for Tentay urged him to go on and accomplish his mission. Mustering all the strength and courage in him, he eventually reached a small mound of earth on which stood a crude, unassuming bamboo cross. A grave certainly that was, no less and no more.

Presently he laid down the pick and shovel and lit his lantern with none too steady fingers. Then, bog! bog! bog! went the pick in the ghostly silence, and later the shovel found its way through the loose, dry earth.

Occasionally he stopped to dry away the beads of cold perspiration on his face, never looking around for fear of seeing ghosts and phantoms. Then, as he bent low, an unearthly moan struck his ears, and he felt something cold on his moist skin. At the same time the light in his crude lantern went out.

Dicoy did not know that it was only the night wind, wailing mournfully through the branches of the trees that had breathed upon him and blown out the light. He looked nervously around him now. The white tombstones, half visible in the darkness, appeared as ghosts and hobgoblins that had risen from the graves and tombs to snatch him away from this world of the living.

Pale and shuddering he sank to the ground and closed his eyes with the palms of his unsteady hands waiting for his inevitable doom, but time passed and no ghosts came to seize him.

Silence. The mournful whimpering of the night wind through the trees had ceased. Dicoy pressed his hand to his breast where his heart was frantically beating. Slowly he opened his eyes and peered cautiously through the openings between his fingers; no ghost of any sort was in view.

He groped for his can lantern and lighted it again, and got to his feet limply. He was all spent. His fear had certainly exhausted him, but he picked up his implements and resumed his interrupted work. And after a few minutes of strenuous effort he struck the dead man's casket.

He opened a corner of it with his shovel, the rusty nails squeaking Ee-e-e-r-r-r-o—oh!

Among the grewsome contents of the box, Dicoy saw something long and slender and white. It was the dead man's taper. He snatched at it hastily with shivering

(Continued on page 125)

Philippine Hardwood Furniture

By MAJOR GLENN P. WILHELM,
G. S. C., United States Army

YOU mustn't take back any blackwood,
Any camagon, narra, or teak;
A steam-heated flat will just ruin that;
The stuff will last hardly a week.

* * *

Those camphor-wood chests are a nuisance.
They crack all to pieces back home.
Remember, My Dear, that this damp atmosphere
Is different from what you have known.

* * *

Now, Su-sh! and I'll tell you a secret,
And add some advice of my own;
The scratch of a quill on a big liquor bill
Doesn't add very much to your home.

* * *

So listen to all they tell you,
There's plenty of things you don't know;
Light up your cigar and hark to the blah,
Then carry some when you go.

—George H. Reed, "Bedtime Stories,
Folklore and More Applesauce."

THE writer claims no original or special knowledge either of furniture or of Philippine hardwoods. The material in this article was gathered industriously, if not judiciously, from various technical sources and from comments of Army officers and their wives, and others.

Judging by the number of discussions that have occurred in the writer's presence as to whether furniture made in the Philippines would stand up in the United States, it is apparent that this is a burning question, at least in Army and Navy circles.

The Philippines possess many varieties of hardwoods suitable for making cabinet furniture, which compare favorably with the world's finest woods. Unfortunately, the term "Philippine mahogany" as used in the United States does not refer to the finest Philippine hardwoods such as camagon, tindalo, narra, and others equally superior, which are comparatively unknown there.

PHILIPPINE FURNITURE ALL RIGHT IN AMERICA PROVIDED THE WOOD IS SEASONED

These notes have been compiled to give the discriminating furniture admirer some information as to what woods make the best cabinet work and to assure the doubtful ones that *seasoned* Philippine furniture will not go to pieces in the United States if certain precautions are taken.

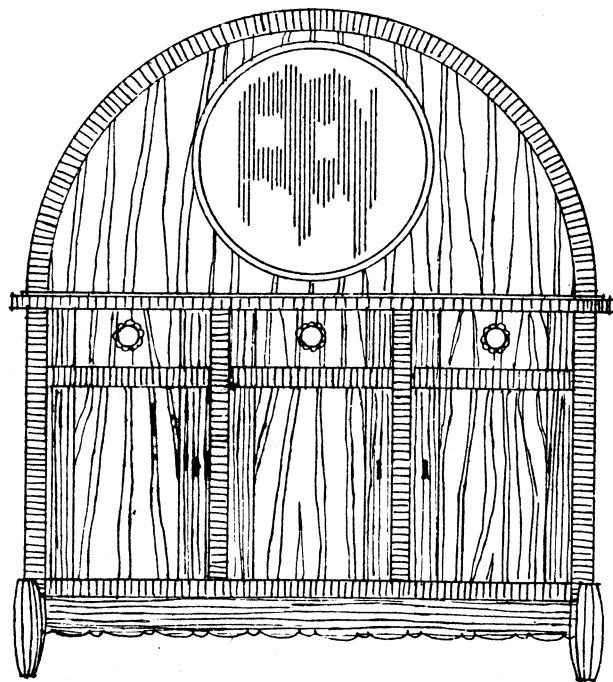
Generally speaking, fine Philippine hardwood furniture is made of tindalo or narra, or similar woods, especially large pieces which may or may not be inlaid with camagon. Camagon, however, by reason of the difficulty in seasoning, is not very suitable for large pieces of furniture, although it is very beautiful.

Before going into the question of the seasoning of wood, the relative atmospheric conditions in Manila and in the

United States, and the results of moving furniture from the Philippines to America, it will be of interest to give a little more information on Philippine hardwoods.

THE PRINCIPAL PHILIPPINE HARDWOODS

"The true mahogany, the product of *Swietenia Mahogany*, does not occur in the Philippines. However, the narra family contains a group of woods of more or less brilliant color and beautiful grain which are capable of taking a high polish, and which cannot be excelled as substitutes for mahogany. These are narra, tindalo, ipil, acle, and banuyo. Narra varies in color from a light yellow to a brilliant red. It is moderately heavy, moderately hard to hard, has a rather coarse more or less twisted grain, and is very durable. It is practically the same as the padouk of India, and is sometimes sold as Philippine mahogany. It is used principally for fine furniture, interior finish, doors, flooring, and windows. Large one-piece table tops come from the buttressed roots. Tindalo has a saffron red color, which becomes darker with age. It has a fine, more or less straight grain, and is heavy, hard, and durable. It is used in fine furniture and cabinetmaking, and is one of the best timbers for hardwood floors, stairways, and interior finishings, where beautiful expensive woods are required. Ipil, while used principally in the Philippines for construction work in contact with the ground, is nevertheless a wood of the mahogany grade. It is very durable, heavy, and very hard, has a fine, sometimes twisted, grain, and is one of the most satisfactory woods for fine furniture and cabinetmaking. Banuyo is moderately heavy and moderately hard, it is golden brown in color, with a fine grain. It is used for fine furniture, cabinetmaking, carriage bodies, and carving. While none of the above are found in very



Courtesy, Puyat & Sons

A PIECE OF MODERN PHILIPPINE FURNITURE

large quantities, there is a sufficient supply to meet a small steady demand. All could probably be worked into veneers.

"Besides the above, there are a number of other woods that are good substitutes for mahogany. Palo maria, sometimes called Borneo mahogany, is a hard, and moderately heavy, reddish brown wood, with a fine twisted grain that is capable of taking a good polish. Calantas is the only one of the true mahogany family that is sometimes sold under the name of Philippine mahogany. It is light and soft, reddish in color, and has a distinct odor resembling that of cedar. It is closely related to the West Indian cedar, and while making admirable furniture, piano cases, etc., it is much sought after for cigar boxes. It is, however, like the other fine woods, not plentiful.

"Because of their abundance, and therefore their ability to supply the demands for a steady product, the finer grades of red lauan and tanguile will no doubt be known to the outside world as Philippine mahogany. These woods

have a beautiful grain and color, and are susceptible of a good polish. They have already found a place in the United States as a substitute for mahogany. Such a market can be steadily supplied with large quantities of these woods."¹

WHAT SEASONING MEANS

So much for the wood, now for the seasoning. When wood dries, the first moisture to evaporate is the free water which fills the air spaces in the wood. After it is all evaporated, the moisture known as "hygroscopic water", which is intimately associated with the wood fibers, also begins to evaporate, and it is this process that causes all the difficulty with furniture, as it is accompanied by the shrinking of the wood, not uniform in all directions.

Furniture, therefore, in which swelling, shrinking, warping, checking, etc., is troublesome, should be made of wood seasoned to the moisture content and under atmospheric conditions corresponding to the average for the region in

(Continued on page 120)

The Lete Collection of Rizaliana

By PROFESSOR AUSTIN CRAIG

Author of "Life, Lineage, and Labors of José Rizal", Etc.

THE long awaited Eduardo de Lete collection of Philipiniana, particularly Rizaliana, was at last received in Manila during the past month. It came by express from Spain, heavily insured, and the transportation charges are said to have amounted to over ₱700.

The head of the Department of Justice, Secretary José Abad Santos, had designated a committee of National Library officials to check over and receipt for the property, and President Rafael Palma, of the State University, Assistant Director E. B. Rodriguez, of the National Library, and the writer had been appointed to value the items. The Legislature had appropriated ₱20,000 for the purchase of the collection of the late Library Director, Epifanio de los Santos, and of the Lete collection.

The two committees worked together, the valuers examining the documents as soon as these had been checked on the inventory and given property numbers. As their report is now in Secretary Santos' hands for his action the price recommended cannot here be mentioned.

Quite a number of the eagerly awaited documents proved to be copies and not originals. Also much of the bulk came from publications already in possession of the Library. Rarity, of course, is one of the big factors in making value, and the relentless searching of homes without warning during the last decade of Spain here, and the fact that possession of Rizal or like liberal publications meant immediate and severe punishment without even a day in court, explain why such Philipiniana of less than forty years ago is harder to get and higher priced than European books and paper ten times as old.

THE TREASURE OF THE COLLECTION

The treasure of the collection is six pages of long sheets, in Rizal's handwriting, noting his answers to the court martial's charges for the use of his secret Filipino attorney in preparing the defence to be made publicly by the friendly Spanish lieutenant who was his nominal defender.

The day this defence memorandum was written was the date of writing the verses called the Last Farewell, generally, but erroneously, assigned to the eve of December 30. The cries for his death in the court-room, with the judges making no effort to quell the clamor, told Rizal when he was first arraigned what his fate would be and he accepted it in the poem smuggled out of his prison in his alcohol lamp on the day before his death. Only about one-third of the defence has been published. It is a clearly worded re-statement of his life motives to show his innocence of the rebellion of '96 but admitting and justifying his campaign for freer government and belief in eventual but distant separation from Spain.

RIZAL'S DIARY AND LETTERS

Next in interest is Rizal's diary from two days before he sailed from Manila for Spain the first time, the incidents and impression when he first left his native land and saw foreign countries, and the rest of his first year away from home.

There is a bundle of Rizal letters, and three addresses, farewells to the old year at New Year's banquets in 1883 and in 1891, and a lecture on Freemasonry before the Lodge La Solidaridad of Madrid. Of the latter, only part has been published. The most notable letter is one regarding Lete's attack on Rizal in *La Solidaridad*. This was in revenge for Rizal having expressed an unfavorable opinion of Lete as a possible editor some years before when an opinion on three possible candidates was referred to him for comment while he was in London.

Other valuable letters are by M. H. del Pilar and Juan Luna, and by Antonio M. Regidor. Besides there is a bundle of Katipunan documents, the minute book of the Filipino students Madrid *Asociación Hispano-Filipino*, really a club with Masons as members, documents relating to the organization of the Madrid Filipino students' colony, and a printed prospectus of the *Solidaridad Filipino*.

(Continued on page 124)

Walking Through Ifugao

By CARL N. TAYLOR

Professor of Journalism, University of the Philippines

Photographs by the Author

III

THE next day was Christmas. When I wakened, rain was coming down in torrents. I got up, had breakfast, and then sat down with the Governor's supply of magazines and old newspapers before me and tried to forget the miserable cold by reading exciting stories. But

after an hour or so I gave it up; blue with cold, I threw down the magazines and crawled in bed in a futile effort to keep warm. It was a dull way to spend Christmas, for I've never seen a more drab spot than Banaue when the clouds have hidden the rice terraces and a cold rain has

driven the people indoors. But I was so glad that I was not plodding along a trail somewhere out in the forest that I hardly noticed the dullness.

The next morning it was still cold and cloudy, and a drizzling rain was falling.

The clouds had oozed back up the mountains and now rested upon the peaks; the sky promised to become light. I decided to risk a wetting and walk to Kiangan, about forty kilometers away. This trip had been part of my original plan, for Kiangan has been the scene of some notable head-hunting exploits; and although the pleasure of the hike would be marred by the bad weather, I was not disposed to give it up.

So I engaged a cargador and set out as soon as the customary orations had been delivered. When I had walked ten kilometers, the rain came down again, the mists obscured the rice terraces, and I splashed along the muddy trail through an unenjoyable day. There was nothing to see, the going was bad, and the wind was so cold that to stop even a few moments meant stiffening muscles and chattering teeth. To make matters worse, my ankle began to give me trouble. By noon I was limping, and throughout the afternoon the cold, combined with my fatigue and the pain from my ankle, increased until I began to be genuinely concerned lest I should have to stop for the night in a native hut. That, I knew, would be uncomfortable at best.

Late in the afternoon I came upon a family who had stopped beside the trail to cook rice. Their fire was so

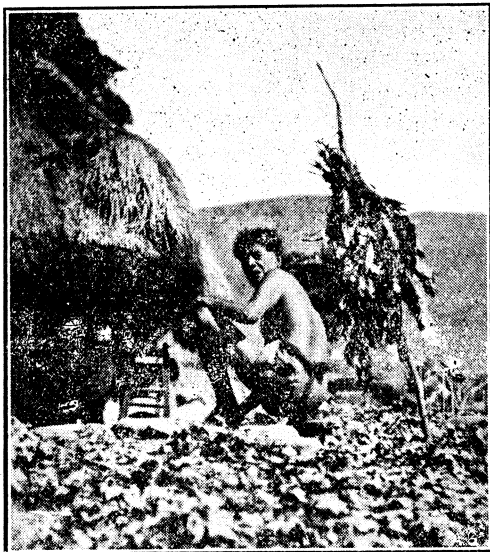
tempting that I was unable to pass it by. They knew no English, and neither did my cargador, but they smiled at me and built up a great fire and gave me hot rice to eat. One thing I have learned in my rambles about the Philippine Islands, that is that almost everywhere the natives are quick to recognize signs of distress in a stranger and usually anxious to provide hospitality. Sometimes their generosity is very touching, for the poor are poor indeed, as is the case throughout the Orient, and sometimes the sharing of a bowl of rice with a stranger means going hungry themselves.

These people seemed to take the rain as a matter of course. They were naked to the waist, and although they shivered a little, they did not seem to suffer from the cold. Anyway, they had plenty of rice and a supply of betel-nut, and in a land where a full belly is about the only luxury one can reasonably expect, those things compensate for a great deal of discomfort.

The steaming rice and the warmth of the fire put new life into me. After an hour's rest, I was able to start walking again. I reached Kiangan without adventure an hour or so after dark, having walked forty kilometers over difficult trails. Utterly exhausted, I fell asleep as soon as I had rolled up in my blankets, and did not waken until morning.

Again I set out upon the trail hoping for fair weather, and again I walked all day in the rain. I had come to Kiangan by what is known as the longer trail; on my return to Banaue, I traveled the short trail. After another night there, I started on the fifty-kilometer trek to Bontok, and arrived there in time for dinner. By this time I was thinking pretty well of myself as a hiker; but when I woke up the next morning to find that I was so stiff that I could hardly get about the room, I began to have suspicion that I had overdone the business of walking in the rain.

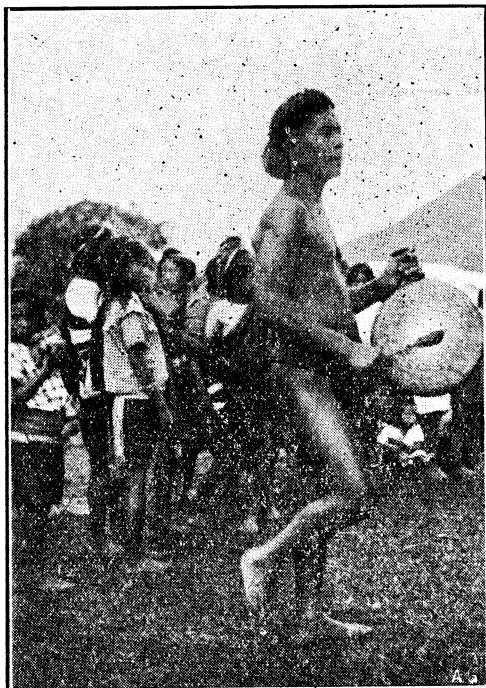
When I had crossed from the country of the Benguet Igorots into Ifugao, I had not noticed any striking dissimilarities in the appearance of



BONTOC MAN IN FRONT OF HIS HOUSE



THE BONTOC BARBER WHO SHAVED THE NARRATOR OF THIS TALE



DETAIL OF A BONTOC DANCE

almost invariably naked above the waist, where-as Ifugao women favor a short jacket. Moreover, the Bontocs tattoo their bodies with elaborate designs—the men upon the breast and the women upon the arms—while this form of decoration is not so often seen among the Ifugaos. The Bontoc men also have a custom of perforating the ear lobe and stretching it until the opening becomes large enough for inserting packages containing fetishes and other prized possessions; among the Ifugaos ear mutilations commonly are restricted to the perforation of the lobes for rings.

Although the Bontocs are superior to the Ifugaos in physique, one cannot escape the feeling that their culture is inferior. Their terraces are insignificant compared with those of Ifugao, although they would be striking if one had seen no others.

The town of Bontoc consists of an ancient native village, built upon terraces, and a neatly planned modern municipality consisting of government buildings, a school, a hospital, various missions, a few tiendas, and a hotel. In outward appearance the native community has not changed: the huts, the pits where the pigs are kept, the sleeping houses for unmarried girls and the corresponding huts for the unmarried boys, and, above all, the amazing smells, remain as they always have been. Outwardly the people are also the same as their brothers up in the hills; but beneath the superficialities of dress and custom one sees the pitiful concomitants of a disintegrating social system that are evident wherever western ideas are being thrust upon primitive people: the laziness, the furtiveness, the listless passivity that is the tremen-

the people; but the differences between the Ifugaos and Bontocs are quite startling.

The Bontocs, who average half a head taller than the Ifugaos, are in every respect far more primitive than their neighbors. The men frequently work upon the terraces absolutely naked, without even the traditional G string, and the women are

dous price "backward peoples" must pay for new gods and new concepts.

The beginnings of a profitable tourist trade have resulted in the establishment of a good hotel in Bontoc; for there is a passable road connecting Bontoc with the outside, and in a few years there will be roads into the most inaccessible parts of Ifugao. Then it will be possible for the wealthy, the sickly, and the timid to see the "wild" tribes in their native habitat without discomfort or risk—but, of course, there will then be little about them worth seeing.

However, my weariness was so intense when I reached Bontoc that I forebore to philosophize about such possibilities, but gratefully accepted the hotel, with its opportunities for a bath, good food, and a bed.

When I got up in the morning, the first thing that engaged my attention was the necessity of shaving. I had not bothered to shave while on the trail, and consequently had acquired a notable beard; but now that I was back at the edge of civilization, it seemed appropriate to come out into the open again. So I laid out my shaving implements, worked up a fine lather, and reached for my razor, only to find that somehow I had lost it. After a frantic search through all of my baggage, I washed off the lather and surveyed myself in the mirror. What I saw was not encouraging. I decided that, come what might, I must get a share.

A native policeman, gloriously tattooed and dressed in his best uniform, consisting of a bright red G string and an army shirt, was loitering beneath my window. I hurried down and stood before him for a long time, rubbing my hairy jowls and declaiming in English upon the necessity of a shave. At last he got my meaning. With a quick smile he led the way to the town market and pointed at a native merchant who was hard at work with a pair of huge shears, removing the greasy tresses of an ancient warrior.

Most of my courage left me, but after all—I must have a shave. So when the barber had finished his task, I approached him and asked if he could come to my room and shave me.

(Continued on page 116)



TWO BONTOC GIRLS



BONTOC CHILDREN INTERESTED IN THE CAMERA

Bringing a Wild Tribe Under Government Control

MAJOR WILFRID TURNBULL

Author of "The Dumagats of Northeast Luzon", "Among the Ilongots Twenty Years Ago", Etc.

III

WHAT'S THE USE OF BEING PRESIDENTE?

A township government was organized with Dumagats filling the elective offices and these, after instruction in the respective duties, took their positions very seriously. Although at times the duties of the police force, especially as regards booze, conflicted with personal inclination, it was the most popular government employment due to the large and highly ornamented helmets, long side arms, and ornamented khaki blouses, and carried with it a monthly salary of ₱5.00 for the rank and file, ₱6.00 for the Chief. The principal duties were to see that the women policed the town properly before 8:00 A. M. and kept it clean during the day, to enforce the ordinance regulating the sale of alcoholic beverages, and to act as guides for and to supplement the Constabulary. When not needed, the police all worked their farms. The *Presidente* drew ₱8.00 a month and was supplied with a white coat and trousers for official occasions; at other times he wore the one-piece tribal costume. His was not an enviable position, and both he and the Chief of Police were "between the devil and the deep sea". Much was demanded of them and they could manage the people of their own groups, but those of the wilder ones did not take kindly to their orders. On one occasion the executive

being sent to bring in some people that were hiding in the mountains, they gave him the choice of returning to Calabgan promptly or being shot with an arrow. For a time neither the Chief of Police nor the writer really knew whether the chief was on duty or under arrest, his status changing so often. However, on the whole they all earned their pay.

One day the *Presidente* approached the writer and stated that as he was in charge of the police he intended using them on a rather personal matter. He explained that he looked with considerable favor on a young married woman and believed that if the husband were on the chain-gang the lady would reciprocate the feeling. Being informed that such little personal services could not rightly be supplied by the township police, he appeared to be much surprised, hurt, and disappointed, and it was patent that he thought "What in h... is the use of being *Presidente*!"

The average Dumagat can not resist booze in any form and as Calabgan was inundated with townspeople having *tuba* for sale and one demijohn of old vintage would put an end to the work for that day, it became quite a problem. The Dumagat officials and police were all staunch "Wets" and the ordinance regulating the sale of liquors was a joke. Any innocent-looking *bombon* might contain *tuba* or *kilang*,¹⁸ both equally potent, so the Constabulary attempted to take up all such beverages before they arrived at the settlement and to hold them until evening when the owners were allowed to sell. Any offered for sale during the daytime or not deposited was poured out on the ground.

THE BRAVE LOVER

One day, two of the young men of the settlement were seen trying to induce a third man to accompany them to the writer's house. The Dumagat hung back and then after an argument would get a little nearer. Finally he reached the house—a very wild and shy youth from the mountains and covered with *buni* from head to foot. His companions explained that he wanted to get cured and had made a two-day trip having heard that there was an infallible cure at Calabgan. They were told to paint him with a solution of salicylic acid and, having finished a lateral half, they were asked to do the rest another day. The wild man

who had one unpainted arm and leg wound round a post and was going through some lively contortions just changed his hold on the post and said that in spite of the pain he wanted the rest of his body painted then. He returned that evening for further treatment as also next morning when he asked that he be given some of the medicine to take with him. Invited to remain in the settlement until cured, he told the following story: He and another young man both wanted to marry the same mountain belle and her choice was to be announced at the end of six days. Privately the young lady had told this man that she preferred him but would not marry a man with *buni*, so that he had come to Calabgan for treatment, and three of the six days having already elapsed, he would not be in time for the decision and subse-



A DUMAGAT AND CHILDREN NEAR CALABGAN, 1915.

¹⁸Made from sugar cane.

(Continued on page 110)

EDITORIALS

It has been suggested in responsible quarters that Davao, now an open port, be closed, and the reason given for this step is to put obstacles in the way of the Japanese who have extensive interests there. Stating it thus baldly, in itself condemns the plan as unjust to an important element of the population and as short-sighted as an economic policy.

There are two sides to the question whether the Japanese should be actively encouraged by the Government to settle in the Philippines, although there can be no question from the Philippine viewpoint that the building up of Japanese "colonies" here would be disadvantageous. But such Japanese as are here should not be discriminated against. They are peaceful and pay their taxes and are entitled to fair treatment.

Closing Davao as a customs port would be a serious blow to the prosperity and further development of Davao, which would involve not only the Japanese, but all other interests; and, while other nearby ports, like Zamboanga, and the inter-island shipping companies might profit temporarily, ultimately all of Mindanao and the shipping interests and the economic interests of the entire Philippines would suffer.

The whole country must prosper as a unit. There can be no real prosperity of the whole at the expense of a part of the country. The Japanese in Davao contribute to the advancement and prosperity of the entire Philippines. It would be the height of folly to attempt to segregate the various racial or national elements in the country and expect to advance the general interests by damaging the interests of some.

However, the suggestion to close Davao as a customs port would never have been made and would not have received such serious attention after it had been made, were it not for the existence of certain conditions in Davao province which naturally lead to such a suggestion being put forward and considered, unwise as it may be.

It is not to the advantage of any country to allow the formation of a colony of aliens owing allegiance to a foreign government. According to reports, the Japanese planters of Davao are a clannish lot, marrying among themselves, sending their children to Japanese schools, importing their foodstuffs and other necessities from Japan, and dealing with their own grocers and bakers, employing Japanese labor, using Japanese transportation companies, Japanese banks, etc., etc. It is said that the average Japanese in Davao will not ride in an automobile driven by a Filipino chauffeur if he can help it, nor buy a pair of Philippine-made shoes, even though they must pay more for the shoes of poorer quality imported from Japan.

Such attitudes and policies are not conducive to getting along well in a foreign country, and must inevitably lead to measures against them on the part of the people who have become unwilling hosts. Although this applies to all foreigners in a country, it applies less to the mercantile and

professional classes than to the agricultural classes who acquire ownership of land and therefore a foothold of more or less permanent tenure. No country can afford to grant such an advantage to incorrigible aliens. No country can afford to entertain a large and growing group of foreigners who might, at any time, become an actively hostile body in their very midst.

Unlike the Chinese, the Japanese are not excluded by the immigration laws, but are admitted on a quota basis, the only direct prohibition being against the entrance of contract labor. It is stated that a large percentage of the Japanese now in Davao have gained entrance illegal under this prohibition, and also that considerable land is held illegally under the land laws of the country.

The Japanese in Davao, not being citizens of the Philippines, have no vote. But it is reliably reported that they take a considerable part in local politics by furnishing the sinews of war—funds—to candidates they favor because the candidates favor them. This would tend to indicate that if any control is to be exercised over the situation it must be done by the Insular Government.

It seems unquestionable that a situation now exists and has existed for some time in Davao that should be looked into. But any unfairly discriminating legislation is a confession of failure of statesmanship. The solution might lie along lines prohibiting the sale of lands, public or private, to aliens, and of compulsory school attendance laws for naturalized citizens.

President Hoover signed the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill on June 17, two days after he announced that he would sign it, and despite conflicting opinions as to the ultimate value of tariffs, it does end the uncertainty from which business has been suffering for more than a year while Congress fought over it, and it will have a tonic effect on the recovery of business, already in progress, from the slump which started last year.

In so far as the Philippines is concerned, the new Tariff Act continues the free-trade relationship between this country and America, which certain American interests tried to destroy, and even hands the Philippines a nice present by raising the tariff on foreign sugar from \$2.00 to \$2.20 a hundred pounds and on Cuban sugar from \$1.76 to \$2.00; the new rates on tobacco, abaca cordage, embroidery, and hats are also higher,—all to the advantage of the Philippines.

The Act carries out one of the Republican Party pledges made during the last presidential campaign, although it was bitterly debated in Congress and led to the formation of a number of blocs, the agriculturists of the West joining the low-tariff Democrats of the South against the industrialists of the East, in spite of the fact pointed out by the President that "what rate increases there are, are largely directed toward the interests of the farmer". Of the 1122 changes in duties (887 of which are upward and 235 downward), more than 250 are increases on agricultural products such as foreign

sugar, grains, fruits, dairy products, meats, etc. Neither did the industrialists unanimously support the measure. Many manufacturers, like Henry Ford, engaged in the export trade, opposed higher tariff schedules. Some forty foreign governments, too, protested to the State Department against various items in the bill, and some, like France, even threatened reprisals.

Maintaining a high "protective" tariff has long been one of the cardinal policies of the Republican or "Business" Party, and the new tariff is the highest in the history of the country. High tariff advocates say that the general American prosperity and labor's "full dinner-pail" is the result of the system; opponents, on the other hand, claim that it has produced a small number of millionaires at the expense of the general consuming public which is forced to pay high prices for the protected goods. Recent critics have pointed out that America's foreign trade, so greatly extended during and following the World War, will suffer in proportion to the increase in the tariff, since foreign trade is a matter of balances, and a nation which discourages imports, indirectly penalizes its own exports. Moreover, Europe owes America vast sums of money which must largely be paid in goods or not at all.

However, President Hoover's statement that the "flexible tariff" provision in the Act affords an opportunity to take the tariff away from politics, lobbying, and log-rolling, and enables him to remedy such "iniquities and inequalities" as it may prove to contain, is disarming; and his statement that the complaints of foreign countries that some of the rates are too high could be remedied, if justified, by the proper application to the Tariff Commission, is a pacifying answer to foreign protests.

Certainly, few men in the world are so well informed on matters of industry and foreign trade as the President himself, and the country, in this respect, may well place its confidence in him.

Although almost a fourth of the revenues of the Philippine Government is devoted to the public schools, less than one-half of the school population is as yet provided for, and hundreds of thousands of children are turned away from the schools every year for lack of room.

This is a sorry situation, for under these conditions many parents, who pay their taxes and who are as ambitious for their children and other parents, find their children excluded from the public schools and virtually sentenced to lives of illiteracy.

As is the case in so many unfortunate things in the world, no one is "to blame". Although the United States Government spends more than a fourth of the total revenues for educational purposes, the Philippine Government is poor and can not well afford to appropriate larger sums of money to the schools. And as for the efficiency of our educational agencies, the per-pupil cost of education in the Philippines is only one-twelfth of what it is in the United States. The quality of instruction is, of course, also low, but the comparison shows how far our educational authorities are making every peso go.

No one can doubt that our educational efforts are already "very thinly spread out", as one educator expressed it

But there is no getting away from the thought of those children, over a million of them, growing up in ignorance, and, certainly, some hours of schooling every day would be better than none.

Recently a good deal of public interest has been aroused in the plan of operating the schools on a schedule which would provide for one group of children to attend school in the forenoon and another group of children in the afternoon, instead of the same group of children attending both sessions, as at present, with many denied entrance altogether.

This plan would enable twice the number of children to be taken care of than is now the case, in the same school buildings and by the same teachers, and it has been pointed out that the cost to the parents would also be smaller if they were not required to send their children to school twice a day.

The daily school program might have to be abbreviated, but, especially if extra teachers were employed, two sessions of four or five hours each, with of course occasional rest periods, should provide ample time for inculcating in two groups of children the rudiments of an education, and the strain on the teachers should not be too great.

There would naturally be difficulties to meet in instituting this change, but it would practically double the educational effort at little additional cost. There can be no question that public opinion favors the plan.

The recent defeat of the Filipino athletes in Tokyo calls public attention to the problem of athletics in the Philippines. From being a leader in the sports represented in the Olympic games, the Philippines has steadily become a poor second placer, and, naturally, the question is raised as to the reason why.

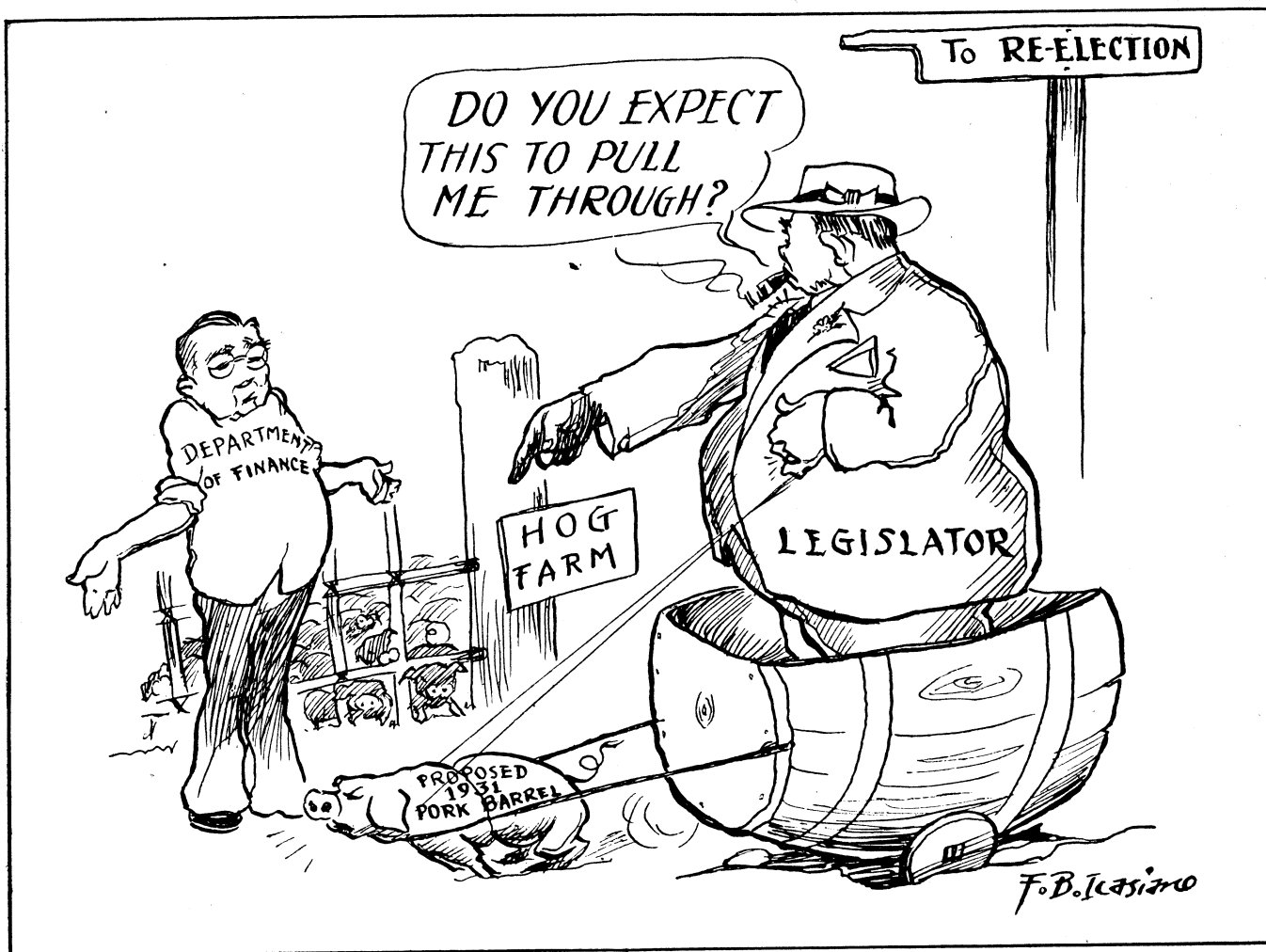
I have heard all kinds of criticism hurled against the men responsible for the running of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, but it seems to me that rather than criticisms, these earnest and civic-spirited gentlemen should be given public encouragement in the apparently thankless task of making first class athletic teams out of human raw material more interested in jazz than in the manly sports, as a former great track star aptly put it.

It is generally admitted that there has been a waning of interest in athletics among our people. I have been told by Bureau of Education officials that in the schools the same official support is given to athletics as in former days. It is not true, therefore, that athletics have been abandoned in the schools to give way to more vocational training, as has been asserted.

But what is probably true is that there is not the same enthusiasm for athletic contests that characterized an earlier period of athletic history in the Philippines. While today lack of funds is often alleged as reason for a decadent athletic spirit in a given community, I recall the time when such a handicap was easily overcome by popular contributions both in money and labor.

The youths and their parents and friends—whole communities—were heart and soul with the movement to turn out first class athletic teams. The high social values prevailing in favor of sports induced many people to devote their thought and energy to that field of activity.

In view of the present crisis facing athletics in the Philip-



"CUT SALARIES, BUT DON'T TOUCH THE PORK-BARREL, SOLONS PLEAD," *MANILA BULLETIN* HEADLINE

pires, what should be done to arouse the nation's attention to its revival?

As in all other activities affecting the whole people of the Philippines, a more paternal interest on the part of the government is in order at this time. Like the Japanese, and some other peoples characterized by highly efficient national organizations, the Filipinos respond readily to the government's call for concerted action. As in Japan at the time when she was behind in athletics, the Philippines government should officially take in hand the promotion of national athletics, utilizing for such purpose all the official agencies that in any way have anything to do with the youth.

The revival of athletic interest among the people is a national task, and it should be assumed by the only agency that can mobilize all the human resources of the country—the government.

—CONRADO BENITEZ.

Professor Conrado Benitez, contributing editor to this magazine, writes in another editorial in this issue "of all kinds of criticism hurled against the men responsible for the running of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Association" because of the poor showing made by our athletes at the Ninth Far Eastern Championship Games held in Tokyo this year.

Yet the recent defeat of our athletes by the Japanese is not surprising, and was indeed expected by those who follow

international sports closely. Japan is today one of the strongest nations, athletically speaking, in the world. The Japanese determined to develop themselves in every branch of modern competitive sports, and they have done so. Japan lost a dual meet with Germany, the most athletic nation of Europe, held at Tokyo last year, by only six points, and the German teams had previously defeated the best French and British athletes at dual meets. Experts are agreed that in swimming the Japanese can hold their own against the world, and that in track and field sports only the United States and Germany can defeat them.

The Philippines lost not because our athletes are such slouches, a number of individual records show quite the contrary, but because their opponents were among the best athletes in the world, a number of them being World Olympic champions, one of whom was defeated by a Filipino.

It is true that the Philippines won the general championship at four of the Far Eastern Championship Games, but that was in the past—in 1913, 1921, and 1925. The Japanese won the last two—in 1927 and this year, this last time very decisively. For the Philippines to win the general championship again will not be easy, although of course not at all impossible. But it will take a very careful combing of all our available athletic raw material, and skilful, prolonged, and determined training, and, above all, the will to go in and compete, not only on the part of a

(Continued on page 110)

Halo-Halo

By MAPAGBIRÔ



The Evangelical Dean of Law

(With suitable acknowledgments to W. S. G.)

AN Evangelical Dean of Law,
With joy I rise to take the floor.
For, oh! I love to talk and preach!
And how I love to talk and teach!
All pleasant occupations for
An Evangelical Dean of Law.

I slyly show through all the week
My pupils how to quickly seek
The richest client and largest fee,
Which is a lawyer's job, you see.
But a worldly task most painful for
A Highly Spiritual Dean of Law!

But in Sunday sermons the soul I save
By proving that Sin must lead to the grave.
I denounce the evils modern and bad,
Which lie in the path of lass and lad,
Which trouble night and morning, for
I'm such a Salvationist Dean of Law!

And everyone who needs advice
Can read my essays bland and nice.
I painlessly cure the spirit-sick
With doses of erudite Rhetorick.
Which makes a reputation for
A Platitudinous Dean of Law!

From the U. P. doors I sternly shove
The pagan poet who sings of Love!
And shut my eyes to the sight obscene
Of a co-ed beauty as Carnival Queen!
O many the trials quite terrible for
A Pure and Innocent Dean of Law.

I tell the workers how happy they are,
From Vice and Riches placed so far!
And how their filthy lucre to hoard
To make them poorer—like the Lord!
I'm such a Champion of the Poor
As Evangelical Dean of Law!

HOME, HORRIBLE HOME

"Tangible proof of the favorite police theory that girls reported missing from their homes ran away because of unendurable conditions imposed upon them by parents and relatives was had this morning when a girl who disappeared from her Manila home last week, wrote to the police that she is safe. . . She says. . . that she was being forced to marry a sailor on whom she had never cast her eyes. Scolded beyond endurance, she left without notice. Now she is. . . a much happier girl than she had ever been before."

—The Herald, June 19, 1930.

MID streets of Manila I joyfully roam.
Be they ever so cruel, they're better than Home!
For the scoldings and tears unendurable there
Make me fly through the world, I care not where!
Home! Home! Horrible Home!
There's no place worse than Home!

I must marry a sailor I never set eyes on,
So I pull up my anchor—for another horizon!
An exile from home, I'll be happy at last,
Far away from my parents and miserable past!
Home! Home! Horrible Home!
There's no place worse than Home!

ATTACKS ON THE UNTAXED

City Auditor Leano discovered a unique case of the evasion of tax where a three-story concrete building has not been assessed since 1927.

It is the first concrete case of this kind, a hard case to explain for someone.

In fact, such taxing of a taxable property escaping taxless almost taxes our belief.

THE FATAL 13

Sultan Ganassi is surrendering his 13 firearms to the Constabulary.
Well, with 13 of them, what else could he expect but bad luck?
It will be a lesson to the Moros not to defy our good old Christian beliefs.

THE SCOTCH AGAIN

Friend:—Does that man pay his bills?

Tailor:—Pay bills? He's Scotch. He pays nothing but visits.

CARELESS

Mabel:—You be careful talking to her. Bobby's wife is a girl who can't keep anything to herself.

Maud:—Yes, I know—not even Bobby.

DEFINITIONS

Gambling:—A game of expenses. If called monte expenses paid at the municipal court to the judge; if called bridge, they are paid at the club to the winner. An undeniable proof of Democracy, Equality, and Logic.

Conductor:—A brave man—one who always faces the music.

Kissing:—Mouth-and-mouth disease. Communicable, contagious, dangerous. Results may be serious.

Stamps:—Commodity subject to shortages. In example of the proverb "Many a mickle makes a muckle"—for Bureau of Post officials

Davao:—Province of Japan.

FROM SCHOOL PAPERS

"A blizzard is the middle of the hen."

"When Cicero delivered his oration he was a prefix."

"Cannibal is two brothers who killed each other in the Bible."

"Stability is taking care of a stable."

"To stop nosebleed stand on your head till your heart stops beating."

"Expostulation is to have the smallpox."

"A vacuum is a large empty space where the pope lives."

"Herbert Hoover became a millionaire because he lived in a stable on a farm before he became president."

"Elaine gave Launcelot an omelet before he departed for the tour-naquet."

Tales of a House in Old Manila

By KATE PARKER VINSON

"**H**IS body lay in this very room for a whole year—a gruesome fact to mention at your luncheon table, I'll admit. I hope you aren't afraid of ghosts."

So spoke our first guest at our "new" quarters in Manila. "New", I say, for we had arrived only a few days before for our tour of service in the Philippines and had settled ourselves in a commodious house set in the cool shade of giant acacia and banyan trees, with flowering hybiscus and stately palms on each side, and, in front, the Sunken Garden, beyond which rises the historic wall of the far-famed old Spanish Walled City.

I confessed a far greater fear of the living than the dead, and my guest, a quaint middle-aged bachelor, adventurer, and soldier of fortune, told me that ten years ago he, on his first trip to Manila, has sought and found all that remained of his friend and mine in a cedar-box in the room which is now my dining room.

You see, I had promised Sara, who was but a child ten years ago, that I'd let her friend know when I came to Manila to live. He is her friend not only because she is a charming Southern girl whom to know is to love, but because, in those perilous days of the World War, when Uncle Sam sent his best men into dangerous places, he and her father had worked together untangling the Gordian knots of the postal service, getting all those precious letters to the proper "Someone, Somewhere in France". And when that mail service was fairly well organized, a similar problem arose in Siberia, and Sara's father was sent there, where, all too soon, he was stricken with typhus fever and died. My guest was sent on to replace him whom he had honored as an official and loved as comrade and friend.

Often I had heard this man's name lovingly mentioned in Sara's home, for he had written all he could in those days of censored mails about what concerned them most, and, after those troubled days of war were over, he made a trip or two South to see them and give them what comfort he could. Then the rush of getting on in our brisk Western world had separated them, and years had gone by with only letters and occasional seasonal gifts exchanged.

He was a born adventurer, is now a seasoned globe-trotter making trips around the world several times each year, and, when in Manila, always stays at the Manila Hotel. So it was that on entering that hotel for a regimental soir  e one evening I remembered my promise and stepped over to the desk to ask if by chance a Mr. Keith Jones was in.

Indeed he was and the polite clerk reached for the phone to call him. I stopped him saying I was due in the Palm Room in a minute to greet our new Colonel and his Lady and would leave a short note instead. On this, I hurriedly

told who I was, where I lived, and why I introduced myself, adding we would be glad to know him.

On the following day, while we were at luncheon, a calesa stopped at our door and a little middle-aged man, dressed in tropical white, stepped out. He introduced himself as Keith Jones and stated that his boat was sailing within a few hours and various engagements had left him no choice of a more opportune time to call.

We assured him that the time was indeed opportune, for already Segundino, my excellent houseboy, had laid his plate, and he joined us for lunch. It was then that he looked so nonplussed and blurted out abruptly, "Where is the Army Morgue?"

Now we had been in Manila less than ten days, but we had heard many entertaining things about the house which our beneficent Uncle Sam had assigned to us. First had come callers who commented on the regal insignia over our front entrance—a golden wreath around a star and surmounted with a kingly crown. Of course we had seen it, and, seeing, had wondered. It signified, so they said, that

this was formerly the Headquarters of the Spanish Chief of Staff—and a glimpse at the arrangement of the rooms was proof enough that it had not been built for a home—huge rooms all thrown together with giant double doors, and lights dropping down in rows through the center and in the corners of each room as if to illuminate desks or files. So we could easily fancy this a bustling military center where plans for attack and defense were made and commands sent out.

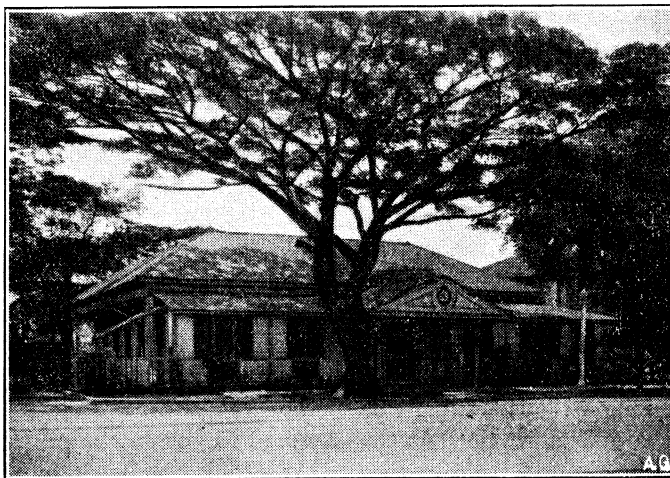
Others came, telling us that not only was our house

wreathed in picturesque Spanish history but that when General Funston came over and made new history for the Islands and for America, he had occupied this house as his home.

We began to feel quite puffed up over our quarters. It was something to dwell within such distinguished walls.

Then came those who didn't claim to know any history but they remembered well that for years our house had been the Army and Navy Club and the center of gaiety among the Americans in this part of the Orient. Fashionable dinner parties beyond count had been served here, and many a lover had danced with his beloved over these same wide-planked mahogany floors that gleam now like mirrors. Everybody came to the club, for where a group is marooned, so to speak, thousands of miles from home and loved ones, they are eager for comradeship and will gather where good fellowship is sure to be found though it be superinduced perhaps by whiskey-sodas.

So our house had had gay and frivolous experience as well as momentous and dignified ones, and we were pleased



Photograph by Charles F. Vale

A HISTORIC MANILA HOUSE

to people in our minds the rooms ringing with joyous laughter of happy friends.

Then a brusque old bachelor called who, after looking around, said: "They tell me this used to be the Army Morgue."

This was surprising and I dare say my expression betrayed my reaction to his remark. It so happened that the officer and his wife who share the other half of the house were present, and he hastened to say that he too had heard that rumor but was satisfied that it was not true. It had been used to house the detachment of soldiers in charge of the morgue so he had been told by an "old timer." The morgue was in those days on what is now the grounds of the magnificent Legislative Building for, before this decade, that property had been used as a Quartermaster Unit with Commissary, Warehouses, Repair Shop, Laundry, and everything including the Morgue. And the Quartermaster soldiers had lived next door in what is now officers' quarters. He spoke as with authority. Perhaps he had made it a point to get such an explanation as his wife would not be worried by unpleasant fancies. He admitted, however, that during the emergency following the World War, when the capacity of the morgue had been insufficient, the house had been used temporarily to take care of the overflow.

This subject was not discussed further during their call and no one since had mentioned it, so it found its way into our sub-consciousness and there it lay.

But we had heard another story about the house, and this one was calculated to cause us real concern. The Quartermaster Officer in charge of repairs for the Post of Manila, an officer with whom we had served before back in the States, told us that when he was repainting and reconditioning the house for us he had had men search thoroughly for two days every nook and cranny under the house for the giant rock pythons which are said to have a den there! "Rock pythons!" I caught my breath!

He went on to say that they failed to find the pythons but they did find four very large eggs. He opened one and a live snake eighteen inches long wriggled out. The other three eggs he burned. As a safeguard he had the house thoroughly screened from the ground up so that if the serpents get out they will have to tunnel out.

We didn't have to go to the past to have something interesting to think about after that!

It was on the next day that Mr. Keith Jones came and was so ill-at-ease to find himself in what he had a hunch was the old Army Morgue that he just had to ask where it was.

We related to him the one conversation we had had on that use of our house.

He left the lunch table that instant saying, "Do you mind if I look around?" We assured him that we did not, as we rose to follow him.

To the front of the house he went saying, "I have always thought this was the place where I found Glenn, but having for years seen officers' names on the quarters I felt I must be mistaken. There was a chapel at the front. I remember entering the chapel". By this time we had reached my reception hall which joins my large living room. He examined the walls.

"This wall is new", he said. It was the wall separating my hall from my neighbor's living room. "The chapel was here—a long room on the left. I well remember it.

Without doubt this was the Morgue—but," he added, "it certainly makes an attractive home!"

We returned to our luncheon and were soon chatting lightly of the fascinating things which the Orient offers the shopper. He began with perfumes. "If you like perfumes, go to my old friend So-and-So who makes "Orchid" and "Lady of the Night", and when you tell him I sent you he will give you his best price."

"Interested in amber? crystal? turquoise? a piece of jade?" He knew where to buy.

"Like carved ivory? It's cheaper in China."

"Brasses? Teak woods? Lacquer? Cloisonné?"

This he advised to buy here, but for that, he'd say wait till you go to Peking or Shanghai.

"Canton china? Canton, of course. You'd be surprised what you can get it for there! And a gorgeous shawl, too, if you plan to buy one."

"Rugs? Such-and-Such is of recognized beauty and quality, but another is fast getting ahead for its superb workmanship".

"Linens? Gorgeous ones, right here at this store, and that, where you find excellent quality at a fair price. They, and everything else for that matter, are cheaper in China, for the merchants have to pay duty on them here, but you have to pay duty if you bring them in so it doesn't make perhaps so much difference after all. Manila is a great cosmopolitan port, and you are wise to buy what you really want when and where you find it, so don't pass up a treasure because you think you might get it for less somewhere else."

Long before he had told us enough, he had to go. He had but begun to give interesting advice on trips to take. One must not miss running the rapids and seeing Pagsanjan Falls—but you must go in the dry season, else you may be drowned by the tropical torrents that plunge headlong down the roads as well as ravines. And to see the monkeys come down to get water, you must get there before nine o'clock, in the morning.

He was so interesting and had so held us in thrall, that we had forgotten the gruesome facts he had revealed to us.

We took him back to the hotel, exacting a promise of another visit when he came again to Manila.

He was gone, and my husband had gone back to his Company to make plans for the approaching target season.

I was alone and it was the siesta hour. I generally read myself to sleep, but today I lay a-thinking. Wasn't it strange that I, of all the hundreds who come over on the transport, should get the house where my good friend had lain dead for that year required of typhus victims before they could be brought into the States? Would it worry me to know for a fact that one of my dearest friends had as a corpse occupied my home? What could I do about it anyway?

I recalled in memory the many delightful times he had taken me on camping trips to his rustic lodge on the banks of the Chattahoochee; how he had taken me hunting and had told me many a fascinating fact about the wild and winged folk of the wood. I remembered how glad I always was when he came home, going whenever I could to meet his train. He was so wholesome and fine, as those who love and commune with Nature invariably are. When not rambling through woodland dells or along forest streams,

(Continued on page 108)

"Three Letters"

By LIEUT. T. Q. ASHBURN, JR., U. S. Army

THE old General, sitting down to his dinner alone, made a striking picture,—his hair splashed with silver, his face bronzed by years of hard service in many climes, his fine brown eyes, undimmed by the passing years, aglow with the fire of reminiscence. Religiously, every night, since the death of his adored wife, twenty-six years ago, he has dressed for dinner in his uniform. Anne had always liked it. The row of service ribbons across his chest included one with five white stars upon a field of blue, which betokened the Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded for "Heroism above and beyond the call of duty". The silver star upon each shoulder stood for success, the ambition of a life time. Long ago, when Anne was alive, he had not had the star but only a humble first lieutenant's bar. Nevertheless, she had been inordinately proud of the blue and white ribbon and the old gentleman felt that she was able to see the new general's star when he wore it to dinner every night.

This evening, it was evident that he was particularly pleased. It was his wedding anniversary and, arranged around the table, each in its proper place, were the framed pictures of his wife, his only son, his daughter-in-law, and his grandson. Although his wife was dead and his son's family were ten thousand miles away in the Philippines, the General seemed to feel their presence. He had made an especial effort to be well-groomed and well-dressed this evening for he felt that this was a rare occasion, a family reunion.

Glancing at the picture of the son, whom he worshipped, his memories went back to the time the proud young officer, who stared back at him from out of the portrait, was a baby. He had been both father and mother to the lad from the first time he wailed, as if in grief at his mother's death, twenty-six long years ago. How he loved that rascal! The General recalled the happy days when the boy had played with the old regular army soldiers and had been the idol of the post. From boyhood through manhood, young Jim and his father had had no secrets from each other. How proud he had been when Jim received his appointment to West Point! Lucky dog to have such a son! Then, all too briefly, had come the boy's graduation and marriage. Still, the General approved of young marriages. He and Anne had been as happy as any two people in the world and they had married immediately upon graduation. Taken all in all, he was certainly fortunate to have had such a wife and boy! In addition, he had just been blessed with a grandson a year ago. The old Gentleman felt that life had been more than kind to him.

If Anne could only see her grown baby now, wouldn't she fairly burst with pride? And that grandson! Almost as cute as his father had been at that age! You had to hand it to the younger generation, they were all right if they could produce children like that one! God bless them, they still cherished the old ideals and were most amazingly efficient, even if much maligned! He had always held that each generation was better than the last. Furthermore, he knew it! His son was a better man than he had ever been, and his son's son was bound to be better than his

father. It was the law of evolution and the General believed in it firmly. It was his pet theory.

Then, his eyes fell upon the unopened letter that lay beside his plate. It was from his son in the Philippines and the General had set it aside to read upon his wedding anniversary. Eagerly he tore it open. Feverishly he read it line by line. Then the joy receded from his countenance. He slumped back into his chair and the letter fell from his hand. In big, bold, letters, it lay, face up, on the floor. Automatically, he picked it up and reread it.

Fort McKinley, Rizal, P. I.,
July 9, 1929.

DEAR DAD,

Because you have always been everything to me and because we have never had any secrets from each other, I am writing you now. Of course, you will be unable to understand, but I feel that I owe it to you and to Mary to write. I don't know how to express my feelings, but the whole thing is that I love another woman!

You see, Dad, I didn't intend to fall in love or to be unfaithful to Mary, but it was just meant to be! Please try to understand!

It began one night on the way over. The night was one of those gorgeous tropical nights that carry a sense of unreality upon their warm breezes. Mary was downstairs in the stateroom with little Jimmy, and they were both asleep. I had come up on deck to get a breath of air before retiring. Isobel was leaning over the rail gazing down upon the phosphorescent water. From the troop deck below came the tinkle of a mandolin accompanied by a faint chorus of men's voices. The transport, our tiny world, belching black smoke from her funnels, was slipping through the mighty Pacific. The skies overhead were studded with stars that twinkled and glittered and sparkled on the blue, black water. The throb of the ship's engines became the pulse beats of our little world while the voices of the men, rising out of the darkness, leant an air of enchantment to a world of dreams. We were the only ones on deck and instinctively we drew closer. Slowly, she turned and our eyes met. It was Destiny. We were face to face! Our arms interlocked. Our lips met. Nothing else mattered.

Later, when we arrived in the Philippines, I found out that she was unhappily married. I discovered that I, too, was mismated. We met frequently and our liaison continued. Finally, unable to stand it any longer, I asked her to run away with me. She refused but promised to marry me if I got a divorce.

Dad, you won't be able to understand, but neither of us meant to cause any one unhappiness. We didn't intend anything by that first kiss on the transport! Was it our fault if it kindled something bigger than ourselves?

Of course you will preach of honor and sacred vows, but if you do, I will always be sorry I wrote. All that is too late. But there is little Jimmy. I want you to arrange for a divorce and to take care of Mary and Jimmy. I know it is wrong to leave them, but they will be happy together with you.

I want Isobel more than anything else in life. I am willing to sacrifice everything for her. Even your love and respect. Oh, Dad, have you ever had something sweep over you that you were powerless to resist?

Please try to forgive and help, even though I know it is asking too much to understand.

Your Devoted Son,

JIM.

The General seemed to have aged ten years in the past ten minutes. The candles on the table, sputtering in the light summer breeze, cast shadows about the room. The anniversary became empty; the food tasteless. What to do? Oh, what to do?

The boy was so far away! If he wrote as he felt, he would lose the confidence of his son forever. What could he say? The General faced his wife's picture and looked at it long and earnestly. In his heart, he knew that only there would he find his inspiration. His head drooped forward in his hands and, distractedly, he ran his fingers through his thin gray hair.

Presently, he looked up and called for writing paper and a fountain pen.

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1929.

SONNY:

Your letter just received on your mother's and father's twenty-eighth wedding anniversary. I am deeply grieved that you consider your marriage a failure. I am not going to "preach" but merely tell you what happened to your father when he was about your age. When you have read this, if you still want a divorce, I will arrange it and care for both Mary and Jimmy Junior.

Of course, you will recall that your mother died shortly after you were born, but you were never told why. We had been married two years when I met another woman, older and more experienced, who was continually seeking new thrills. To be brief, I lost my head over her and deserted your mother. Later, this woman tired of me, as she did of her first husband, and left me for a third man. Broken-hearted, I returned to ask your mother's forgiveness and found that she had died shortly after you were born, from grief, so I was told. I then took you and reared you, trying to be both father and mother. But in spite of all I could do, how you envied other little boys their mothers!

Well, Son, think of your own son. Can he ever have a real home without both parents together? Can you be a mother to him? Can Mary be a father? Who will keep him?

There's only one thing more I want to say before you decide definitely. Ask yourself these questions. Will Isobel stick after she becomes bored? Are you positive she won't betray you as she betrayed her husband? Will she make you happier than your wife and son?

Boy, my heart aches for you! When you get as old as I am and as lonely, you will see the world in a different light. But, Son, whatever you decide, I will try to understand. I'm glad you wrote.

Always your affectionate,
DAD.

For two months, now, the old General had waited and waited, living a thousand years in each day, wondering if he had acted wisely, if the letter had arrived in time, what had happened to his son. Friends, passing him on the street or in the Army and Navy Club, would shake their heads and wonder what had happened to poor old Jim! He was unable to sleep at night and he lost steadily. His step was no longer springy; the zest had gone from life. All he could do was brood. Finally, he stopped going to the club and avoided people altogether.

Then, one day, the long-awaited letter arrived. Uncertainly, he balanced it in his hand. What tragedy did it foretell? When he finally tore the envelope open, he was shaking so badly he could scarcely read the lines.

Fort McKinley, Rizal, P. I.,
September 8, 1929.

MY DAD:

All my life I will be thankful for your letter! It came just in time. Isobel and I had had our first quarrel and, in a fit of pique, she intimated that there were other interesting men in this world, hoping to have me plead with her so she could have her own way. Fortunately, your letter had arrived this morning and I had been asking myself your questions. Her boasting brought home to me what a colossal fool I was and suddenly I realized how fine Mary and Jimmy were. Consequently, I told her we were through and walked out before she could recover from her surprise.

Oh, Dad, you're such a peach! I never dreamed how much alike we were until your letter. Thank God, Mary knows nothing except that I have been depressed and unhappy lately. Poor Mother. And I wondered if you could ever understand! There never was another Dad like you!

Your Devoted Son,

JIM.

The General let the letter flutter to the floor and sank into the nearest chair while the tears streamed, unashamed, down his face.

That night, before he retired, he paused in front of his wife's picture. Reverently, he gazed at her. Then he spoke:

"Forgive me, my Dear, for telling such a lie, but I saved OUR SON!"

MUNONG

The maiden Munong slowly came
Down to the river at noon.
Her skin shone like the saffron flame,
Her eyes as the mountain moon.
The lovelight there for any man
Would be a wondrous boon!

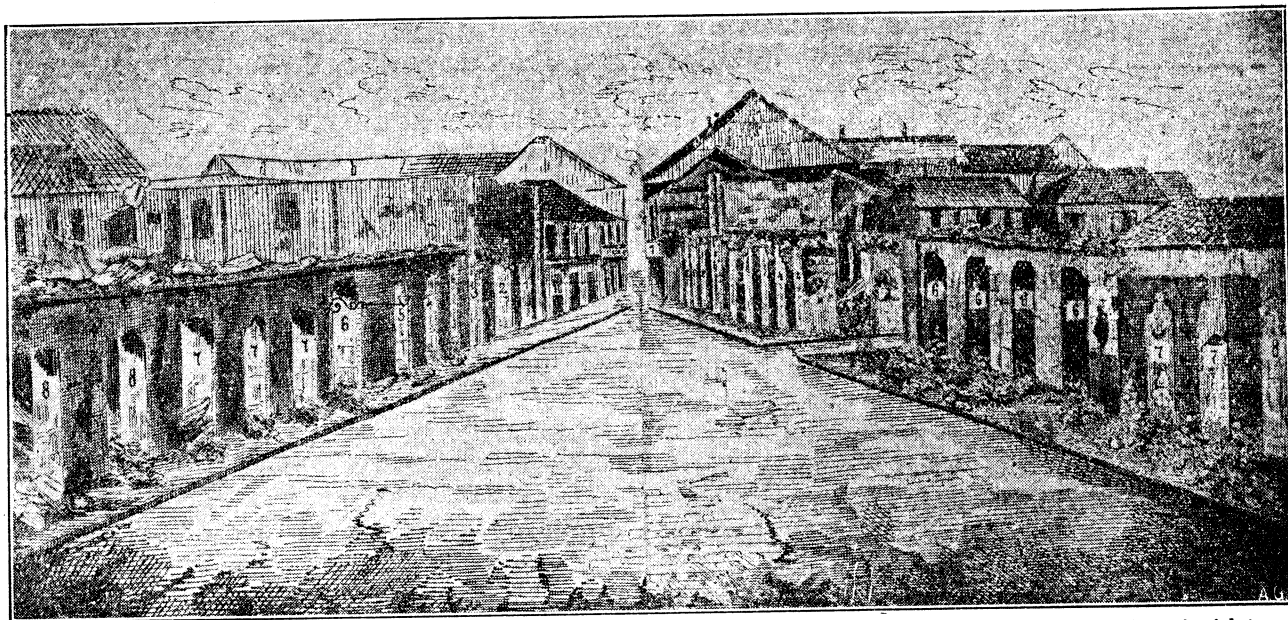
She bent above the water clear
To wash camotes clean;
Her rounded breasts came down it near,
With a necklace in between.
Thus white-armed Nausicaa once
Odysseus must have seen.

Ifugao, Mountain Province, P. I.

T. Inglis Moore.

Horroroso Incendio Ocurrido en La Escolta la Noche del 15 al 16 de Septiembre de 1881

(Translated from an "El Comercio" Supplement, September 24, 1881.)



From an illustration in *El Comercio* of that year

THE ESCOLTA AFTER THE GREAT 1881 FIRE

TO meet the great demand for news about the Escolta fire on the 15th and 16th instant, a demand growing more from the desire to have details of the happening to be sent to Europe than from a desire to read a description of what the eyes have seen; and in order to render to our patrons the utmost of service within our means to give, we are publishing today a picture of that part of the Escolta burned last night on the front page of this Saturday edition. The picture was taken from the Santa Cruz side of the street, but, as there is nothing or little to add to our account of the catastrophe in our issue of the 16th, we are reproducing the highlights in it, quoting or expanding as the need arises, but adding details on the buildings burned, so that the persons who read this in distant places may know what had been devoured by the fire, and can estimate the vast extent of the said event. We said on the 16th:

"A fire of vast proportions burned down many houses on the Escolta, a number of them recently and elegantly constructed, bringing financial ruin to industrious and honest merchants who saw go up in smoke in a few hours the fruits of many years of hard work.

"Yesterday, a few minutes past midnight, fire was first discovered in the store *A las Modas de Paris*, and one of the guests in the *hotel de Madrid*, occupying the same building as the store, was heard to remark that at that hour the smoke almost asphyxiated him. When the doors were opened, the flames were devouring the shelves, the goods, and the ceiling; and, for lack of fire apparatus at hand, it was impossible to bring the fire under control. The hotel guests had barely time to save anything important, and a number of them, unable to come down the stairs,

had to break through the wall of corrugated iron to escape into the next building and into the streets. Only one guest could save his trunk; the rest escaped empty-handed. The fire left nothing of the beautiful wooden edifice which was built earthquake-proof after the tremors in July, 1880; and the flames leaped from it to *La Bota de Oro* and to the upper floor of the building it occupied; to the store *Las Novedades*, whose owners could save the greater part of their merchandise which, however, was later partly burned where it had been dumped. The fire crossed the street from *Las Novedades* and burned first the show-windows of the beautiful *Bazar Luzon*, recently opened for business and carrying a stock of goods valued at about sixty thousand pesos. From the show-windows, the flames ate their way into the verandah and finally into the whole edifice which, in a few minutes, was reduced to ashes. The store of the *Sres. Borriher*, next to the *Bazar*, exclusive agents for Spanish goods, was next invaded by the fire, and building and store were completely destroyed. On the other side of the *Bazar*, the flames also wrought destruction, converting into a seething bonfire the printing establishment of *Plana y comp., Ciudad Condal*, which, with so much industry and honesty, the Brothers Don Estevan and Don Antonio Plana have built up. They have been planning to sell out early next year, and with the modest capital thus saved, by dint of hard work and excellence of their craftsmanship, return to Barcelona. (They were able to save something from the wreck of their business, and they intend to re-open their shop.) In the meanwhile, across the street where the fire had its origin and where we left

(Continued on page 104)



The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



The Virtue of Self-Control

As a child I can remember my mother stressing the importance of self-control and the value of a smiling face. She was prone to tell us about a very beautiful woman who had been blessed with perfect features and a lovely figure, but was cold and proud in disposition so that she was neither popular nor loved by the community in which she moved. Then she would finish her story by telling of some plain face being made beautiful by its ready smile which came from happiness within.

These stories delighted us as they gave us encouragement that we might make something of ourselves even if we were not privileged to have beautiful faces or perfect figures.

A happy disposition is one of a child's best assets. Every effort should be made to develop happy, cheerful natures early in life. Fathers and mothers can do much toward this development by example. Children who see their parents lose control of their tempers and hear them speak in loud uncontrolled voices are sure to be nervous and high strung. When little disputes arise with their own friends they unconsciously imitate the manner of speech of their elders.

In the classroom, too, if the teacher lacks proper self-control, her failing is reflected at once in the attitude and deportment of the children. This might be illustrated by the case of a little girl who came home from school depressed and unhappy because her teacher had been cross without apparent reason. This child really admired her teacher, and to find out that she could be ill-tempered, showing it so clearly by look and voice, was a great disappointment to her. Undoubtedly this teacher had very good reason for her ill-nature, but it should have been controlled in the class room.

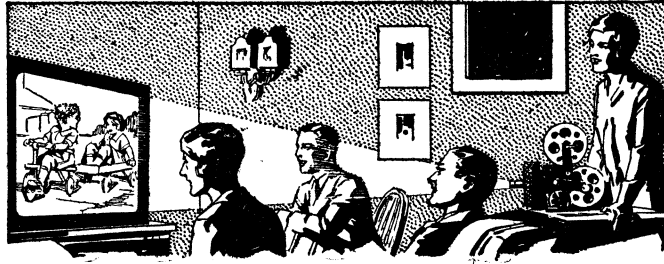
Another illustration of uncontrolled temper and its bearing on the child was brought to my attention the other day by hearing a group of girls in their early teens discussing what they should do that afternoon. It was Friday and no home work was in order, so they were in fine spirits. Several of the girls wanted to go to the cine, while the others were in favor of a swim. They finally decided to take a vote. All but one agreed. One of her friends looked up in surprise and asked why. Her face clouded as she said: "Oh, I couldn't go anyway, daddy has such a grouch on, it's no use asking him." Poor little girl, what an admission to make! Of course, she should not have spoken of her father in this manner, but on the other hand should father have made his ill-temper so apparent before his impressionable daughter?

These are the dangers of lack of self-control in the home. There could be such a beautiful home atmosphere where both parents and children practiced tolerance. A child may be made to feel so close to an understanding father or mother who will talk over their mistakes in a sane, quiet manner, they will think twice before they repeat any offence.

Styles for the Kindergarten Age

In looking through my latest fashion book for new ideas in children's clothes, I came across some adorable styles for the wee girl of the kindergarten age. It is a joy to plan for these little misses who are all soft curves and dimples. One is so amply repaid when you see how darling they look in short frilly frocks. The styles selected are so simple in design, yet so pleasing in appearance, that I am sure many mothers will wish to copy them. Inexpensive materials are all that you need. A touch of embroidery helps to add attractiveness, but isn't absolutely necessary. Illustrated here are several of the most appealing styles.





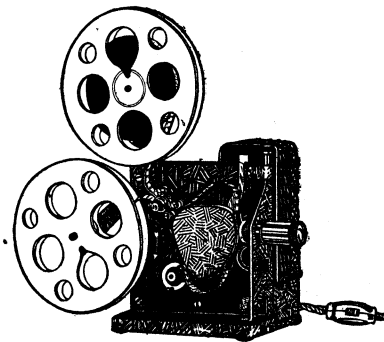
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181 DAVID, MANILA

Recipes of the Month

WHAT to give the family to eat three times a day is quite a familiar topic of conversation. You hear it discussed everywhere you go—at morning parties or over the teacups in the afternoon. Women are eager to learn of something different which contains the proper vitamins.

I was out to an informal dinner the other evening and enjoyed a rice and ham dish. It was delicious and my hostess gave me the recipe, which I give here:

RICE AND HAM CUSTARD

Cook one-half green pepper chopped, and two slices of onion in four tablespoons of fat until light brown; remove the onion and put in one cupful of ground, cooked ham; sauté until golden brown; add one cup of cooked rice, one cup of milk, one teaspoon of salt, and two well beaten eggs. Turn into baking dish and bake in moderate oven for about thirty minutes.

Another recipe rich in food value and adaptable to this country is scalloped eggs and shrimps:

- 4 hard boiled eggs
- 1 cup of cooked shrimps
- 1/2 cup of buttered bread crumbs
- 1 tablespoon chopped parsley
- 2 cupfuls white sauce

Slice the hard cooked eggs; add shrimp and parsley; combine all with white sauce, and pour into greased casserole; cover with buttered bread crumbs; bake in hot oven for fifteen minutes.

Horroroso Incendio

(Continued from page 101)

it burning, in the course of this description, the store *Las Novedades*, the flames continued their destructive march,

converting to ashes the auction-house of Calero, the well-stocked drug store of Carlos Plitt, and the store, *La India Inglesa*, of Tarachand and Tawardas, with its costly cloths and furniture made of lacquer. It was at first believed that the café *La Campana* would be saved, but the disaster was not to be easily stemmed, and starting from a small burning skylight on the roof, the fire soon made an immense bonfire of what only a few hours before was the usual meeting place of its many patrons. The fire did not stop here; from *La Campana* it burned its way into the European grocery store of the Viuda de Gomez, its stocks valued at between twenty-five and thirty thousand pesos; and from this point into the printing shop of Catalino Valdezco which was only recently established. All these buildings, burning in their turn, gave to the Escolta a look so frightful that no one can describe it; and the spirit recoils from taking an inventory of so much loss and of so many friends and compatriots reduced to misery. It is estimated that the losses in last night's fire will reach a million pesos. The fire also damaged the business building of the Sres. Sulzer y comp.; and another under construction of Sr. Grey; the interior of the auction-house of Calero; also the house of Sr. Gordoncillo, burning the watch-repair shop of Sr. Matti, including what he had in stock and the watches left with him to be repaired, it having been necessary to tear down the verandah and part of the house to bring the fire under control. Lastly, on the Escolta side, the drug store of Sartorias was in danger, and, on San Jacinto, the house of Cembrano, which were regarded as occupying key positions, for, had they been burned, the fire would have ex-



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METHOD

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In the pictures above both the Old and the Modern Methods are illustrated. The saw mill is a Meadows-

Macleod Mill, designed to meet the demand for a light, easily portable but substantial saw mill. This is the lightest running mill on the market, and cuts accurately at all times. Speed and accuracy, economies of time and labor, greatly increased volume of production, elimination of waste—these are a few of the outstanding advantages of the modern saw mill.

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We supply these mills to be powered by International or Blackstone engines, McCormick-Deering tractors, or—as in the above illustration—by McCormick-Deering Industrial Power Units.

If you are interested in greater profits through modern power methods, call upon us for detailed descriptive literature and particulars of prices and terms.

MACLEOD AND COMPANY

Offices and Show Rooms at 154 M. de Comillas, Manila, P. I.
Branches at ILOILO — CEBU — DAVAO — VIGAN — LEGASPI

tended to San Gabriel, and, on the other side, to the old house of de Guichard, now the lithograph plant of Sr. Perez."

Our authorities, with zeal worthy of the highest praise, were among the first at the scene of the conflagration, giving orders to restrict the fire to a definite zone, inasmuch as to put it out was impossible with the kind of fire-fighting apparatus Manila has. So we noted the efforts of the Sr. Marqués de Estella to save at all cost the house of Mr. Cembrano in order to break the lamentable, the terrible holocaust. That night there were many acts of abnegation; everybody, regardless of categories or class distinctions, rushed to the danger zone, and it can be said that more good was done by the labor and heart of man than by the implements at his disposal. This has made our Superior Autoridad decide that Manila should have the necessary fire-fighting apparatus, and our *Corporación Municipal*, following the initiative of the *Jefe Superior de las Islas*, will take appropriate action to that effect.

The following is a list of the houses burned with a few details so that the persons that have been absent from this city for some time and are not familiar with some of the stores and edifices may have an idea of the location of the disaster:

Left Sidewalk

1. Store, *A las Modas de Paris*, where the fire started, next to Matti, watchmaker, the latter located in the first door of the house of Mr. Gordoncillo.

2. Store, the *La Bota de Oro* (shoe and shirt store).

3. Store, *Las Novedades* (dry goods). These three stores, which occupy many doors, were all located on the ground-floor of the house built by Don Pedro Roxas in the year '80 on the site of what used to be drab-looking posesiones rented to Chinese shoemakers; later there were a number of stores run by Europeans, like that of Guichard, the marble works of Rodoreda, the auction-house of Benito Mestres, the store of

Plana, and *Los Catalanes*. On the upper floor were the offices, for years, of Sres. Phillips Moore y Comp. The new house burned yesterday showed the influence of European architecture; it had a lower floor and an upper story occupied by the Hotel de Madrid; the whole house was burned, the wooden parts of which it was largely made were fit fuel for the fire.

4. Store, *Bazar Español* (goods of every description); one of the doors of the old auction-house of Molina, then the auction-house of Marti y Serra, next the grocery store of Estrella, and next that of Carballo, then next *La Guirnalda*, then the *Bazar de Luzon*, the *Camisería Inglesa de Baxter*, and *Las Novedades*. The upper story was for a time occupied by a Frenchman named Guité who was a gold embroiderer.

5. Auction-house and watchmaking shop of Calero, one of the doors of the old Estrella building.

(a) A house in the interior where the old firm of Sres. Jeny y comp. had its offices, later occupied by Sr. Charles Germann. Lately Sres. Sulzer y comp. were the occupants; the house was burned, but a warehouse on the river bank was saved with the goods stored therein.

(b) A house, under repairs, where until the tremors of July 1880, the *Fotografía Universal* was located, burned also.

6. The principal door to the houses where Store No. 80 was located.

7. Drugstore of Mr. Carlos Plitt, formerly the *Manzanque* from 1850 to 1859; later of Borrie, everything burned.

8. Store, the *India Inglesa*, of the Hindus Tarachand and Tawardas, where formerly D. Augusto Elzinger had his hardware store. At this point the fire was placed under control, although it burned the verandah of the auction-house of Genato and the carriage works of Garchitorea.

The Right Sidewalk

1. Drugstore of Sartorias (formerly of Smith) which was several times threatened by the fire that night, the balcony and part of the roof having to be torn down.

2. Store of Sres. Borri hermanos (a general store), the house where formerly D. Juan Muñoz, later the auction house of Molina, then the store and printing shop of D. Antonio Blanco; on the upper floor were the editorial offices of a newspaper edited by Sr. Soler Obejero, then later Mr. Salvador Ferrer had his café there, still later the store of Elzinger hermanos, and last the printing plant of the *Porvenir Filipino*.

3. *Bazar Luzon*: a magnificent store recently opened and stocked with costly goods on a large scale. Here formerly were the auction-

SAVE FOR YOUR CHILDREN

And

THEIR FUTURE

One peso will start an account.
Deposit every pay day with

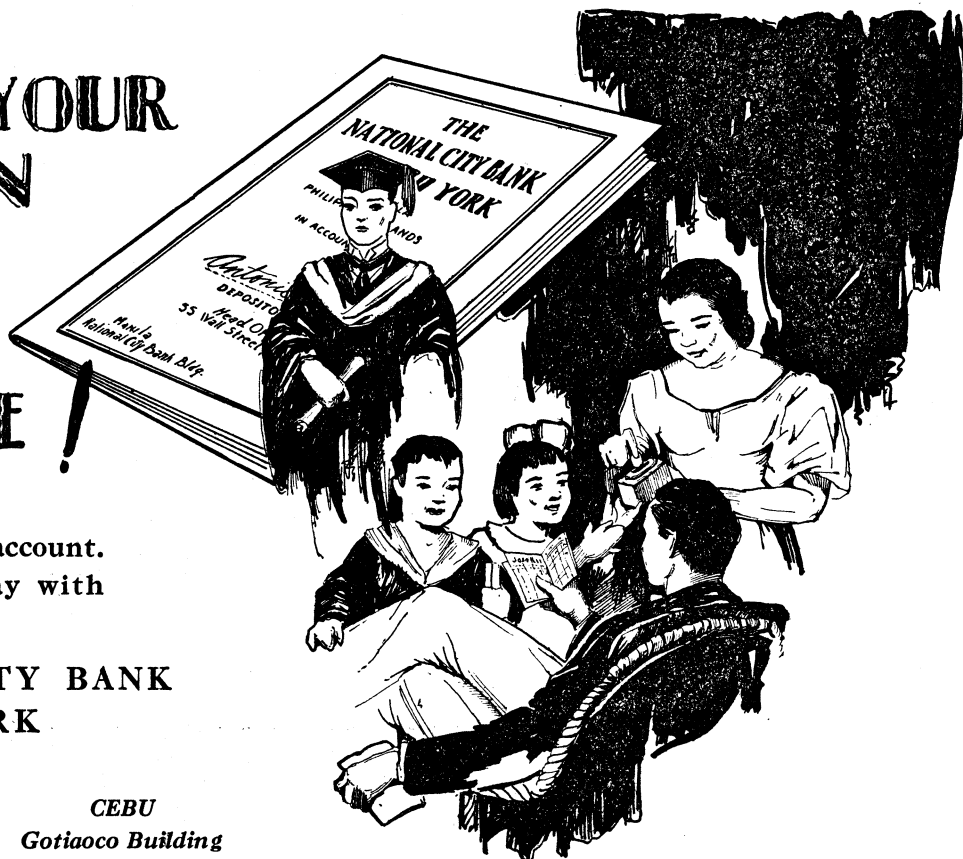
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK

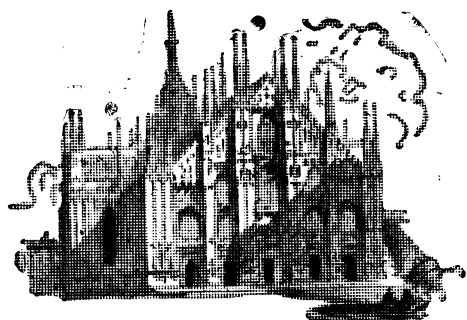
MANILA

National City Bank Building

CEBU

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"The first step in every successful beauty treatment that I carry out is to get the skin really and thoroughly clean. Ordinary surface cleanliness is not enough. The simplest and quite the most effective way, I have found, is by the regular use of Palmolive Soap and pure water."

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is my first step in every
successful beauty treatment"

says **EUGENIO**
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Beauty adviser to Italy's distinguished aristocrats

"UNDER the conditions of modern life it is not safe to leave the care of the skin to nature alone," Eugenio, of Milan, believes. This modern artist in the care of the skin is consulted by Milan's most distinguished women. World travelers, too, visit his salon. And he tells all his patrons that thorough cleanliness is the first step to beauty. Cleanliness through

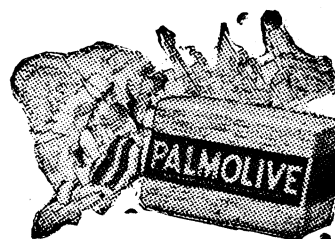
the twice daily use of Palmolive Soap. "Apart from the exceptional cleansing power of Palmolive," Eugenio adds, "its emollient oils have a definite value in restoring skin health."

All leading Italian experts agree

Wherever you go in Italy, you will find this opinion seconded by the best specialists. From Palermo, in the south, to Venice, in the north, Italian skin specialists are unanimous in their approval of this simple 2-minute method: with both hands massage a lather of Palmolive Soap into the pores. Rinse away the impurities thus brought out of the pores... first with warm water, then with cold. So easy to do... and so effective!

For the bath, too

Since Palmolive costs no more than ordinary soap, millions use it for the bath as well. You will be delighted with its refreshing after-effects. More than 16,000 beauty experts throughout America agree with the specialists of Italy on the superiorities of Palmolive. Buy a bar today and see why.



PALMOLIVE SOAP

RETAIL PRICE ₱.20

house of Haffenden y Mestres, and the Bazar Francés, and still later Bischoff, the watchmaker. House and store completely destroyed.

4. *La Ciudad Condal*, the typographical shop of Sres. Plana y comp. with an immense stock of stationery. Here used to be the store of Dupuy, later that of Plauchut, still later that of Guichard, bought out by Mr. Calero, who added a tailor's shop; there used to be here a candy-store.

5. San Jacinto Street.

6. *Café La Campana*; on this site there used to be different stores of the same kind, among them the *Zaragozano*. Formerly the drug store of Villarin was here, also the printing shop of the *Porvenir Filipino* and the old grocery store of Gavira.

7. Grocery store of the Viuda de Gomez, the oldest store on the Escolta, having undergone many changes in the hands of the heirs of Sr. Gomez who founded it about fifty years before. The loss amounts to thirty thousand pesos.

8. *La Barcelonesa*, printing shop of Mr. Catalino Valdezco, only recently opened for business; here formerly were the offices of Mr. Estevan de Comas, commission agent; the *café La Campana*, the harness store, *Caballo Blanco*, and the shirt store of Baxter. House and store reduced to ashes.

The houses where at three different points the fire was placed under control were partly torn down, especially their frontages, and thus suffered damage in the way of furniture and other valuable goods destroyed.

Tales of a House

(Continued from page 98)

he spent his leisure time reading, reading. And he read the masters, loving especially Shakespeare and Victor Hugo. But when starting for a trip he took O. Henry along, for he could finish a story in an odd moment that would scarcely get him into a longer type of literature. He lent me the first copy I ever saw of O. Henry and I remember the stories he had marked as especially good.

I recalled how he had chuckled over "Cabbages and Kings", and how, when I knew I was going through the Panama Canal and along the Central American Coast on my way from New York to San Francisco and on by Hawaii and Guam to the Philippines, I knew I'd enjoy reading those masterpieces of O. Henry laid in those places, so I had brought my complete volume of O. Henry along. Many times on that long voyage I smiled over stories Glenn and I had talked over in those childhood days of mine when I little dreamed of going to those places myself. I couldn't tell you how many times I thought of him—and though I knew he had been sent to Manila after his death I had never once thought of him as dead. He was always so keenly alive, so eagerly doing whatever he undertook, so joyously planning other interesting things to do, that I don't believe even his family ever thought of him as gone forever. He was now here, now gone, all the days of my acquaintance with him, and when he went to war and didn't come back, it was as though he would come again some day. When one dies so far away from home it is impossible to be aware of it to the same degree that one is when you see the ravages of disease and are by them prepared for death.

So he was gloriously alive in all my conceptions of him—and a strange feeling of comfort seemed to spread over me. My friend had been in my house! Here I was 16,000 miles from home and yet my charming comrade and genial friend had been in this very house, too! It was a link of love with home and all that was dear to me. I was glad to sense that he was near. It made me feel at home in Old Manila.

The Cheering Sign That Greets You! and The Delicious Drink That Awaits You!



Here—there—everywhere—no matter where you may go—in the city—along the country roads—in every town—whether it be on the way to Baguio or Batangas—the boats on which you travel—you will see the cheering sign "Royal Soft Drinks."

It gleams as a beacon of delight and comfort to the traveler. Delight in the anticipation of a deliciously flavored, sparkling cold drink that will quench the thirst of the thirstiest, and comfort in knowing that it is pure and safe.



Everywhere You Go—Look for the Sign

Each San Miguel product is a good product manufactured in a plant that has nothing to hide. Visitors are given a cordial welcome.

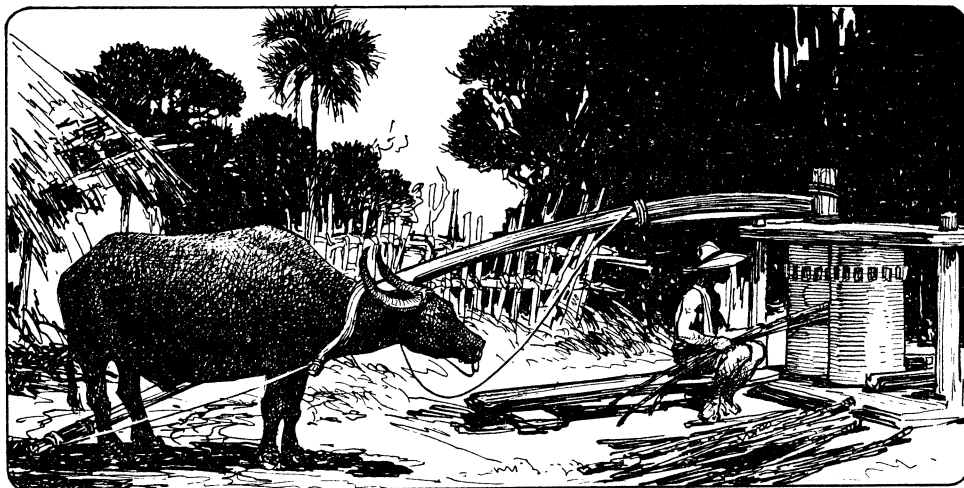
Royal
SOFT DRINKS

Made by

San Miguel Brewery

For every drop of this healthful, tempting drink is pure, and bottled in our own sterilized bottles.

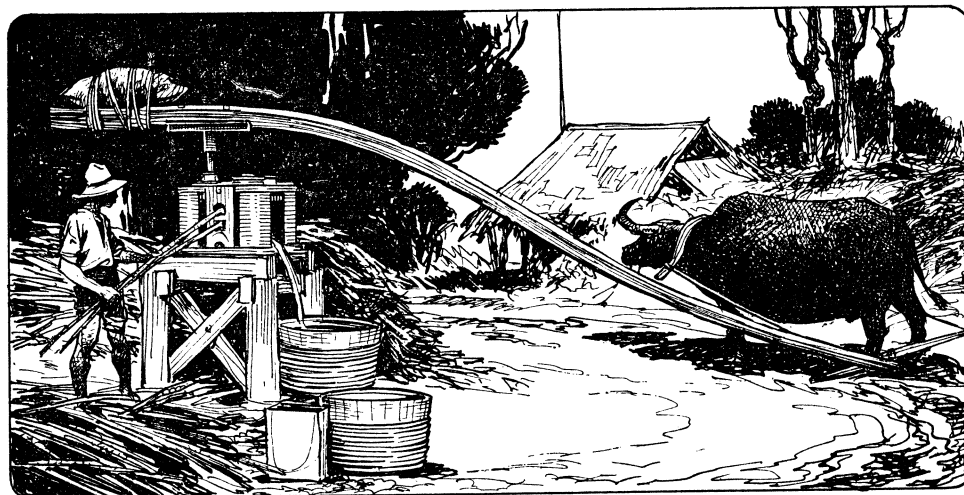
CHATTANOOGA Cane Mills for Muscovado and Panocha



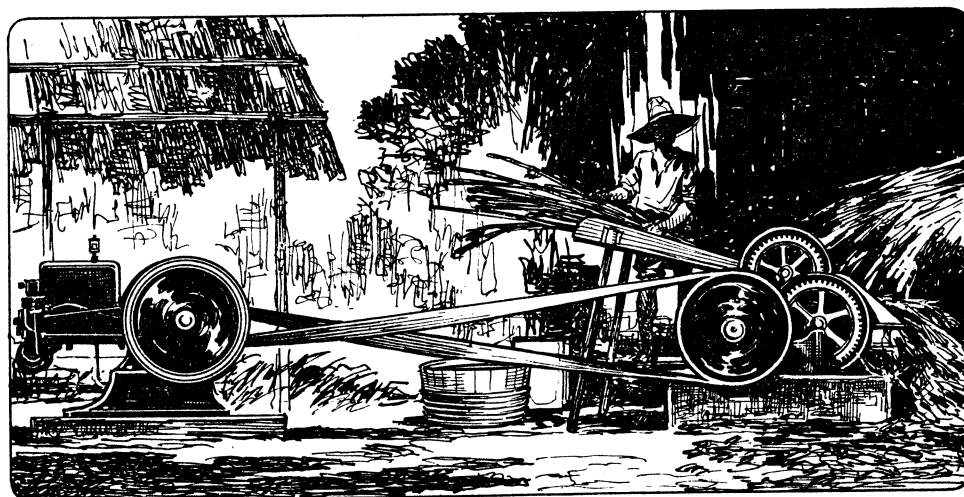
There are many simple processes of crushing sugar cane which extract 50% or less of the juice such as the carabao mill made with molave crushers and cogs and, as illustrated to the left, a mill with stone crushers with molave cogs. Such inefficient and unprofitable machines should be discarded

for

The CHATTANOOGA 3 steel-roll carabao cane mill which has replaced hundreds of the above primitive type as it has a very high rate of extraction, and although it is heavy in construction, yet exceptionally light running and much less work for the carabao.



The CHATTANOOGA 3-roll mill operated by an INTERNATIONAL Engine is recommended for owners of cane fields of 3 or more hectares. On account of the excellent design of CHATTANOOGA mills you will be able to secure the highest possible extraction and the greatest profit from your cane.



CHATTANOOGA Cane Mills for Animal, Belt and Water Power—*They Get All the Juice*

Write for Catalog

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Offices and Show Rooms at 154 M. de Comillas, Manila, P. I.

Branches at: Iloilo Cebu Davao Vigan Legaspi

What is the Difference?

(Continued from page 95)

few score individual athletes, but on the part of the whole country.

There may still be those who ask: "What does it all amount to, anyway. What is the difference whether we win or lose? Why spend a lot of money to take part in these international meets?"

It amounts to this. No country whose people are not eager to see the youth excell physically, and whose young men are content to be merely graceful, strumming a guitar and waving a silk handkerchief, while the girls look on cow-eyed, languidly fanning themselves, can ever amount to anything.

All genuine achievement, whether individual or national, in whatever field, must have a physical basis, can come only through health, strength, and enthusiasm. Athletics is one of the finest, if indeed not the only, means for physically stimulating a people. And with the physical stimulation, comes physical and mental and moral upbuilding, self-assurance, ambition, courage, hopefulness.

Our government, and the schools especially, should consider the encouragement of athletics a major task, and no slowing down and no let-up in the program laid down years ago by wise and far-seeing administrators should be tolerated. Physical education should be given as much attention as other forms of education—perhaps more. There should not be one little boy or girl in the remotest barrio who should not be encouraged to think that one day he may represent

himself, his family, and his country in an international athletic meet. The Philippine Amateur Athletic Association should be given every possible support.

Bringing a Wild Tribe Under Control

(Continued from page 92)

quent wedding unless he left at once. Admiring such grit and nerve, the American and Dumagats outfitted him for the coming event with cloth, cooking pots, beads, etc., and he was given a supply of medicine. After receiving the presents, he expressed himself as fairly certain of the prize even had the last trace of *buni* not disappeared by the appointed day. A month later a clean-skinned, smiling mountaineer came into Calabgan dragging his wild and blushing bride and followed by quite a bevy of friends anxious to be treated for the same skin trouble.

Not by any means all the Dumagats who had been prisoners settled at Calabgan, but a large proportion of those not doing so started small settlements in their own country, built regular houses, and planted crops. One of these places, some forty miles up the coast, when seen by the writer, had quite a few coconuts planted and the people expected to get carabaos. Such places were not molested, but it was hoped to get the children to come to school. Wild and isolated families were not forced to come into the settlement but were induced to send their children to school—people having lived alone all their lives would have been more than uncomfortable in Calabgan and forcing them to

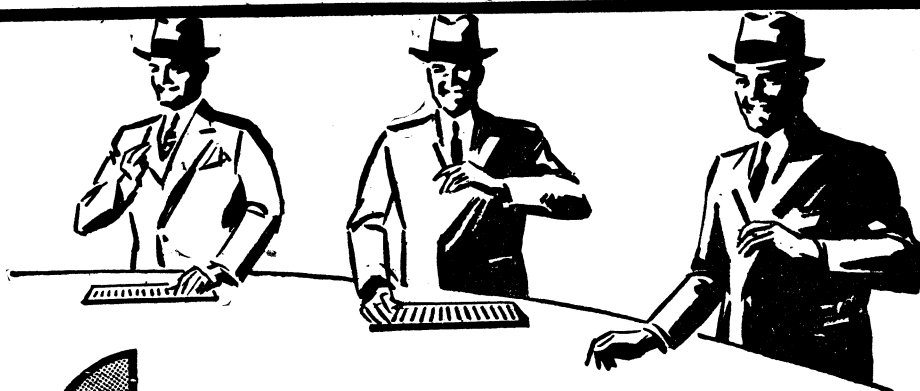
THE FAMILIAR SIGN



SHELL GASOLINE
AND
SHELL MOTOR OILS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (P.I.) LTD.

THE NIB YOU NEED *PLUS* THE HOLDER YOU PREFER EQUALS PEN SATISFACTION



ANY NIB IN ANY HOLDER —

THAT'S "PERSONAL-POINT" WRITING
THE WAHL-EVERSHARP WAY . . .

You get just what you want when you choose an Eversharp pen. For, now these smooth-writing, beautiful instruments come equipped with the century's big advance in pen-making, the Interchangeable Nib.

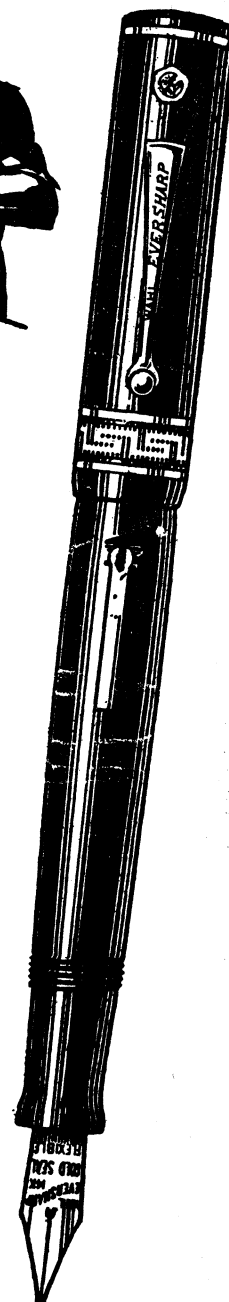
You choose one of fourteen graded nibs, to get the one you need. And you choose a holder from twenty-four lovely models, to get just what you want in style, color and design. Instantly, before your eyes, your Eversharp dealer permanently joins these two, and hands you that pen, custom-built at your direction.

See "Personal-Point" pens at your dealer's

Look for this
GOLD SEAL
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WAHL
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PENS-PENCILS
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PHILIPPINE EDUCATION CO., INC., DISTRIBUTORS

come in would only have resulted in their going to the mountains where the children would not have been within reach of instruction and general improvement.

HOW THE SETTLERS ACQUIRED OWNERSHIP OF LAND

The plan carried out with the land was as follows: As soon as several hectares of forest had been cut down by the prisoners and burned, the land was measured, and one-half hectare assigned to each of as many permanent Dumagat residents as the area would allow. Each plot was cultivated by the man to whom it was turned over, and if he remained in the settlement and showed due diligence in farming, the land was to become his personal property. This ownership of land was the chief attraction to the Dumagats, and, after harvesting, in addition to the pride of ownership, they experienced for the first time the satisfaction of having created something, besides which they received substantial financial profit for having done so.

When the condition of his farm permitted, the Dumagat was free to leave the settlement and go where he pleased until his presence was again needed to continue cultivation or to harvest. Sundays and holidays were spent in hunting.

The clearing of the land for the *tubigan*¹⁹ was practically all done by Dumagats owning farms and when finished it was found to be of such area that each man received a one-quarter hectare as his share and property. These men also put in the dam, ditches, and *pilapils*²⁰ needed for the irrigation system—quite an undertaking.

The farming was not haphazard work but was carried out on scientific principles, a former teacher of agriculture,

Mr. C. C. Fuller, having a homestead nearby and giving the settlement the benefit of his technical knowledge and experience.

The plan was to plant all the one-half hectare farms with coconuts,—but on account of insufficient funds this had to be done gradually—and later to clear more land so that each Dumagat would have at least one-half hectare in coconuts, one-half hectare for general farming, and one-half hectare in irrigated rice land. The locusts having done so much damage to crops in the past few years, it was necessary to plant those they did not eat, so cow peas and peanuts were chosen, being rotated, in the season free from locusts, with Moro corn. Cow peas sold at ₱12.00, peanuts at ₱5.00, and corn at ₱4.50 the cavan at Manila. Camotes were also grown for home consumption and for sale.

DUMAGAT LABOR

All purely Government work was paid for, the Dumagats receiving twenty-five centavos a day with food. This included houses for Government use, trails, small bridges, piers, etc., and the labor was found efficient and comparatively cheap when properly supervised. This gave the settlers money for clothing and ornaments. Dumagats were employed on the launch, in charge of the carabaos, and as house servants, and were very satisfactory if properly looked after.

The Dumagat cook of one American was once left in charge of the house and that night, upon the owner's return, was seen through the window giving a banquet to his friends

¹⁹Rice paddy.

²⁰Dykes.



The Goal

of every student in Manila should be a clear brain in a strong body!

Modern Science has proved that MILK is a necessity in the diet of human beings—infants, children, adults and the aged!

“BEAR” BRAND being a NATURAL MILK—

the product of the world's finest herd of cows pastured under ideal conditions in Switzerland's verdant valleys—is *invaluable for building strong bone and muscle, rich red blood—and alert minds.*



Drink “BEAR” Brand Milk Daily!



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Use Only

Waterman's

Ideal Fountain Pen

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THE HEACOCK SPECIAL

Black Rubber Barrel, 14K Gold Pen Point, Fine, Coarse or Medium, New Attached Pocket Clip
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Prevents Inky Fingers and Spotted Clothes—Concealed Self Filler—Non-Leakable Screw Cap Swivel Pocket Clip. 14K Gold Pen Point
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THE HEACOCK SEÑORITA

T261 Gold Pen, Ring Top for Neck Ribbon 5 1/4" barrel Open. A first class pen in every particular.
PRICE ₱3.50

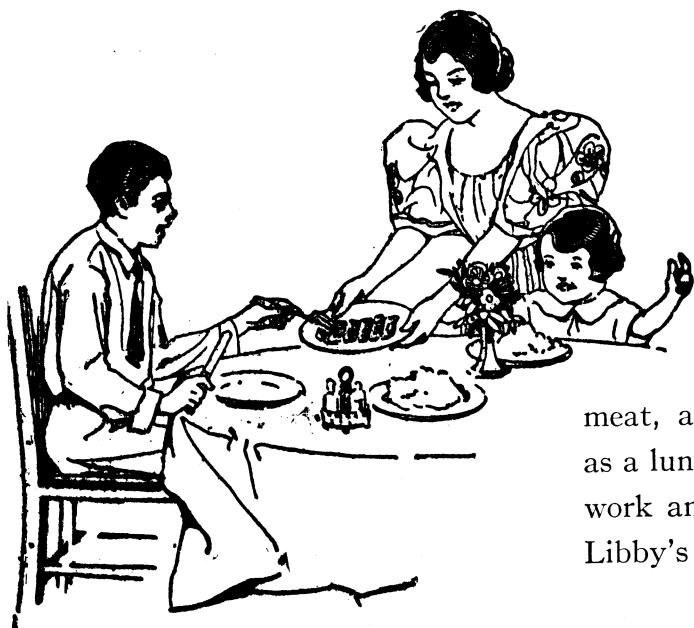
All C. O. D. Orders Must Be Accompanied By a Deposit of ₱1.00 Which Will Be Deducted From Bill

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For a substantial meal —quickly prepared!

When you want something substantial and appetizing to eat—when you are too tired to cook—get a can of Libby's Corned Beef! No cooking necessary. Only open the can, slice the rich, red meat, and serve! Delightful for dinner and ideal as a lunch! And so economical! It saves time and work and the cost of fuel for cooking. You'll like Libby's Corned Beef with rice or other vegetables.

Libby's

Your local dealer will supply you

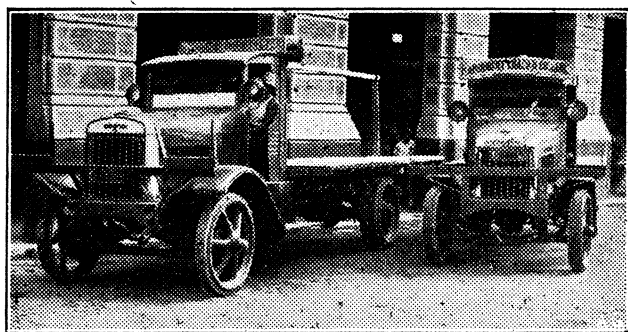
Cooked Corned Beef

Sold only in the special shaped Libby can with the convenient key.



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KING OF THE HIGHWAY



It's the Years of Service that Count

TRANSPORTATION today is a highly competitive field and profits are possible to the dependable, long-lived trucks which can keep steadily on the job year in and year out. Less efficiency will spell loss and ruin.

Experienced transportation men are buying Internationals in greater numbers because these trucks have proven their economy over a long period of service . . . economy in the matter of both operation and maintenance, while profits have been made on dependable, efficient service.

There is a model for every hauling need on display at our showroom; come in and look them over.

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ILOILO	CEBU	LEGASPI	DAVAO	VIGAN
TACLOBAN	BAYBAY	TABACO	GOA	

—all sitting at the table which had the regular equipment all being used by the Dumagats. Catching sight of the American, temporary host and guests vanished through the windows and into the night.

This same cook was partial to sweet things and was seen one day hiding a good-sized package of sugar in his G string. The *amo*²¹ said nothing but hastily wrote a note and ordered the cook to take it to Calabgan, just the other side of a river which at the moment had to be swum.

The Dumagats looked to the *Gobierno* for everything—advice at childbirth which often necessitated the giving of a large-sized blanket to the godchild; medicine for the sick—but oftener the fee for their own medicine man; the solution of any knotty point; what was needed for the burial of the dead—a few *varas* of unbleached muslin in which to wrap the corpse, some tobacco for the journey (of the deceased) and scarlet cloth with which to ornament the bier. Two *baguios*²² within a week of each other at the end of 1915 levelled all buildings and left the trees leafless, but a couple of months later the settlement had regained its former appearance—it was however, from an agricultural standpoint, some eight months behind.

By the summer of 1915 the settlement had been in existence for three and one-half years. Some sixty hectares of forest had been cleared, most of the stumps removed, and all but a small part placed under cultivation as follows:

Thirty hectares in general crops, two-thirds of which had been planted with coconuts—over three thousand nuts. This land was divided into one-half hectare plots, defined and separated by alternating rows of bananas and Hawaiian papayas. The main crops of peanuts and corn were marketed in Manila, and after the cost of the rations consumed by the owners had been deducted from the proceeds, the balance was turned over to them. Cultivation was by carabao-drawn implements, and patches not yet ploughable were planted with *gabe*²³, *galiang*²⁴, arrowroot, pineapples, etc., the Dumagats making quite a little pocket money from the sale of fruit and vegetables to occasional steamers and sailing craft. The Government owned the work carabaos and farm implements which were later to be sold to the Dumagat farmers.

Fifteen hectares of irrigated rice land divided into one-quarter hectare plots each owned by one of the men who had cleared the land and worked on the irrigation system. When harvested the palay was placed in the storehouse and issued to the owners as needed.

Some eight hectares comprising the settlement site, the school farm, and the athletic grounds.

The settlement consisted of the Exchange, storehouses, an office building, a school, the barracks, houses for the employees, and some seventy houses belonging to the Dumagats.

The central hectare or plaza was planted in American sweet potatoes the result of a few imported roots. There was a two-hectare cane-break of hard bamboo *maytinik*²⁵ from roots supplied by the Government and all the tidal sloughs were planted to nipa palm.

The Dumagat houses were occupied by permanent residents, other Dumagats came and went. Each house was protected by a fire-break of bananas, and all unused space was planted with these and imported papayas—some five thousand of each.

There had not been a single Christian or pagan killed or other crime committed since the killing and wounding of the Tagalogs mentioned as having taken place shortly after the lynching early in 1912, neither had it been necessary to kill any of the wild people, and it was perfectly safe to go anywhere unarmed. The Dumagat was on his way.

²¹Master.

²²Hurricanes

²³Taro

²⁴A member of the *gabi* family

²⁵Spiny bamboo.



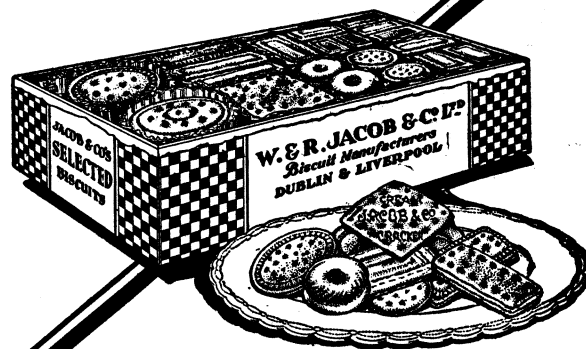
For a between-meal treat!

Jacob's Biscuits—truly delicious and very nutritious—are made to please between-meal appetites. Perfectly baked, and packed in attractive air-tight tin boxes, these fine biscuits reach you with the same wholesome goodness as the day they left the ovens. You'll enjoy Jacob's with your meals, too! There are several kinds for you to choose from—the dainty

Marie, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Selected and Family Assorted—at your local grocery store. Be sure to have a supply of these wholesome biscuits in the house to keep the children happy. And serve Jacob's Biscuits at parties and fiestas as a delightful treat!

Jacob's Biscuits

Jacob's Cream Crackers, too, are world famous for fine quality and crisp freshness. Ask your local dealer to show you the different varieties of Jacob's—you'll find a kind to please your taste!



If Others Fall Sick—Don't You! BOIE'S DIARROL

for
diarrhea



and
dysentery

Sold by All Good Drug Stores
a product of

BOTICA BOIE

Leading Pharmacists for a Century

SPALDING

moves into a
New Home



ANNOUNCING to our many customers and friends that our store will move on July 15 to the modern new building at 121-123 Escolta, formerly occupied by Denniston, Inc., and H. E. Heacock Office Equipment store.

The new store will give us more room for the display of SPALDING equipment and we invite you to call at your convenience to "see how we look" in the new place.

Correspondents are invited to note the NEW address.

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Bacolod Grocery and Supply Co. . .	Bacolod, Occ. Negros
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Placida Vda. de Alvarez	Capiz, Capiz
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BRIAS ROXAS, INC.
Exclusive SPALDING Distributors
121-123 ESCOLTA MANILA

Walking Through Ifugao

(Continued from page 91)

"I cannot do that, sir," he said. "You see, I have things to sell in the market, and I cannot go away. But I can shave you here. It is a very good place, sir."

I was still unconvinced, but as there seemed to be no other solution of the problem, I agreed to risk it. My belief always has been that almost any experience is worth indulging in once; therefore after a hurried trip to my room for a bottle of chlorine solution, which I carried for purifying drinking water, I returned and stood by while he disinfected his instruments.

My first thrill came when he began to apply a thin lather made from ordinary trade soap; when I protested, he informed me that it was the only kind of soap he ever used.

"Very good soap, sir," said the barber holding up the cake for me to look at. "I use it myself."

I could see no evidence that he, personally, had ever used soap of any kind, but I refrained from making obvious remarks. The idea of trying to escape occurred to me, but by this time a great crowd of natives had pressed around us, and rather than seem timid, I decided to stay through the operation if possible.

I shall not go into detail in describing the agonies that he inflicted upon me. Suffice to say that before he was done, I longed for the ministrations of a Chinese barber of the old school who pulls out the whiskers, one by one, with tweezers, without all the pother of pulling them out in bunches with a dull razor.

"Your face is very delicate, sir," said the barber as he paused to staunch the flow of blood.

"It is getting so," I replied, and promptly clenched my teeth again.

And so for half an hour the torture went on while two husky warriors stood by, whetting the town's supply of razors upon thin slices of tree roots, and handing a fresh one to the Master every now and then. At last, when the marvelling audience had lost interest and begun to go away, I was permitted to stagger to my feet.

When I asked how much people paid for such massacres, I was politely informed that I should set the price.

"In that case, I think I have something coming from you," I replied, "but I'm willing to discount that, and to show you that I bear no malice, I'm going to give you twenty centavos. That will give you a decent profit on the bar of soap you used."

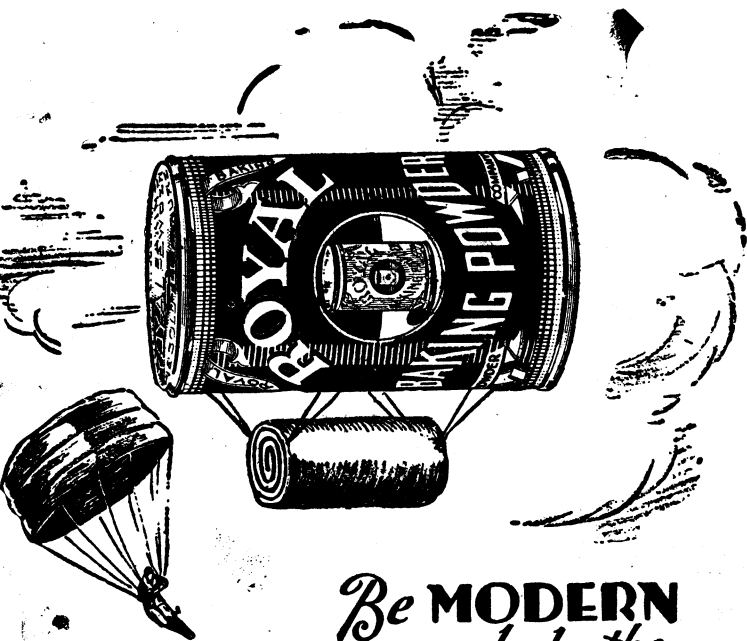
The fellow accepted the money with a hurt expression, and stood for a long time looking at it. Such is the fortitude of the Bontocs, accustomed to centuries of tattooing the most delicate portions of the body, that I actually believe he felt that he had been grossly underpaid for the exquisite pain he had inflicted upon me.

Feeling that my painfully altered appearance would now pass muster, I went to call upon the *presidente* of the municipality.

He insisted that I should select one of his policemen to guide me through the native village, and, to my great delight, informed me that a marriage dance was scheduled for the

afternoon, and that he thought he could persuade some of the old men to put on a war dance also.

I spent the morning poking about with my camera, and in the afternoon I strolled over to the town plaza where the dance was to take place. The sky was threatening rain, but rain is a small matter to the natives of the Philippines. Although the dance was not to be a large affair, as Bontoc dances go, a sizeable crowd had gathered to take part in the ceremonies or to share in the gifts of *basi* (native rum) and tobacco. In spite of the breaking down of their social structure, the Bontocs still perform at least one great dance each year in the old-time manner, accompanied by the slaying of scores of carabaos and hundreds of pigs and chickens. I've been told that the dancing upon these occasions is hair-raising, and the gluttony marvellous; and that, in comparison, the lesser dances are quite ordinary. However, my taste for the Bontoc ceremonies had not been thus satiated, and the dance that I witnessed struck me as a sight well worth seeing—an experience that made the

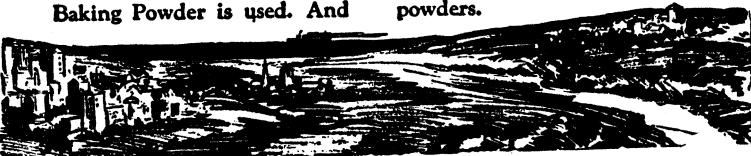


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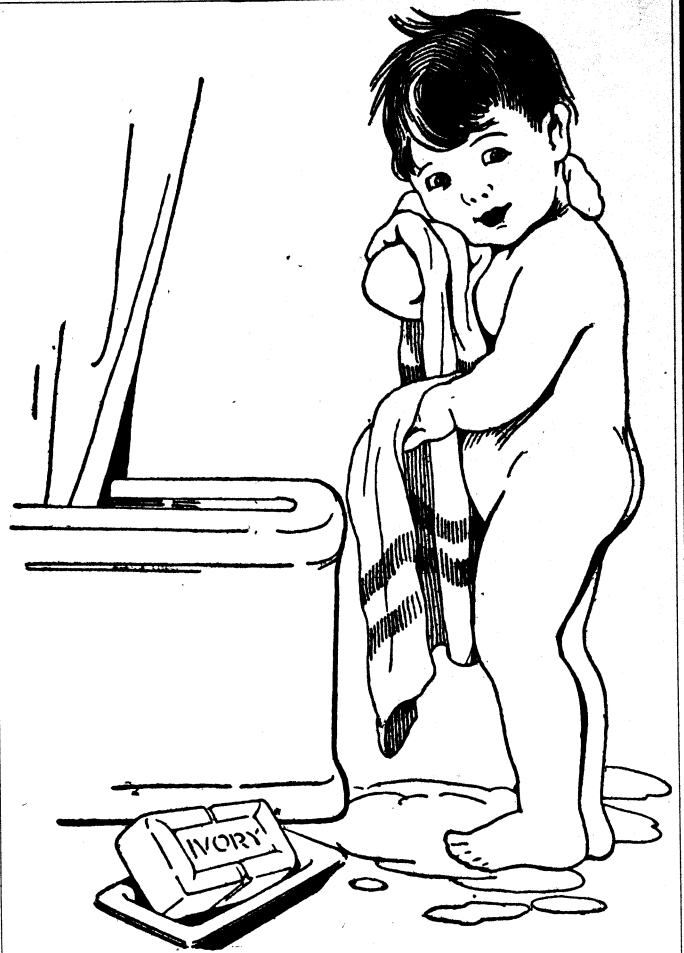
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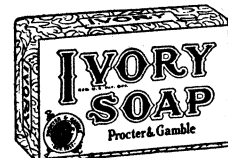
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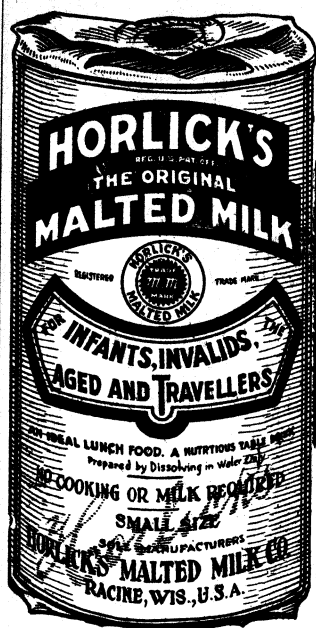
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entire trip more worth while.

The ceremonies began, quite appropriately, with the consumption of a notable quantity of basi by the old men. As they drank, they chanted one of the finest drinking songs I've ever heard. Of course, I couldn't understand it, but a drinking song is a drinking song and the spirit of it is the same wherever good fellows get together, whether it be in an English pub or at a Bontoc dance.

The music was furnished by a group of young men who pounded upon ancient brass gongs, each of which has a history dating back through generations of head hunting. There was no variation, but the very monotony of it seems to arouse the wildness in a man's blood and to incite his heart to beat in savage rhythms.

The marriage dance was extremely interesting, but too complex to be easily described. It was begun by a young man who pranced stealthily into the dancing ground and then began a rhythmic walk which gradually became accelerated until it became a frenzied, leaping dance. Then a young woman, gaudily dressed in bright robes and decorated with her best jewelry, stepped forward and danced with him. After a time more boys and girls entered the dance until it became a surging whirl of brilliantly robed girls and nearly naked boys.

I asked someone why the girls didn't dress as they worked, stripped to the waist, and received the astonishing reply that although it was all right to wear a minimum of clothing while working, any Bontoc woman would be greatly ashamed to appear in a dance unless her body were completely hidden.

I've decided that there is no explaining the social conventions, either among ultra-civilized or ultra-primitive peoples.

The war dance was something to stir up tingling thrills along the backbone. It was led by two ancient chiefs, whose tattooed faces proclaimed that they had proved their manhood in the good old Bontoc way, by bringing in the heads of their enemies. One of the old chaps carried a head-ax and the other a spear and shield. Both were pathetic in their enthusiasm, and once they got well into the dance, some of their innate savagery transmitted itself into the young men who danced behind them; and I saw the spectacle of half civilized men momentarily reverting to the splendid barbarism of the past. I've witnessed the same thing many times among the American Indians. It always thrills me, perhaps because the white man himself is not entirely immune from the contagion of wildness.

They danced crouching, in single file, moving in the manner of warriors who follow a crooked trail into the country of their enemies. For a long time this gradual weaving back and forth continued; then quite suddenly the motions became those of warriors fighting. The gongs clashed faster and louder then, and the feet of the dancers seemed hardly to touch the ground as they leaped, side-stepping and dodging, thrusting with their spears and waving their head-axes. At last they bent and made a pantomime of the bloody business of taking the enemies' heads, and then they returned over the crooked path they had followed, in the attitude of a war party that has been victorious in a raid.

The dance lacked the color and the wild chanting that makes an Indian war-dance so thrilling, but there was a rhythm in their bodies, almost inhuman sometimes, that

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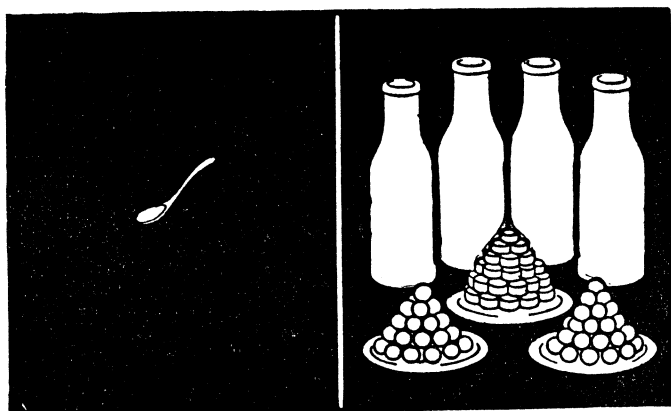
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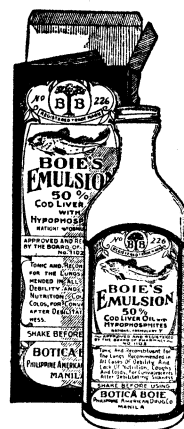
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spoke of a barbarism reaching back to the very beginnings of the race.

When the dance was over I returned to my room and sat at the window for a while, watching the crowds. Soon a young man whom I recognized as one of the finest dancers that I had ever seen passed by. But now he had put on a filthy shirt which effectively hid his beautiful body and made him appear less than commonplace. All of his fine dignity was gone; the sight rather sickened me.

The next day I caught a ride on a truck across the mountains to Tagudin, in Ilocos Sur. The road is open only to one-way traffic; therefore it was necessary to stop every ten kilometers while the gateman phoned ahead to the next gate to find out whether or not the road was clear. As often as not we had to wait while another truck came through, and so the one hundred and twenty kilometer ride required twelve hours.

Arriving in Tagudin too late to catch a truck for San Fernando, where I could take a train back to Manila, I put up at the barrio inn, the utter wretchedness of which passes the imagination. But I was too tired to complain, even if that would have done any good; so I ate some rice and went to bed, after making the landlord understand that I wished to catch the mail truck to San Fernando early the following morning.

Philippine Hardwood Furniture

(Continued from page 89)

which it is to be used.

"Wood with a moisture content of 12 to 16 per cent is safe to use in Manila as it is most likely to hold its shape when manufactured into furniture. Under ordinary conditions wood dried to this stage would be safe to use in the greater parts of the Philippine Islands, but if it is taken into the United States and exposed to the abnormally dry conditions in a heated room during the winter, some of its moisture will be evaporated and corresponding shrinkage takes place. This explains the opening of joints or splitting of wide table tops in furniture made in the Philippines and exported or taken into the United States."²

The time it takes wood suitable for furniture to season to a moisture content of 12 to 16 per cent varies with the size of the pieces, the climate, and the season of the year, but in the Philippines, even after years of seasoning, the wood will probably never have a moisture content less than 12 per cent.

In Manila, under suitable atmospheric conditions, one-inch boards of red lauan and similar woods may be seasoned in from three to four months so that they will be suitable for use, although without the use of a dry kiln a longer time is more desirable.

It is understood that furniture manufacturers in the United States, in order to have furniture stand up under the artificial dry heat of apartment houses which at 70° F. may have a relative humidity as low as 20 per cent (corresponding to a moisture content of about 5 per cent in air dry wood), season their woods by dry kiln to a moisture

¹From "Forests of the Philippines, Part I, Forest Types and Products", by H. H. Whitford, Bureau of Forestry, Philippine Islands.

²From notes prepared by Forester Calixto Mabesa, Bureau of Forestry, Philippine Islands.

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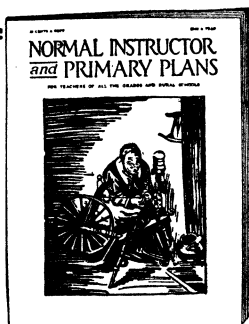
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content of around 4 to 6 per cent. It is quite evident then that furniture taken from the Philippines in the wet season, say in September, to a steam-heated apartment in the United States, say in November, may in the succeeding months lose as much as 12 or 17 per cent of its moisture content. This, of course, means shrinkage and consequent damage unless certain precautions are taken to ameliorate the conditions in so far as practicable.

ARTIFICIAL DRY AIR, NOT CLIMATE, MAKES THE TROUBLE

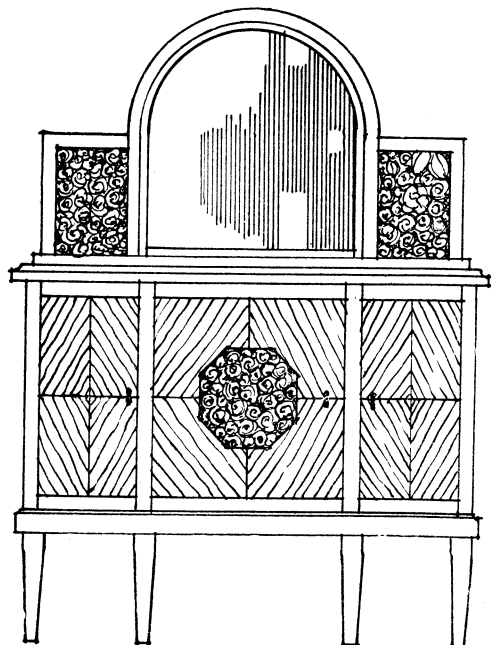
It is the artificial heat with the consequent drying of the air which does the damage and not the difference in climate.

If Manila and Washington are taken as examples, weather records show that Manila has a mean average of humidity of 80 per cent which is but 7 per cent greater than that in Washington, while its mean annual range (representing the difference between the wet and dry seasons) is 3 per cent greater than the variation in Washington. This means that the climate of Manila varies in humidity more than does the Washington climate, and consequently should be harder on furniture. Therefore, it might be deduced that if the furniture will stand up in Manila it should also survive the Washington weather. And it would were it not for the artificial heat.

Data on relative humidity of the air shows that the 80 per cent humidity of Manila corresponds to a moisture content in wood of 17 per cent, while Washington's 73 per cent humidity would correspond to a moisture content in wood of about 15 per cent. Thus the mean loss of moisture would be only about 2 per cent which is negligible, and if well seasoned furniture is taken from Manila, when

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the humidity is as low as 69 per cent as in the dry season, to Washington during August when the humidity reaches 79 per cent, it might even absorb more moisture there.

In spite of statistics and all precautions, some difficulty with Philippine furniture may be met with in America. However, if the furniture is made from well-seasoned wood—and it is not very difficult to obtain well-seasoned wood—and if certain precautions are taken, the damage will not be serious, and the thought of it should not prevent the lover of fine cabinet furniture, from taking away selected pieces made here from the many beautiful tropic hardwoods.

PRECAUTIONS THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN

The precautions are:

First.—Keep the furniture away from radiators when using artificial heat.

Second.—For personal health reasons, such as the avoidance of coughs or colds as well as to avoid damage to the furniture, try to keep the relative humidity in heated rooms to around 60 per cent by evaporating water from pans of water placed on the radiators. There are devices on the market for this purpose, such as the "Savo Moistener" so designed as to fit behind radiators and thus avoid an unsightly appearance. One can buy an instrument from the Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y., called a hygrometer, which will give the relative humidity of the air in the room.

Third.—By sealing all unfinished surfaces of the furniture, such as the under sides of table tops, with linseed oil (which evaporates), linseed oil and shellac, or several

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Notes prepared by Forester Calixto Mabesa, Bureau of Forestry, P. I.

"Technical Note No. D-5, Forest Products Laboratory, U. S. Forest Service, Subject: Correct Moisture Content of Lumber".

The Lete Collection

(Continued from page 89)

Two photographs, one of Rizal when he began his great novel and the other when he had just finished it, taken respectively in Madrid and Geneva, are not unknown but far better preserved than the copies heretofore used. A new and more satisfactory portrait of Graciano Lopez Jaena is also in the collection. Then there is the funeral announcement of M. H. del Pilar and one of Rizal's engraved visiting cards such as he used after leaving Spain for Paris.

This material presents nothing new about Rizal, but it gives more direct proof of conclusions that had been reached from indirect sources. With the magnificent volume of Rizalana recently published by the National Library, to be released for sale on Rizal's birthday, it may be fairly said that nothing essential to fully understanding Rizal and his work remains inaccessible to the public. Few national heroes have left so much to their countrymen for their country's guidance, and fewer still have been so practically patriotic as Rizal, miscalled the dreamer. He was rather

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of that modern make-up which characterizes the American people—a practical idealist, and so like the other makers of the New Orient, Dr. Sun Yat Sen in China and the Indian Gandhi.

His Talisman

(Continued from page 87)

fingers and then wrapped it carefully in his colored handkerchief, as if it were some precious stone or jewel.

"The talisman," he gasped in nervous delight.

Discreetly he thrust it into the pocket of his sweat-drenched jacket. Then, all of a sudden, the thought flashed through his mind that he should lose no time in burning the taper under the silid of Tentay, for it would be daylight before long. To Tentay's house! urged the heart within his throbbing breast, and so there he went, as fast as his legs could carry him, leaving behind him the yawning excavation, his pick and shovel and his can lantern, which still burned low in the sepulchral quiet and calm of the night.

THE sun was already fairly far up the next day, but Dicoy was still sprawled out on his mat. He was not asleep however. In fact he had not slept a wink during the entire night. He had indulged himself with the beautiful mirage of the good fortune the day had in store for him. Tentay would be his before long. What a blissful thought! She would come to him as the five wives of Tandang Sebio had come to the old man of barrio Pinagkaisahan. For had he not burned the taper, which he had so irreverently stolen away from the graveyard, under the house of Tentay? Yes, he had.

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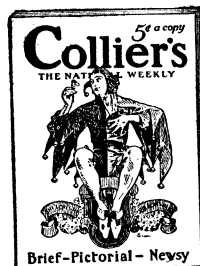
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"Dicoy! Dicoy!" called a feminine voice from the stairs of his nipa shanty.

Dicoy was startled. For a long while he lay motionless. It was a familiar voice to him. Was it Tentay's? He was not sure.

"Dicoy! Dicoy!" the voice called again.

He suddenly leaped to his feet and made his way to the door.

"Aling Huli!" he exclaimed, surprised. Why had Aling Huli come to him and not Tentay?

"Dicoy, I have bad news for you," announced the woman.

"Bad news?" Dicoy echoed faintly. "What is it, Aling Huli?"

"I have come to tell you that Tentay has . . . has . . ." and Aling Huli stuttered as if the next words would not come out of her throat.

"Tentay has what?" demanded Dicoy with an expression of alarm on his face.

"Eloped," the old woman said at last.

"Eloped with whom?" Dicoy shouted.

"With Dandoy," Aling Huli replied.

As Dicoy felt the poignant pang of helpless jealousy going through him, he clenched his hands, then grinned, grinned painfully.

"I am awfully sorry for what has happened, Dicoy. If I could only stop her!" said Aling Huli at length, pitying Dicoy for his faithful paninilbihan which was all in vain now. She had always liked him as a prospective son-in-law, and now she would lose him.

"It's all right with me, Aling Huli," Dicoy said in a muffled tone, forcing a smile.

"And now, what are you going to do?" she asked.

"Do?" he repeated with assumed calm and a slight shrug of his shoulders. "Do? Why, I'll let them go in peace, Aling Huli. After all Tentay does not like me. And what is more, they may be living as husband and wife by this time. So what's the use of bothering them now? They love each other, don't they?" And again a gall-laden smile crept over his lips.

WITH his chin resting between the palms of his calloused hands, Dicoy was seated on an upturned root of a ratiles tree near his shanty on the bank of the Pasig river, staring moodily down on the stream at his feet. He was thinking of his shattered dreams. Occasionally he released a deep and painful sigh. Then, slowly, his hand found its way into the pocket of his working jacket and brought out the handkerchief in which was wrapped the remnant of his talisman. Presently he unwrapped it and gazed at it intently. There was a look of contempt in his eyes.

"You might be good in the days of the *Castila*¹, but certainly not these days," he muttered bitterly. Then, all of a sudden, he hurled it into the stream. "There where you belong!" he cried. It sank to the slimy bottom of the Pasig, and with it sank his fondest hopes.

¹ Monte, a card game.

² Hueleng, a lottery.

³ Paciencia, Spanish for "patience."

⁴ Mabait, good in every respect.

⁵ Paninilbihan, service rendered by a young man to his prospective parents-in-law.

⁶ Batulang, jail.

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⁷ *Batia*, large, flat basin.

⁸ *Aguador*, water carrier.

⁹ *Bakuran*, yard.

¹⁰ *Libingan*, grave-yard.

¹¹ *Kalikot*, a small bamboo tube in which betel nut is chopped

¹² *Silid*, room, usually a bed room.

¹³ *Castila*, the Spaniards.

The Settling of Panay

(Continued from page 85)

resolved to make a further voyage to the north, after which he was to return to Borneo to inform those under the oppression of Makatunao of the opportunity to emigrate to the fertile islands of the north. With him went the Datos Dumangsil and Kalinsuela, and to make the parting less sad he and his barangayes sailed during the night. Dato Sumakuel was made the superior of all and left in command. The barangayes of Dato Puti made a wide detour, landing on the site of Taal in Batangas, named from the abundance of the trees called *tal-an*. As the fertile banks of the Pansipit river offered an ideal site for a Malay settlement, Datos Dumangsil and Kalinsuela with their families and slaves settled there. From them were descended the *taga-ilog*s, river-dwellers, or Tagalogs, or at least the legend runs that way. Dato Puti returned to the land of his nativity and, stirred by his accounts, the men of Borneo emigrated in such numbers that we find them as chiefs in practically all parts of the archipelago from Bulacan south to Mindanao, and upon the arrival of the Spaniards, a century and a half afterwards, they were ruling such places as Manila, Pasig, Bai, Lucena, Tayabas, Nabua, Komintang, Ibaba, and Ibalon. In fact, every place of any significance owed its rise to the settlers from Borneo.

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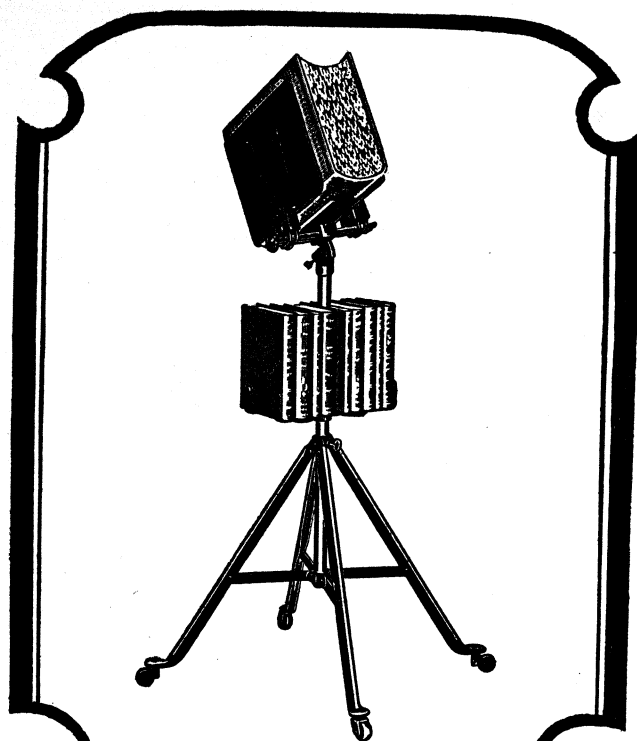
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The settlement of Malandug became the chief town in Panay, or, as they called it, Madia-as, for the next few years, after which the island was divided into three regions which correspond to the provinces of Antique, Capiz, and Iloilo of today. Over the first, anciently termed Hantic, from the voracious ants of that name, Dato Sumakuel ruled as paramount dato, aided by the datos Dumalugdug, Lubay, and Paduginug. Dato Bancaya, the brother-in-law of Sumakuel, ruled over Acklan, together with his son Balinanga, whose wife gave birth to twins, called *capid* in the language of Borneo, which was corrupted into Capiz by the Spaniards later, but as the province of Acklan it was known for some two hundred years.

The third district was that of Irong-irong, or "nose," due to the fact that the two rivers debouching into the sea resembled nostrils, a word later corrupted into the name Ilo-ilo. Over this district ruled Paiborong who was not only wealthy at the start, but whose region became the richest of all, due to the fertility of the rice lands and its trade facilities. The island was known as Oton to the Spaniards, and from their expressions *Pan hay en esta isla*, from the abundance of food, it was shortened into Panay, just as Hantic was changed to Antique.

Basang Sisiw

(Continued from page 83)

"Think? Why, what should I think about it?" replied Marcos.

"Don't you feel sad that she is going to marry?"

"Of course I do," answered Marcos, coloring. "I am



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sorry because she is soon going to leave us. But that is for your own good, Anong."

"For our own good, eh? Pooh, I don't believe it," exclaimed Anong.

"Why not? Don't you know that Don José is going to send you to study in the high school?"

"And for that you think I should be thankful?" challenged Anong. "You are wrong, Cuyang. True enough, I shall get my education, but don't you know what it means?"

"What?" inquired Marcos, absent-mindedly.

"It means that Ateng will have to marry the man she does not love." The boy's face was stern. "And it is all for me, Cuyang, all for me. No, I can not let her do that. I want her to be happy. I can work now. I am old enough."

"But your Ateng does not love another man," Marcos ventured.

"No?" and the boy fixed him with a look. "You lie to me, Cuyang. You think I do not know? You love her and she loves you!"

Marcos was silent. Had Miring spoken of their love to her brother? How much of his secret did Anong know?

"But I can not give you and your mother and brothers all that Don José can give you," he burst out, unable to control his feelings.

"Not the money, Cuyang, but the love. I know, Ateng will be happy with you while with Don José she will be

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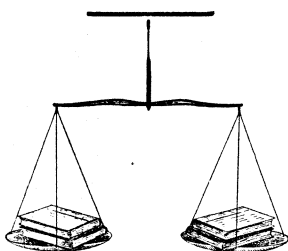
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sad. I love Ateng, oh! you do not know how much I love her!" and the boy had tears in his eyes.

"But we must learn how to sacrifice for the sake of your mother. She is old now and she needs an easier life. Miring can learn how to be happy with Don José and will forget me. Promise me," and Marcos laid a hand on the lad's shoulders, "you will not tell this to your mother. You will not let her know I love your sister and that she loves me."

Anong did not answer. His young face showed that he was suffering, that his young heart was being tortured.

"Promise you won't tell," insisted Marcos.

The reply was almost an inaudible "yes".

The days which followed were busy days for Aling Barang. But she was sad and depressed. Her conversation with Marcos that afternoon had eaten into her peace of mind as a coconut beetle eats into the bud of a coconut tree. It had raised a doubt into her mind. And there was also the gossip running around the town—"Miring is marrying the old rich Don José for his money."

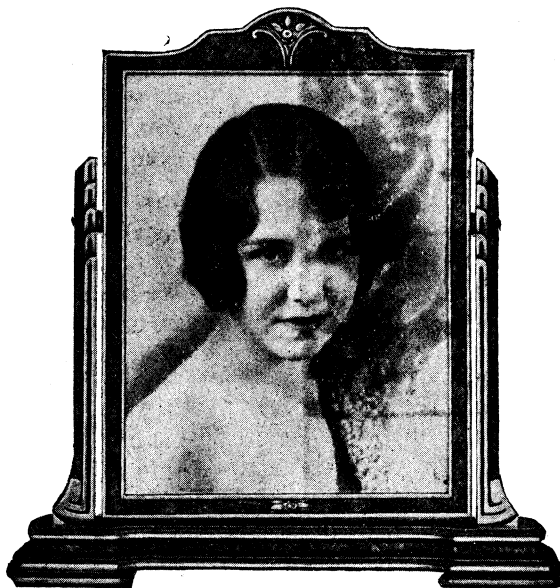
Could it really be true? Aling Barang knew that, if there were any truth in the gossip, she was not a party to such a plan. She was sure that what was being said of her daughter was not true. Once she brought the matter up with Don José.

"Oh! that's just the talk of envious people," Don José said. "You should not pay any attention to those gossips. Whatever they may say, the fact remains that I love your daughter and she loves me."

This had soothed her a little. But her daughter, her

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sweet Miring, would she be happy with Don José?

"Tell me, Miring," she had quizzed her daughter one afternoon. "Do you really love Don José?"

"What a silly question to ask, Inay," was Miring's reply. "Of course I do!"

But still Aling Barang did not feel happy. She knew by instinct that there was something wrong, and the feeling grew stronger as the day of the wedding approached.

One morning, Aling Barang surprised Miring in the latter's room. The girl was seated on the floor with her face buried in her hands. Miring stood up at the sound of her mother's footsteps, but it was too late. She could not hide the tears in her eyes. As she arose, a letter, unnoticed, slid from her lap to the floor.

"Miring, you are crying," exclaimed Aling Barang, embracing her child. "You are not happy. Tell me, you do not love Don José?"

"Not that, mother. I was merely thinking of how bitter it is to part from you and my brothers," answered Miring, trying to smile.

"No, Miring, you should not go on deceiving me," and Aling Barang stooped to pick up the letter.

Miring tried to snatch it, but it was too late. Aling Barang had it secure in her grip and in another moment had recognized it.



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"I may be a *basang sisiw* living with you, but I know that I shall be happier with a poor man and his love than with a rich man and his money when my heart does not beat for him," ran the letter.

Aling Barang's eyes filled with tears as she read the words. It was her own letter to her husband assuring him of her love over a wealthier rival. She was the "basang sisiw", for she was called thus when she gave up the opportunity of being the wife of a rich *hacendero*.

"There...where did you get this, Miring?" she asked.

"Itay gave it to me, to keep," replied Miring, tears welling up in her eyes.

Aling Barang embraced her daughter and murmured between sobs, "I have always known it, Miring. I have always felt that you do not really love Don José. Now it is all clear to me. You are sacrificing yourself for us, and I, your mother, I am selling you for my comfort."

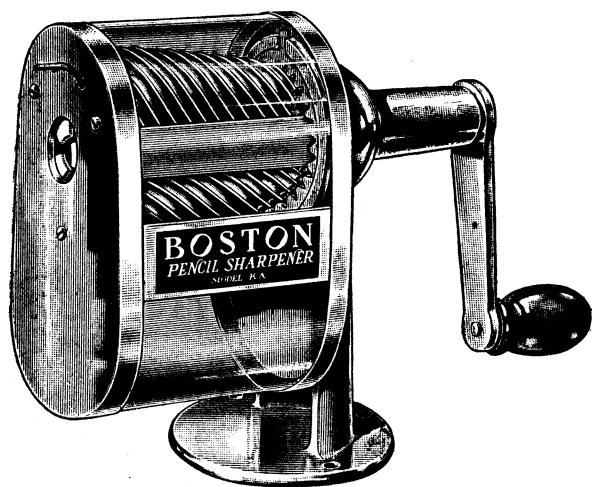
"Don't say that, Inay. Everything will soon be all right," bravely soothed Miring. "Besides...."

"Yes, besides," cut in Aling Barang whose breast was heaving wildly, "Anong has got to study. Yes, he must learn, but at what cost? I, your mother, must have rest and for that I am selling you! For that I am letting you do what, when I was a girl, I detested and refused to do, marry a man for money."

"Please, Inay, please!"

"No, Miring. This will not do. I must go to Don José and tell him all. He is a good man and will understand."

"But, Inay, don't you know what it means?" protested Miring. "Everything is ready and the wedding day is only four days off. It is too late to do that, Inay. Besides,



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I can learn how to be happy with him.”

Aling Barang knew that she was defeated. There was no way out. But the thought of living to see the sacrifice. . .

“It is too late. . . too late!” she wailed. “Oh! . . . why didn’t you tell me. Why didn’t I discover it earlier?”

Footsteps sounded in the *sala* and Aling Barang rushed out to be met by Don José.

“I know everything, Aling Barang,” he said. “You need not worry about the wedding. I want Miring to be happy with the man she loves.”

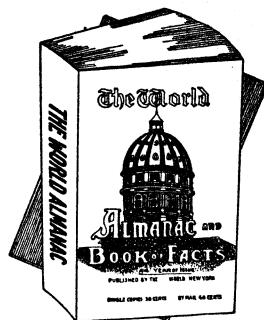
“Take this,” he added, handing Aling Barang a check. “Tell your brave little boy, Anong, that he can continue his studies in the capital. He will be my *pensionado*,” and he left, leaving Aling Barang gazing in stupefaction.

Maritime History of the Philippines

(Continued from page 81)

properly managed as it should be, grows to a sufficient amount, a small boys’ seminary could be established, like that of San Telmo at Seville, for training in navigation and handling a ship, so that from this school there may come lads able to render good service on the ships of the King and on the many privately-owned ships plying in these waters, and since the creation of said seminary is so necessary, I already pray His Majesty, through Your Excellency, that the allotment of tons in the galleon be increased until it shall cover the cost of creating and maintaining the same.

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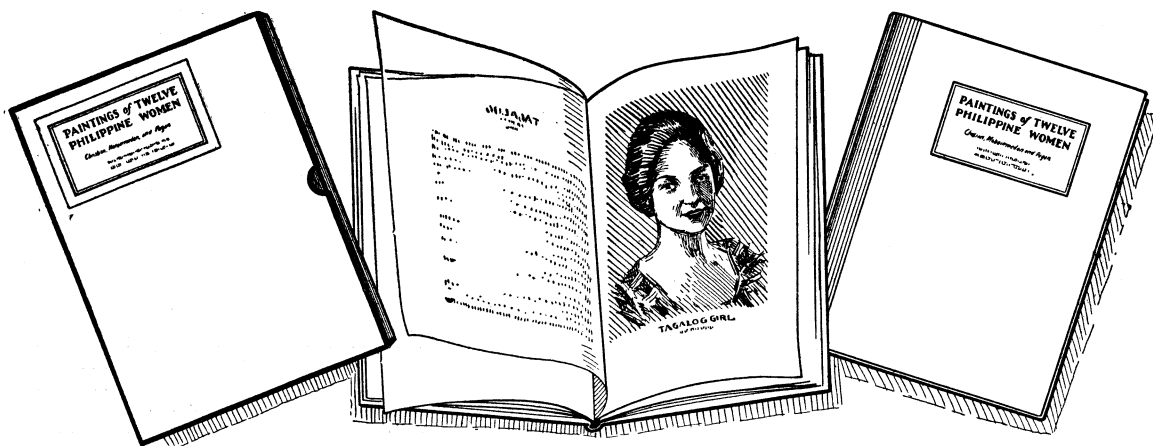
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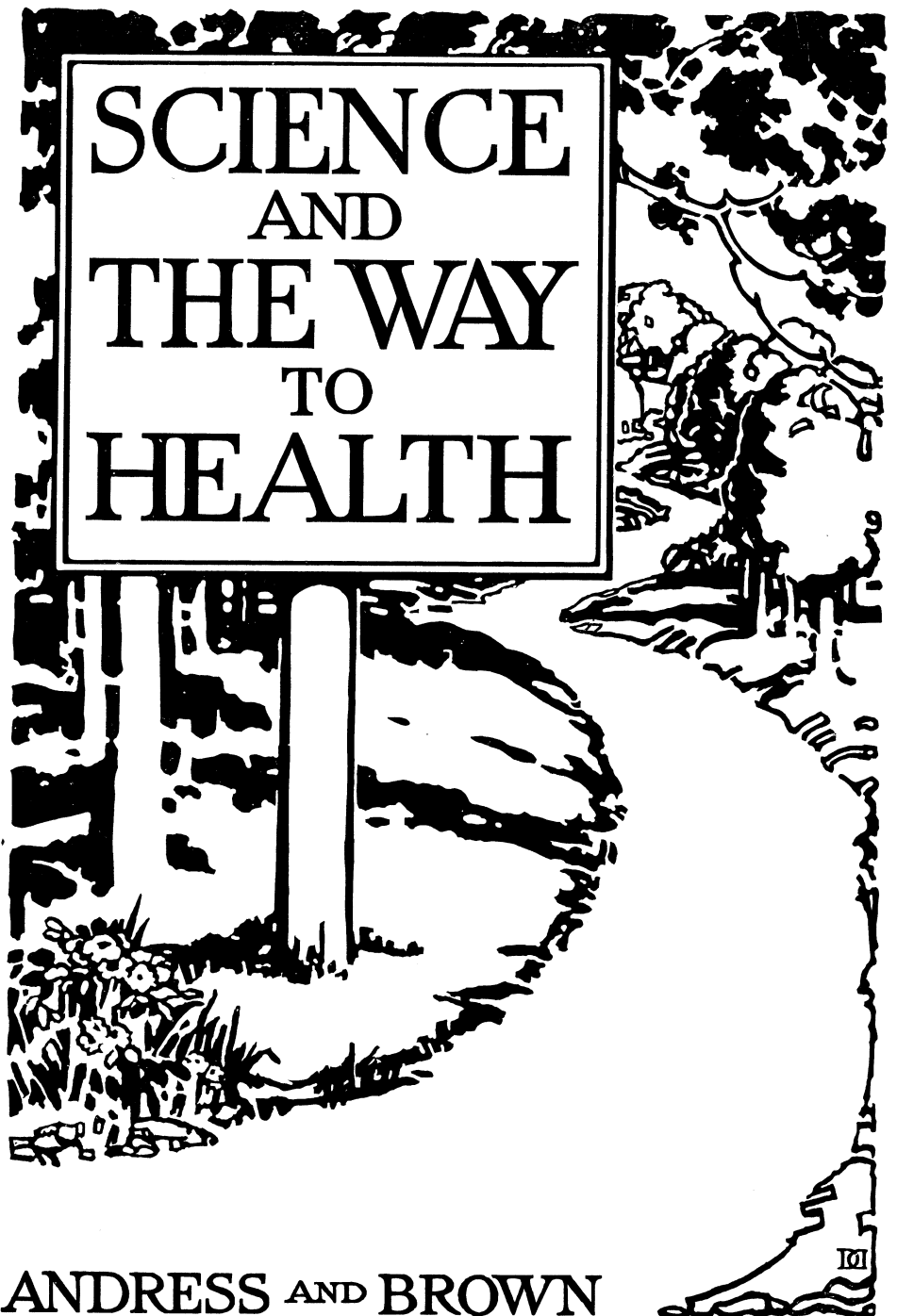
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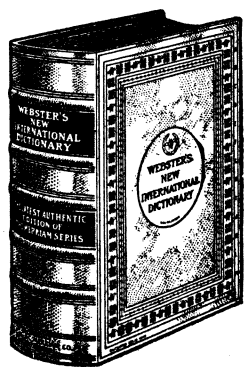
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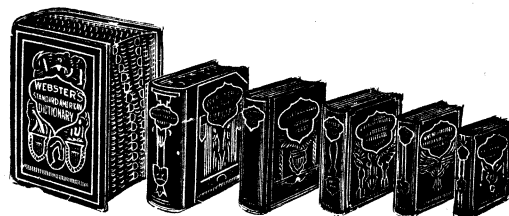
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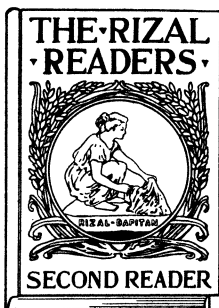
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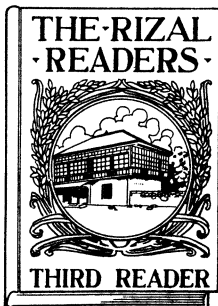
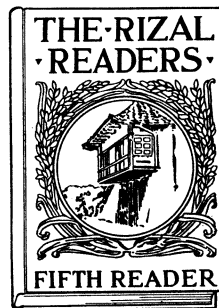


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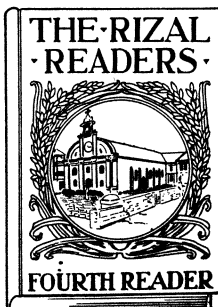
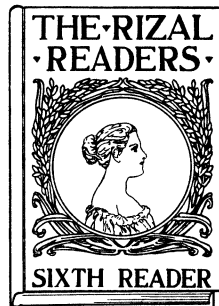
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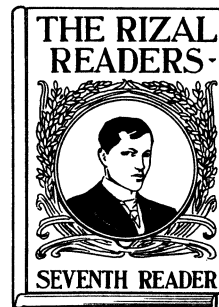
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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor*

VOL. XXVII

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Business and Finance

By E. D. Hester

American Trade Commissioner

JUNE recorded continued price declines in Philippine export commodities entailing further impairment of purchasing power and closed with no indications of a prompt return to normal, much less to the highly prosperous level of a year ago. It is to be noted with satisfaction, however, that merchants and capitalists faced the situation with greater calmness. They seemed, in the large, to have affected readjustment of stocks and retrenchments necessary to face a siege of whatever duration. There was much less pressure selling on the part of retailers than during April and May while importers were ordering lightly and with due caution.

NEW TARIFF WILL BENEFIT PHILIPPINES

The United States Tariff Law of 1930 went into effect and was favorably received in the Philippines. Higher rates appear on sugar, abaca cordage, embroideries, hats, and a number of other items of interest to Philippine producers. More than ever before the free entry of Philippine products into the United States will enhance local profits and emphasize the community of interest between the islands and the United States. Not until existing stocks in the favored lines are depleted and the demand for new post-tariff supplies arises will the local exporters be able to realize the full profit consequent to the new rates.

RAILROAD SHIPMENTS FALL OFF

Turning to the definite factors in June trade, freight movement on the Manila railroad fell from an average daily tonnage of 2,300 in May to 1,900 in June although to a certain extent the decline was seasonal. Vessels, both highseas and coastwise, found light cargo. Construction was 15 per cent below June last year. Many of the big projects begun during the past year were nearing completion resulting in a degree of unemployment in the building trades.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION NOT BAD

Sales of exchange by the Insular Treasurer during June were \$1,630,000 as compared with \$2,830,000 during May. Under the circumstances of a depressed market and the scarcity of export paper, this decline indicated a falling off in value of imports during April and May. The Insular Auditor's statement of June 28 allows the following comparison of the financial situation. The figures as given represent millions of pesos.

	June 29, 1929	June 28, 1930
Total resources.....	251	246
Total loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	125	121
Total investments.....	20	25
Total deposits.....	36	29
Working capital of foreign banks.....	30	25
Total circulation.....	143	134

The above figures show that the depression was only slightly reflected on the financial "set-up" of the Islands.

RICE

Rice stocks continued plentiful with imports largely limited to the southern islands. Palay prices ranged from ₱2.95 to ₱3.00 for the common grades and ₱3.05 to ₱3.10 for the higher grades. Considerable liquidation of palay stocks in Central Luzon was required to finance the planting of the new crop.

MANILA HEMP

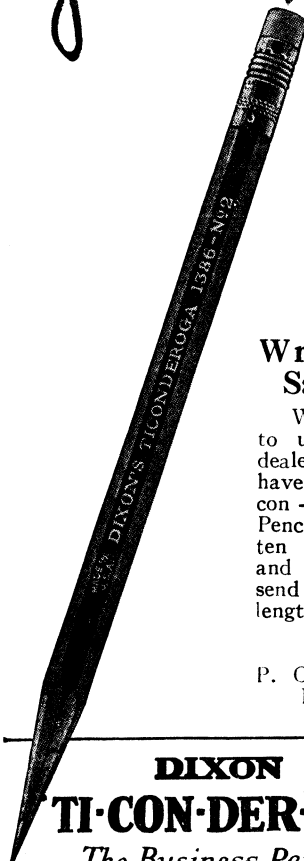
June marked a record low month in both movement and prices of Manila hemp. At the opening of the month JUS grades were at ₱12.25 and fell to ₱11.25 on the 25th. Similar declines were noted in all grades, but were particularly marked in the higher classifications. There was a distinct decline in receipts at Manila indicating that producers and buyers at provincial concentration points do not find the present prices sufficiently high to move the crop. Prices of important grades on June 25 were: Grade E, ₱21.50; F, ₱19.50; I, ₱15.25; JUS, ₱11.25; JUK, ₱9.00 to ₱9.50, L, ₱8.50.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

The June market for coconut products was the lowest in 15 years. A marked decline in the London copra market was largely due to excessive offerings from the Federated Malay States. Ruling prices in San Francisco fell in sympathy with the London trend and were only slightly better. The local market prices were down from 50 centavos to 75 centavos per picul during the first half of the month. Towards the end of June the decline was halted due to buying at provincial concentration points where mill buyers continued to purchase from producers although they found it uneconomical to forward their stocks to Cebu or Manila at the present prices. Coconut oil and copra meal and cake prices also tended downward. Prices during June for copra resacada at buyers warehouse Manila showed a high of ₱9.25 and a low of ₱8.625 per picul; coconut oil in drums Manila per kilogram showed a low of ₱0.27 and a high of ₱0.28; coconut cake f. o. b. steamer Manila per thousand kilograms reached a new low at ₱34.50 with high at ₱43.50.

A recent study covering the exports of coconut products showed that the quantity of exports the first half of this year was approximately 165,000 metric tons as compared with 225,000 during the same period last year. The decline in values was from ₱49,000,000, January to June, 1929, to ₱28,000,000 for the same period in 1930. It will be seen that the decline in quantity was over 25 per cent and the decline in value more than 40 per cent. This is an illustration of the definite impairment of purchasing power on the part of the consuming public in the

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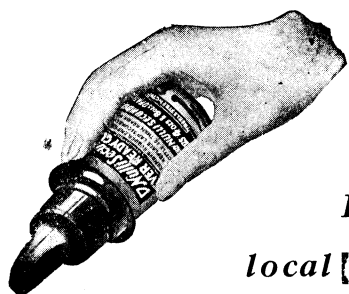
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Philippines. When similar studies are available covering Manila hemp and sugar, it should be possible to predict with a fair degree of accuracy the probable decline in imports during the next nine months.

SUGAR

June rains favored Luzon sugar producers, partially offsetting the damage caused by the previous drought, but experts continue to estimate that the 1930-31 sugar crop will be slightly under the 1929-30 crop. *Hacenderos* in Negros continued their agitation for a 60-40 contract in place of the 55-45 now in effect. The market for Philippine raw sugar in the United States has not yet shown the full effects of the new tariff bill so far as prices are concerned although some stimulation was shown with prices for different deliveries running from \$3.27 to \$3.35. Philippine sales on the Atlantic Coast were affected at \$3.14 to \$3.45 which is considerably under last year's range of \$3.46 to \$3.73. If it were possible to realize the full effect of the new United States Tariff Act, Philippine sugar should gain approximately P0.66 per picul, but as long as the world's sugar stocks remain as abundant as they are at present, the sugar industry can only "cash in" on a small fraction of this differential. World stocks of sugar at the end of June were placed at 6,200,000 tons which was 800,000 tons more than at the same time last year and nearly 1,500,000 tons more than at the close of June, 1928.

TOBACCO

June prices for stocks of Cagayan and Isabela tobacco old crops strengthened due to the scarcity of quality leaf on the local market. Buying of this year's product from La Union and Pangasinan districts was in full swing. Exports totaled approximately 1,800,000 kilograms of raw leaf, stripped and scraps as compared with 1,500,000 kilograms during May. More than one half of June exports went to France and more than one third to Spain. Buying of the new Isabela and Cagayan crops has not yet started but when under way will further improve business conditions in Northern Luzon.

While this article is being written on July 16, the third session of the Legislature has opened and the Governor-General has delivered his message. It is interesting and gratifying to note that the speech laid exceptional emphasis upon economic legislation and contained a long list of definite recommendations to this end. It will profit any student of Philippine business conditions and economics to study well the Governor-General's message as it constitutes a very accurate exposition of the serious material problems which now face the Philippine Islands.

News of the World

THE PHILIPPINES

June 18.—Eduardo de Lete, Filipino writer, dies in Madrid, aged 70.

June 23.—Sultan sa Ganassi, Lanao Moro outlaw, surrenders to the Constabulary.

Cholera is still spreading. One case is reported from Cebu city itself.

June 25.—Representative Gregorio Anonas submits to the joint committee on public instruction of the Legislature a bill which proposes the establishment of a board to take over some of the functions of the Director of Education. This board would determine educational policies, prescribe courses, and select text-books. Dean Francisco Benitez presents a proposal for the eradication of illiteracy by making school attendance compulsory between the ages of 7 and 11, and by providing night schools for all illiterate adults.

June 28.—More than 600 sugar planters in Negros at a convention held at Bacolod demand a "more equitable" division of the sugar crop between themselves and the sugar centrals. The ratio now is 55 to 45; they want 60 to 40. They declare they will refuse to plant cane unless their demands are complied with.

July 5.—Cholera appears in Iloilo province.

July 7.—Private letters received from Vice-Governor Gilmore state definitely that he is immersed in his new work as dean of the law school of the University of Iowa, and that he will not return to the Philippines. Mr. Gilmore was vice-governor for nearly eight years, having been appointed in 1921. He was acting governor-general twice.

July 8.—The cholera epidemic that started in Bantayan and spread to neighboring areas, has so far attacked some 800 persons of whom some 500 have died, according to official statistics.

July 9.—Miss Iuminada Laurel, wealthy beauty, who disappeared on July 3, writes a letter through the Archbishop which discloses that she is in the Carmelita convent in Singalong and wants to become a nun.

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July 10.—The Philippine Academy of Social Sciences is organized with some eighty members. Dean Maximo M. Kalaw is elected president.

July 11.—The secretary of the Archbishop informs Miss Laurel's father that his daughter is in a safe place in a private home in Manila. The father is indignant that the whereabouts of his daughter should be withheld from him. Her mother is said to be ill of worry. The girl is of age.

July 12.—Archbishop O'Doherty issues a statement that he is not responsible for the disappearance of Miss Laurel and that he does not know where she is. Constabulary and police have joined in the search. Superiors of all Manila convents and colleges deny that the girl is with them. The parents believe that she is prevented from communicating with them, as she would not keep them in suspense.

Roberto Gozar, comptroller and auditor of the University of the Philippines, is found murdered near Harrison park. He had apparently been strangled to death and thrown out of an automobile.

A radio telephone conversation is held between Manila and Iloilo in experiments conducted by the Philippine Islands Long Distance Telephone Company. It is planned shortly to establish a commercial service.

July 14.—General Emilio Aguinaldo marries Maria Agoncillo, niece of Felipe Agoncillo, envoy plenipotentiary of the Philippine Republic and secretary of the interior under Governor-General Wood. General Aguinaldo is twice a widower.

Representative Arsenio Bonifacio announces that he will introduce a bill in the coming sessions of the Legislature which would compel Catholic church officials to report to the police the names of refugees in local convents and colleges.

July 20.—Miss Laurel is found in Santa Escolastica College where she says she went the preceding day, having been staying with a private family she refuses to name. She says she wishes to become a nun.

THE UNITED STATES

June 2.—With the well-known lawyer, Clarence Darrow, leading the attack, the Free Thinkers of America file a tax-payers suit in New York city protesting against the reading of the Bible in the public schools and the purchase of "this sectarian book" with public funds. They state that "the use of the bible violates the fundamental American principle of the complete separation of church and state. The bible as a book of knowledge has long been exposed, and its history and its science and even its morality have been repudiated by the leading scholars of the world. Its place in the public schools is an anachronism. We want to keep the virus of religious prejudice from contaminating the children of America."

June 17.—Dwight W. Morrow, on a wet platform, wins the Republican nomination for United States senator from New Jersey in the primary elections, polling nearly 40,000 votes while his nearest rival got only 10,000.

The American Anti-Imperialist League issues a statement advocating complete, immediate, and absolute independence for the Philippines, and charging that Filipino leaders are "not making genuine efforts to win independence, compromising with American imperialists".

A radio telephone conversation is held successfully between persons in Schenectady, New York, and Sydney, Australia.

President Hoover signs the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill.

The Senate confirms the appointment of W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, as Ambassador to Japan.

June 23.—The Senate foreign relations committee favorably reports the London Naval Treaty. An unfavorable minority report is signed by senators Robinson (Indiana), Moses (New Hampshire), and Johnson (California).

June 26.—Senator Bingham, chairman of the Senate committee on territories and insular possessions, in a radio address declares himself in favor of making the Philippines into a territory similar to Hawaii and Alaska.

June 29.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California makes public the minority report on the London Naval Treaty, which declares that the treaty would destroy the 5-5-3 ratio, does not give the United States parity, and hamstring the United States in the Pacific Ocean.

July 3.—Dana G. Munro, chief of the division of Latin-American affairs of the State Department, is named United States Minister to Haiti by President Hoover. After the inauguration of the new president of Haiti, the post of American high com-

missioner will be abolished, and his functions will be assumed by a regular American diplomatic envoy.

July 7.—The Senate convenes in an extra session to act on the London Naval Treaty. President Hoover in his message states that "unrestricted naval competition is the only alternative" to the treaty.

July 9.—The motor ship *Tai Shan*, of the Barber Line, makes the distance from San Francisco to Manila in 18 days, 1½ hours, a new record.

Major-General W. C. Neville, commander of the U. S. Marine Corps, dies, aged 60.

July 13.—Governor C. C. Young of California refuses to pardon Tom Mooney, labor leader, who has been in prison for 14 years

for a crime that even the judge who condemned him now says he did not commit.

OTHER COUNTRIES

June 17.—The Chinese Nationalists recapture Changsha.

British authorities are making an effort to quiet the disturbed situation in India and conferences are being held between representatives of the government and Ghandi in prison. Ghandi's terms are the calling of a round table conference for framing a constitution giving India "the substance of independence", repeal of the salt tax, prohibition of intoxicating liquors, a ban of foreign cloth, and amnesty to political prisoners.

June 22.—Five hundred Indian nationalists are injured in Bombay in the wors

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Cebu — MANILA — Iloilo

rioting yet reported. Wives and daughters of Indians holding British titles are protesting.

June 23.—The second half of the Simon report on India is issued in London. It recommends that the government work toward a dominion status for India, draft a new constitution giving the provinces greater self-government and establishing a federal union, separate Burma from India, discontinue the dyarchical system, extend the franchise to 10% of the population, and give police power to the provincial governments. The report emphasizes the necessity of Britain keeping troops in India for years to come and to protect the northern gateway to India in order to develop self-government.

A semi-official Turkish newspaper forecasts the sale of the crown jewels of the Ottoman Empire, valued at \$300,000,000, in order to raise money to relieve Turkey's economic crisis.

June 24.—Several hundred people are injured in labor riots in Seville brought about by a strike in the olive industry.

June 26.—Iceland opens its celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Iceland's parliament, the oldest in the world. Three royal personages—King Christian of Denmark, Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, and Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden are in attendance. The Althing was founded in 930. Iceland now is a part of Denmark. It has a cabinet of two members—a minister of finance, trade, and communications, and a minister of justice and ecclesiastical affairs. There is no minister of war.

June 30.—French troops to the number of 36,000, the last of the Allied forces to occupy German soil, are withdrawn from the Rhineland, 11½ years after the ending of the World War.

July 8.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, famous writer, dies, aged 71.

July 9.—Serious anti-government riots break out in Egypt against leaders who are accused of not striving for independence.

The New Books

FICTION

Bystander, Maxim Gorky; Cape & Smith, 730 pp., ₱6.60.

The first translation in any language of a novel which Gorky himself calls his life work and his ultimate test. The action in the novel takes place before the Bolshevik revolution.

A Candle in the Wilderness, Irving Bachler; Bobbs-Merrill Co., 318 pp., ₱4.40.

A tale of the beginning of New England—a fine romance of American history.

The Gentleman in the Parlour, W. Somerset Maugham; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 308 pp., ₱6.60.

Strange tales from strange lands, a record of a journey from Rangoon to Haiphong.

The Love of Jeanne Ney, Ilya Ehrenbourg; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 398 pp., ₱5.50.

On the Continent this story of a French girl and her Bolshevik lover is esteemed the most amazing novel that has come out of young Russia—a fresh and genuinely beautiful romance filled with characters that might have been known to Dickens and Eugene Sue.

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Manila, P. I.

Passion Flower, Kathleen Norris; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 320 pp., ₱4.40.

How much can a woman forgive? Mrs. Norris's latest and one of her most powerful romances.

Piccadilly Jim, P. G. Wodehouse; Dodd, Mead & Co., 368 pp., ₱4.40.

A graven image could not remain impervious to this rollicking fun. *Piccadilly Jim* is a former American newspaperman taken to England by his step-mother, who aspires to a title. He falls in love with an American girl who has a grudge against him.

GENERAL

Armageddon, Edited by Eugene Lohrke; Cape & Smith, 838 pp., ₱11.00.

The World War in literature—a whole panorama of the war literature from every land and from every angle of fighting—in one large book.

The Biological Basis of Human Nature, H. S. Jennings; Norton & Co., 404 pp., ₱8.80.

Here are the answers drawn from biology to some of the fundamental questions of human life by a famous Johns Hopkins University professor—a fascinating book.

Grandeur and Misery of Victory, Georges Clemenceau; Harcourt, Brace & Co., 432 pp., ₱11.00.

This book, by one of the "Big Three" of the peace conference considers Clemenceau's relations with Foch and the latter's insubordination, the use of American forces, the mutilation of the Versailles Treaty, an analysis of Germany and its leaders, pointed criticism of Pershing, Wilson, Lloyd George, Haig, Poincare, and others, and a discussion of the future of America and world politics.

The Philippines, Past and Present, Dean C. Worcester; Macmillan Co., 874 pp., ₱13.20.

A new, one-volume addition of this standard work on the Philippines, revised and enlarged by Dr. Ralston Hayden. The closing chapters on the appraisal of the new era in the Philippines, and on cooperation under the Jones Act, are by Doctor Hayden. The first nine chapters embodying a biographical sketch of "the only American who has achieved a secure and important place in history solely as a colonial administrator and statesman," are also by him.

To the South Seas, Gifford Pinchot; Winston Co., 516 pp., ₱7.70.

The story of a cruise to the Galapagos, the Marquesas, the Tuamotu Islands, and Tahiti by the famous former governor of Pennsylvania. Richly illustrated with photographs and woodcuts.

The Planets for August, 1930

By THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

MERCURY will be an evening star, best visible about the middle of the month, near the western horizon, soon after sunset.

VENUS will be the dominating evening star, setting about 9 p. m. It may be seen in the west, earlier in the evening, in the constellation Virgo.

MARS will be a morning star, rising about 1:30 a. m. It may be seen before dawn, half way up the eastern sky, between the constellations Taurus and Gemini.

JUPITER will also be a morning star, rising about 3 a. m. Right before dawn, it may be seen a little below Mars, between Mars and Castor and Pollux of Gemini.

SATURN will be an evening star, and at 9 p. m. will be seen to the south, a little more than half way up from the horizon, amid the brighter stars of the constellation Sagittarius.

For a *Star Map Atlas for the latitude of Manila and other points in the Philippines*, write to the *Philippine Education Co., Inc.* Price ₱0.85.

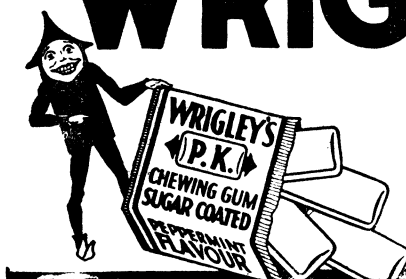
An Old Beauty Secret

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*Decorative
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for
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This is the third of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

VOL. XXVII

AUGUST, 1930

No. 3

How's Business?

By MAX J. CAVANAGH

Manila Office, National City Bank of New York

*"There was a little girl
Who had a little curl,
Right in the middle of her forehead;
When she was good,
She was very, very good,
But when she was bad, she was horrid!"*

IF the little girl's name be Business, then the nursery ditty is all too true—"When it is good, it is very, very good, and when it is bad, it is horrid!"

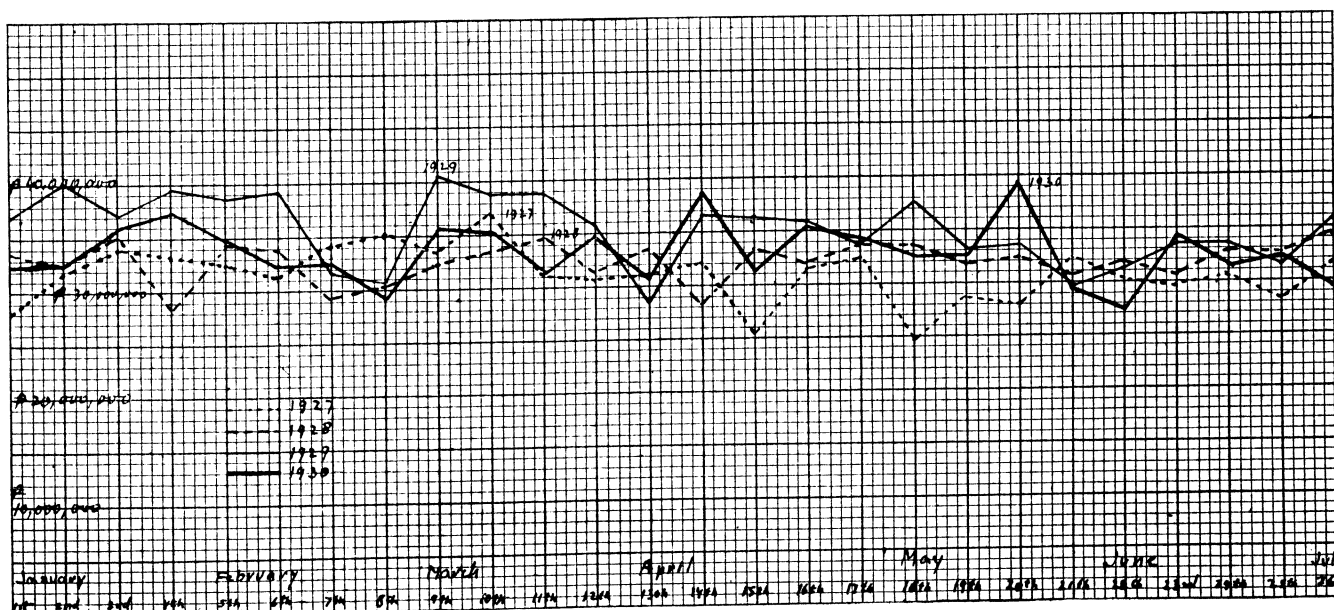
From 1924 to 1929, business was good; so good, in fact, that its goodness was taken for granted, and the possibility of its ever being anything else, seems entirely to have escaped the minds of most business men. Production in all major lines went on and up, distribution was at an ever increasing tempo, and discussions of a new era and a generally higher plane of prosperity, were heard on all sides. Another depression was impossible, it was said.

It is a curious fact that even the most conservative can forget at such times that the laws of economics are as definite and unvarying as the laws of physics, and that

water cannot be made to run up hill no matter how much we talk about it. The five years of prosperity that ended in the early Fall of 1929, were probably the most spectacular the world has ever seen, coming as they did after the grave depression that followed the post-war boom.

PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE

It is commonly said that the crash on the New York Stock Exchange precipitated the present situation. This is not the case. To so reason, is to put the cart before the horse,—to reverse the operation of cause and effect. The Stock Exchange merely reflects the composite judgment of the business world as to the probable future of business. It follows,—it does not lead. When business statistics show that fundamental business conditions are good and likely to improve, the market goes up, and when the opposite is true, the market goes down. It is true that the market often anticipates a change in conditions, but in any case it reflects conditions, instead of making them, as is sometimes supposed.



TOTAL DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL BANK ACCOUNTS (AGGREGATE CHECKS DRAWN AGAINST ACCOUNTS) IN MILLIONS OF PESOS IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS. THE TOTALS FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS WERE: 1927, ₱812,100,000; 1928, ₱839,500,000; 1929, ₱917,900,000; AND 1930, ₱861,300,000.

"The graph indicates that the situation here is much the same as it is in the United States—that business in the 1930 is not as good as it was in 1929, but that in comparison with 1928, it is not so bad, and as against the average for the past three years, there is small ground for complaint."

Mob psychology is a curious phenomenon and nowhere is it more evident than in the business world. It accounts for the fact that when business is good, it is very, very good, and when it is bad, it is horrid. Business men generally, and bankers in particular, are currently reported as being hard-headed and unemotional, but we doubt if accurate observation will bear this out. They are subject to the same weaknesses as the rest of humanity and these weaknesses are often their undoing, and the undoing of the world in which they live and in a measure dominate.

When business is good, it is regarded as a natural state and few there are who believe it can ever be otherwise, and when business is bad it is taken for granted that it will always be so. The fact that each situation carries within itself the elements which will in the end be its undoing, is entirely overlooked. In times of prosperity, production is stimulated and expansions undertaken without regard to probable future consumption, extravagances are indulged in, and inefficiency becomes rife until these factors work a complete reversal of the situation that created them. On the other hand, when the wheel has turned and a period of recession and depression is at hand, the opposite forces become operative, corrections are made, and the cycle is completed.

THE ACTUAL SITUATION TO-DAY

And what is the situation today? If you believe everything you hear, you will come at once to the conclusion that the situation is pretty terrible. It is often said that if you want a thing to come true, you have only to hold to the idea. A statement repeated often enough is accepted as true and no verification is needed. Business is as subject to old wives' tales as is any other human activity.

NOT SO TERRIBLE

It is true that in comparison with the peak of 1929, business is not good, but how does it compare with 1927 and 1928? Statistics from the United States show that while there is some recession from the average of the past three years, this recession is by no means as marked as is generally supposed. Automobile production, for instance, is off only about two per cent, debits to individual bank accounts, (probably the best single index of business activity) are off about the same. Pig iron production, steel ingot production, and car loadings are down five or six per cent, and so on. On the other hand, cement, bitu-

minous coal, and petroleum production have all increased and five-and-ten-cent-store and mail-order sales have also increased. It is true that business failures have increased, but this is a corrective influence that is inevitable after a period of such expansion as has been witnessed in the past five years, and is possibly a blessing in disguise since it means the elimination of the incompetent and inefficient.

THE GRAPH

The figure presents in graphic form the debits to individual bank accounts in the Philippine Islands for the first six months of each of the past four years,—that is 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930. It indicates that the situation here is much the same as it is in the United States,—namely, that business in 1930 is not as good as it was in 1929, but that in comparison with 1928, it is not so bad, and as against the average for the past three years, there is small ground for complaint.

THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM

We have said that in a period of prosperity, production is stimulated and expansions are undertaken without regard to probable future consumption. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the case of agricultural commodities, and it is this fact that constitutes the most difficult problem in the present situation. The sharp decline in prices in the past year clearly indicates an over supply of such basic commodities as sugar, coffee, wheat, silk, wool, rubber, cotton, tin, zinc, and copper. And it is this over production, notably in sugar, that has so seriously affected the Philippines. It must be said in truth, that there appears no reason to expect an immediate improvement in this situation. Until we see an improvement in commodity prices, we cannot expect any marked improvement in local business activity.

GETTING READY FOR THE RECOVERY

It is the opinion of competent observers that, although business is close to the bottom, it is probably not quite there. However, the psychological factor is becoming stronger, trade sentiment is more hopeful, and the downward trend in business activity appears to be flattening out, although still receding. Everything considered, we appear to be so close to the bottom, that now is the time to make definite preparations for the inevitable recovery.

Once upon a time there were seven wise and seven foolish virgins; but that, as Mr. Kipling says,—is another story.

THE WIND

I. V. MALLARI

WE meet with love
But love like summer wanes,
And then it haunts the memory
Like rain on window panes.

* * * * *

The wind
Is mad to-night,
A drunken reveler,
It scatters wreckage in its path—
Then sleeps.

The Futile Sunset

FRANK LEWIS-MINTON

SUNSET on Manila bay! Sunset—

There are just three indescribably, unutterably beautiful things in Manila: sunset, moonlight, and the heavenly cool, blue and silver mornings. Perhaps the presence of so many unbeautiful things makes them seem more exquisite by contrast.

James Barton Craig strode determinedly, if a bit unsteadily, down the white shell footpath of Dewey Boulevard, toward the clubs and the Luneta, hunching his way through the crowds of men, women, and children that flock daily to the beach to revel in the cool sea breeze of early dusk, to recover a measure of the vitality sapped by the merciless afternoon sun.

Mr. Craig was "walking off" the affects of too many Scotch whiskies. His head was fairly clear, for Jimmie could carry a great deal of liquor, but his feet were rebellious, and his progress was somewhat like that of a novice on a bicycle. Craig was sober enough to note this similarity himself, and he smiled wryly as he plunged along.

The roar of a ship's siren drowned the pleasant babble of the sauntering crowd. Jimmie Craig quickened his pace. He was going down to the pier to bid Sally goodbye, "just for the sake of appearances". For Sally—Mrs. James Barton Craig—was going home that night, on the *Empress*. And she would not return to Manila, at least, not as Mrs. James Barton Craig.

Sally was going back to Des Moines! In half an hour she would be gone. They had decided to go their separate ways three weeks previously; but—in *half an hour Sally would be gone!* The reality of it struck Jimmie like a blow. He wavered, and sank down on a momentarily vacant bench. There was a great, throbbing ache in his heart. His throat swelled painfully; and if the tears that reddened Craig's rather nice gray eyes were due partly to alcoholic excitement, they were none the less distressing.

Jimmie stared hopelessly across the bay at solemn old Mount Mariveles, looming against a background of gold, with her collar of gray-white cloud, and her cool, mysterious silence that seemed, somehow, like millions of long dead whisperings at the tiny sails of the homing fisher-fleet.

Jimmie glanced miserably down at the bench on which he sat; almost pleadingly, as though he half expected Sally to materialize there beside him. The bench seemed alive, seemed to exude a thousand tender memories. How many times Sally had sat on that very bench, snuggled against him as they watched the mysterious, green-black mountain, and the brave, pulsing, ever-changing light as it leaped heavenward, struggling magnificently but futilely in its daily death agony; while they whispered over again the things that lovers of all ages have whispered.

Only three years ago they had first watched the sunset from that bench. And they had been so gloriously happy. Then Sally had been "taken up" socially; and Jimmie had been put up at the local clubs. And finally Sally had become a flirtatious little fool; and he, Sally said, had become a beast.

Suddenly Craig remembered. The boat! With an oath he violently heaved himself up from the bench and started on down the footpath. His pace quickened. He was

almost running. "I won't let her!" he snarled, so viciously that a passing Spanish matron yelped, and scuttled fatly off the white path. He was running now, too engrossed with the thought of reaching Sally to call a motor car, or a passing horse-drawn vehicle.

On he sped, across the Luneta, past the great pile of the Manila Hotel, past the squalid medley of cranes, derricks, and unpainted shacks of the waterfront, and the lolling, half naked longshoremen and loafers along the sea wall. He sprinted up the seemingly endless stairways of "Pier Seven", and down the long aisle to the companionway gate.

A crowd of shore-bound people surged down the gang-plank, calling unheard goodbyes and last-moment admonitions, waving moist handkerchiefs. Many of them were pleasantly lit; some frankly drunk. There was little time. Sally! Yes, there she was on the cabin deck, shaking hands with Mrs. Woodward and young Fleisher. At that distance Jimmie could not see that her tight little hat was slightly awry.

And Sally's heart was crying: "He isn't coming! He isn't coming! He hates me!" At first she had been furious at the thought that Jimmie could be so cruel as to expose her to the hateful sympathy and thinly veiled sarcasm of her "friends"; for they had tried, not very successfully, to keep their differences a secret. But now her rage was dead. Sally was utterly miserable, frightened, and rather drunk. She had taken quite too many cocktails for one in her nervous condition.

Sally walked to the rail, and stared out to sea. She was crying. That damned mountain! That cursed, glorious, mocking, cruel sunset. If only he would come! She would be so far, so very far from Jimmie, back in Des Moines. If only they had never come out to this wretched place! If only he would come and seize her, and crush her, and rumple her hair; and carry her away from this awful floating coffin of her happiness. If only—

"Sally!"

"Jimmie!"

She turned. Jimmie stood before her, breathless, swaying. If either of them could have spoken during that first, tense moment, they would have been in each others arms. But they were both dumb with heartache, with excitement, uncertainty. And then Jimmie noticed that Sally's hat was awry. And Sally noticed that Jimmie was swaying drunkenly. She remembered that he had been a perfect beast. He remembered that she had been a damned little fool. As usual Sally was the first to become coherent.

"Well, I see you had to get pickled, as usual" she snapped.

"I don't seem to have anything on you" he growled, savagely.

"Aaal ashooore!"

"Well,—goodbye" he muttered.

"Goodbye". It didn't seem to be Sally's voice.

Jimmie Craig turned and stumbled blindly toward the companionway.

Sally turned and groped waveringly toward her stateroom.

New Data on Chinese and Siamese Ceramic Wares of the 14th and 15th Centuries

Summarized by Walter Robb from the field and laboratory notes of Professor H. O. Beyer, University of the Philippines

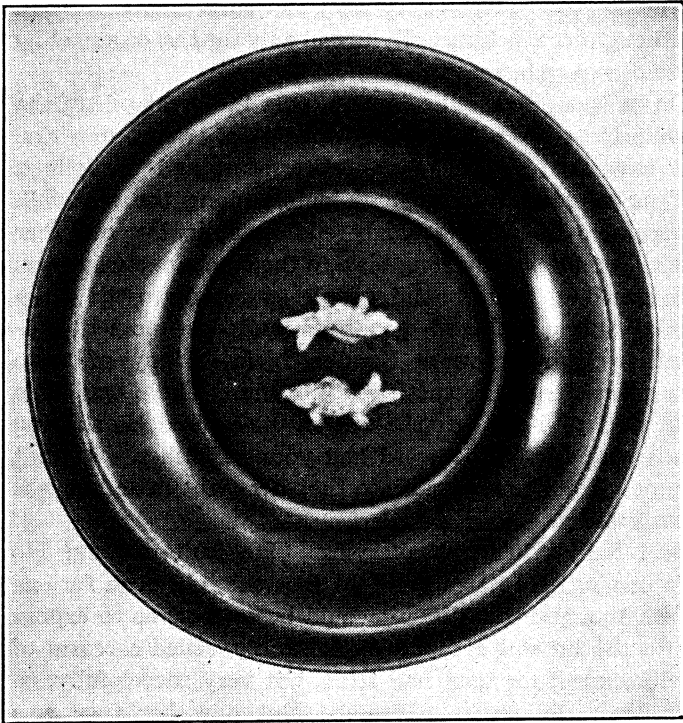


Fig. 1.—Lungchuan type celadon dish, 8 in. diam., with "onion-green" glaze; Samar grave-piece, 13th or 14th century. (Shauger Collection; Bu. Sc. photo; the molded fish are darker glazed than appears in illustration.)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL exploration in the Philippines has uncovered large quantities of early Chinese and Siamese porcelains. Many of these pieces belong to the Sung and early Ming periods; the collection dating chiefly from the 12th to the 16th centuries, A.D. Existence of such objects in the Philippines and other Malay islands has long been known, but until the recent excavations by Professor H. Otley Beyer of certain stratified deposits in Rizal province, central Luzon, there was no accurate means of dating them. Also, as the excavations progressed, it became evident that they might prove of great value to persons interested in Chinese and Oriental ceramics the world over—on account of the discovery of considerable quantities of two types of wares regarding which little has been known hitherto.

These blanks in Oriental ceramic history are: First, early Ming porcelains, 14th and 15th centuries, which R. L. Hobson, of the British Museum, leading authority on Chinese and Oriental ceramics, states to be among the rarest and least known of all the later Chinese wares. Second, the true character and great variety of ceramics produced at Sawankhalok, in Siam, which have hitherto been known chiefly from fragments and wasters found

around the original kilns—together with certain undated specimens from Borneo and elsewhere. The Philippine excavations have brought to light not only large quantities of datable fragments of these wares, but also several hundreds of perfect or nearly-perfect whole specimens—from contemporary graves in which it was the custom of the early Filipinos to deposit them.

Since it is believed that these discoveries may be of interest to a wide range of students and collectors of Oriental ceramics, a brief description of the excavations and their results will be set down.



Fig. 3.—Two views of an olive-green celadon dish, 10½ in. diam., with an unglazed ring on base; 14th or 15th century. (Samar grave-piece; Shauger Collection; Bu. Sc. photos.)

THE RIZAL PROVINCE EXCAVATIONS

Briefly, the work carried out by Beyer in Rizal province has consisted in the exploration of about a hundred archaeological sites. Some thirty of these contain only stone-age remains; ten contain chiefly remains of a prehistoric Iron Age, associated with large quantities of unglazed native pottery; while the remaining sixty are classified as "Porcelain Age sites", and all contain greater or lesser quantities of fragments and whole pieces of Oriental stone-ware and porcelains, mainly of Chinese and Siamese origin.

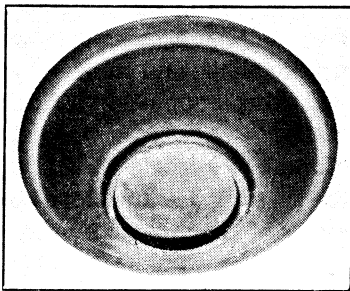


Fig. 2.—Back of celadon dish similar to Fig. 1, but olive-green. Base full-glazed. (Cebu grave-piece; Beyer Collection.)

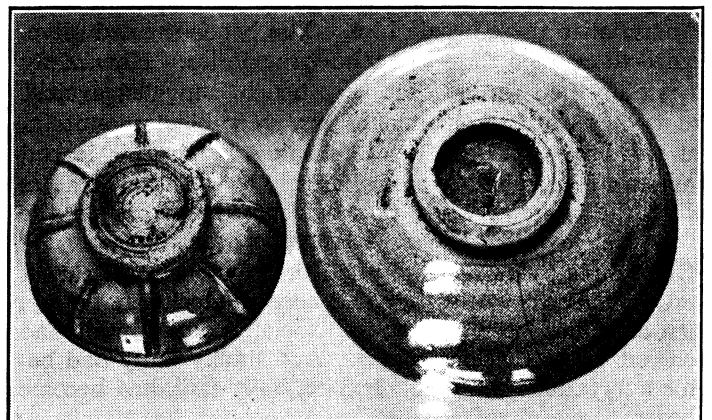


Fig. 4.—Backs of two small dishes (1/2 nat. diam.) of a finely crackled white Ting ware (P'u ting variety) from the Pappa' Hill graves; 13th or 14th century. The larger dish is of Sung or early Yuan style, with small unglazed base and a finely curved body. (Beyer Collection; Bu. Sc. photos.)

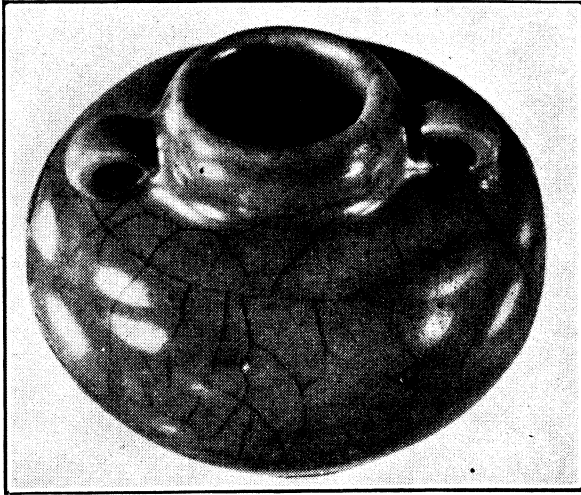


Fig. 5.—Small celadon jarlet, 3 in. diam., with an irregular crackle and unglazed base; thick glaze of a greyish blue-green tone (similar to the *kimula* type) over a grey porcelain body. (Pappa's Hill grave-piece; Beyer Collection; Bu. Sc. photo, spots exaggerated in reproduction.)

It is with this group of porcelain sites that the present account deals.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY

Beyer groups the porcelain finds under four general headings covering different periods of time. First, a *monochrome period*, comprising sites where the characteristic wares are covered only with single-color glazes. As to dates, this group may be divided into an early period covering chiefly the 12th and 13th centuries A. D.—late Sung—and a later period in the 13th and 14th centuries, chiefly of the Yuan dynasty.

Second, a *transition period*, characterized by an approximate equal mixture of early Ming monochrome wares with a second and new type decorated in cobalt blue or copper red under the glaze. This period is believed to date almost entirely within the 15th century, although some late 14th-century material undoubtedly carries over into the transition sites.

It may be noted here that the blue-and-white wares of this period present a characteristic pencilled or brush-painted type of design which differs decidedly from the heavily outlined drawings characteristic of succeeding periods.

Third, a typical *Ming blue-and-white* period, covering the 16th and early 17th centuries, in which nearly 90% of all the wares found are painted under the glaze with heavily outlined blue-and-white designs. This period may also be divided into two sections: an early one, antedating the

occupation of Manila by the Spaniards in 1570, and a later one subsequent to the Spanish arrival. Wares of the early period are typical Middle Ming in design, while those subsequent to 1570 may be regarded as Late Ming.

Fourth, a *post-Ming period*. This, too, divides into two sections, the first covering the early Ch'ing blue-and-white and polychrome wares of the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and the later covering the latter half of the 18th century and the 19th century, to modern times.

The above outline covers the whole list of porcelain age sites. But it is chiefly the first and second periods that will be taken up in the present article.

While there are many sites for each of the periods, and all served very useful purposes in working out the characteristics of the period, only a few sites will be discussed as typical examples of the periods outlined.

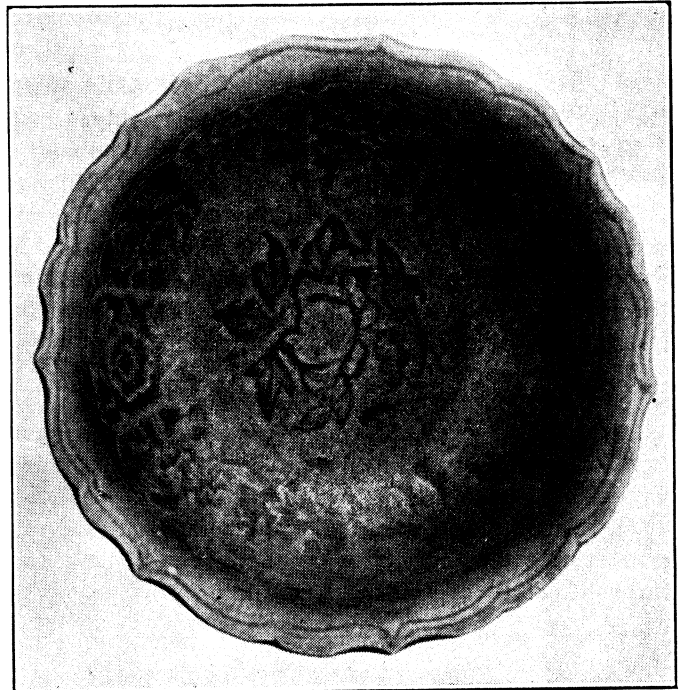


Fig. 7.—Grey-green celadon bowl, 7 in. diam., with impressed design under glaze; base glazed; 13th to 15th century. (Cebu grave-piece; Beyer Collection; photo by C. W. Miller.)

TYPE SITES

Boston's Ranch (Site 7) is typical of the early section of the monochrome period (i. e., chiefly 12th and 13th centuries, or late Sung).

The *Santa Ana* and *Tagig* sites are typical of the whole monochrome period.

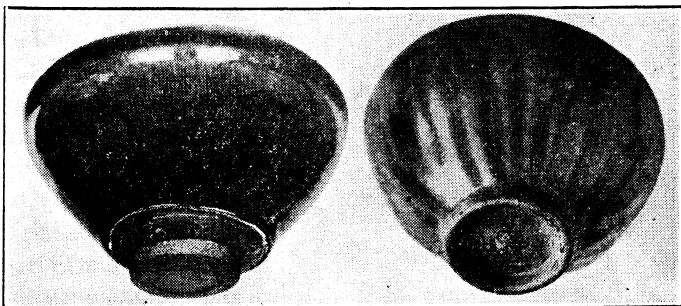


Fig. 6.—Two bowls: (a) A black *temmoku* bowl of Chien ware, 5 in. diam., with "hare's fur" marking, of a type found at Boston's Ranch and 3 other Rizal Prov. sites; 13th century. (Beyer GO Collection.) (b) Thick-glazed green celadon bowl, with unglazed ring on base; 14th or 13th century. (From cave burial niche in Zamboanga Peninsula; Phil. Museum; Bu. Sc. photos.)

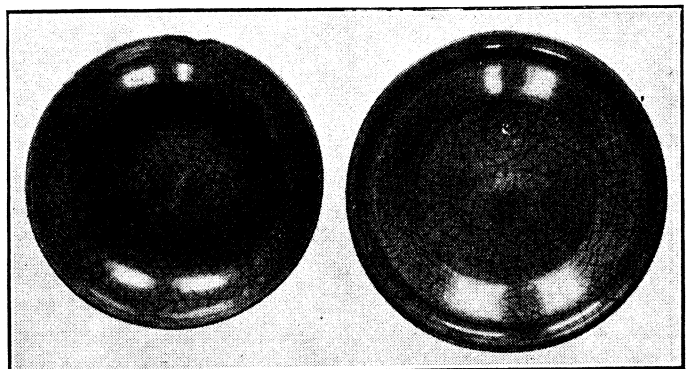


Fig. 8.—Two small celadon dishes with crackled green glaze of a glassy type; 14th to 16th century. (Cebu grave pieces; National Museum; Bu. Sc. photos.)



Fig. 9.—Small fruit-shaped porcelain jarlet, decorated with rusty brown spots in a light blue or blue-green glaze (*tobi setji* decoration associated with a thinly potted *ju* type body and glaze); Pappa's Hill grave-piece, 13th or 14th century. (Beyer Collection, Bu. Sc. photo.)

Kalumpang (Site 22) comes wholly within the later section of the monochrome period, 13th and 14th centuries, late Sung and Yuan.

Pappa's Hill (Site B) is probably wholly 14th century.

Lubug (Site F) is a typical 15th-century site of the transition period as defined above.

Inalson (Site 13) is a typical mid-Ming site, covering

the late 15th and the entire 16th centuries only.

The *Manila Parian* site covers both periods 3 and 4 in stratified layers chiefly dating from 1500 to 1750 A. D.

These sites were explored during the period from 1926 to 1930, and the data gathered by the explorations had been worked up in sufficiently definite form by the beginning of the present year to warrant a definite announcement of results now, for the first time, being made.

DATING OF SITES

It may be of interest to note that the indicated chronology for the sites listed has been proven by a study of the various horizons in three separate positions: *first*, sandwiched between an earlier and a later horizon; *second*, by contact with another horizon, either above or below; *third*, through a study of sites in which this horizon is wholly lack-

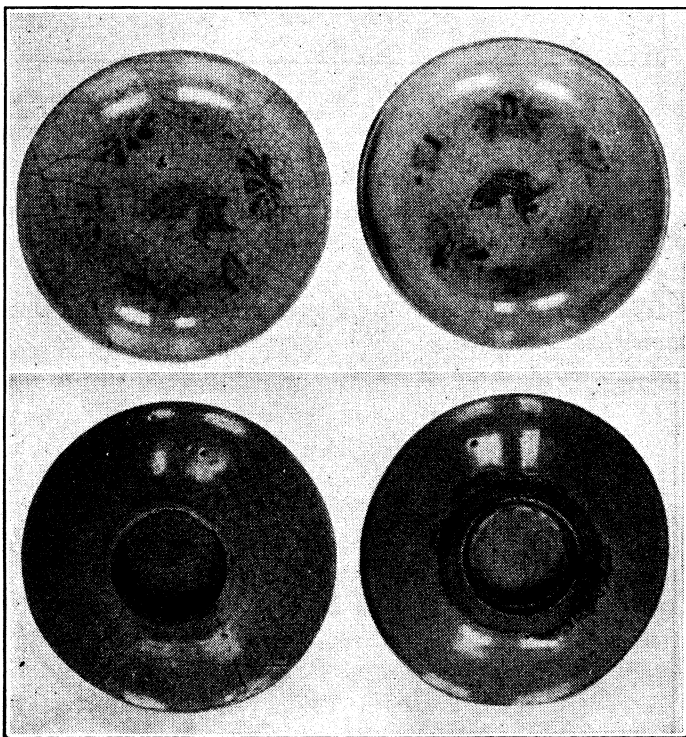


Fig. 10.—Front and back views of two "hole-bottom" small dishes, 5 in. diam., with underglaze decoration in blue and a goldfish in overglaze red-enamelled slip; 15th century. Both grave-pieces from Cebu, one a crackled cream-white and the other a plain grey glaze. (National Museum; Bu. Sc. photos.)



Fig. 11.—Typical 15th century blue-and-white plate, about 8 in. diam., decorated with a *kylin* design in a "Mohammedan blue" rendered misty by the thick, bubbly, and green-tinted glaze. (Bohol grave specimen from Beyer Collection; photo by C. W. Miller.)

ing between an earlier and a later one.

The profusion of sites has made this method of study possible, and its greatest merit is the definite determination of contemporary wares that is thus made possible.

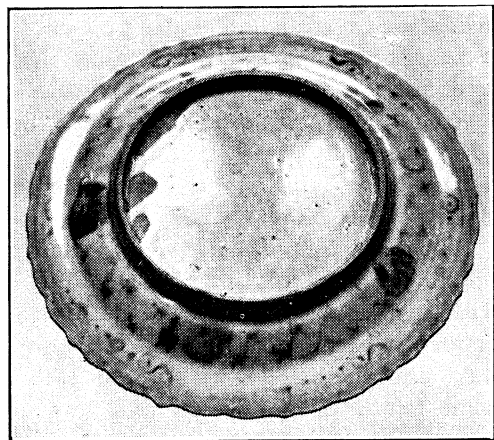


Fig. 12.—Back of a blue-and-white plate identical in type and design with Fig. 11. Note opaque milk-white glaze within footrim. (Samar grave-piece; Shauger Collection; Bu. Sc. photo.)

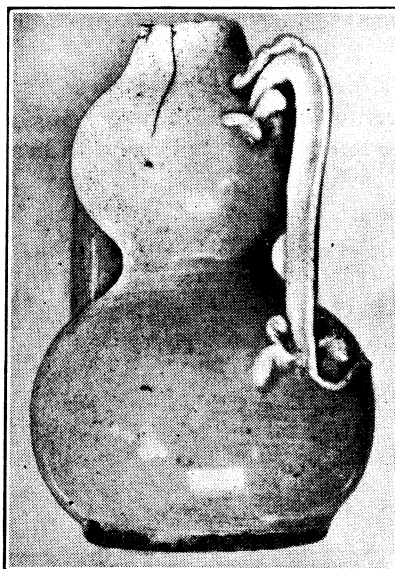


Fig. 13.—Double-gourd shaped small ewer or wine-pot, with a dragon handle; porcelain body with a light blue-green glaze, and unglazed base; 13th to 15th century, probably 14th. (Cebu grave-piece; Beyer Collection; photo by C. W. Miller.)

In other words, it has been possible in the typical sites of the Rizal Province Survey to determine with considerable thoroughness what wares are associated with each century of Chinese ceramic history—as well as the contemporary Siamese wares and native Philippine pottery. Also, it has been possible to date certain articles of glass, metal, and other materials as contemporary with the porcelain horizon in which they are found.

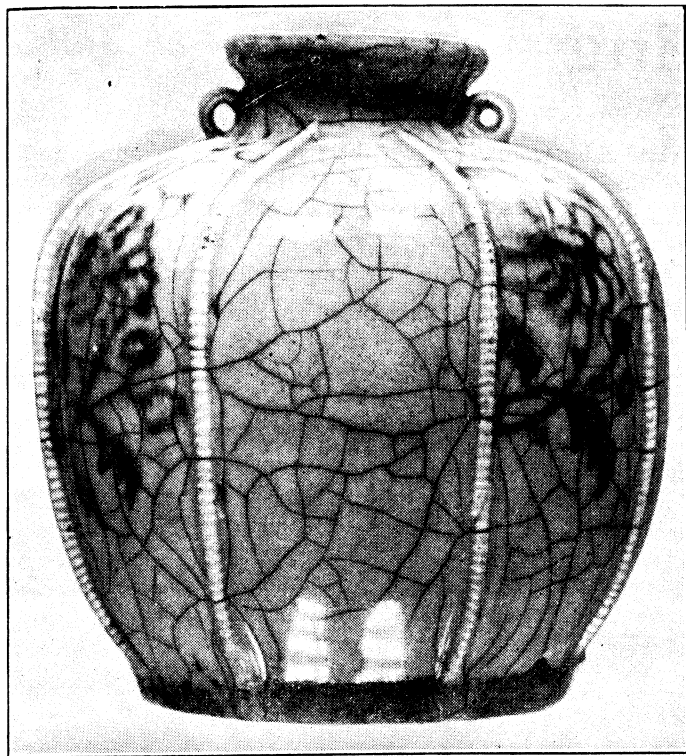


Fig. 14.—Probable late 14th or early 15th century blue-and-white jarlet, 4 in. high, of a type represented in the Pappa's Hill fragments; unglazed base. (Bohol grave-piece; Beyer Collection; Bu. Sc. photo.)

FIFTEENTH CENTURY WARES

The 15th century material will be discussed first—both because it has been heretofore the least known and because it serves as a key to the earlier and the later wares. Also, since it is the great transition period from monochrome to blue-painted and polychrome types.

Only wares of Chinese origin are referred to here, as the contemporary Siamese and native wares will be discussed apart.

THEIR RARITY

In collections of Chinese ceramics, the 15th century wares have been the rarest, chiefly for two reasons: viz., because the Sung and Yuan custom of enclosing porcelain and stone-ware in tombs of the dead seems to have been discontinued in the early Ming dynasty; and, second, because the European traders who brought so many mid-Ming and late-Ming wares to Europe had not yet begun their activities to any great extent. Wares of this period, therefore, between the cessation of their preservation by burial and the beginning of their preservation in European collections, are bound to be of great scarcity both in China and Europe. It is only because the custom of burying Chinese porcelain with the dead continued in the Philippines and other Malay islands for a considerable period after it had been aban-

doned in China, that we have the possibility of recovering good examples of the wares of this period.

Doubtless many examples of Chinese 15th-century wares have been actually recovered from Malaysia, India, and other places. But heretofore their identification has been problematical on account of their scarcity and the lack of definitely datable stratified deposits. It is this

lack precisely which the Beyer discoveries supply, and for the first time give a large series of datable 15th-century fragments and whole pieces with which other wares, previously discovered, can now be compared. Beyer believes that there probably exist many pieces of Chinese 15th-century porcelain in the museums of England and Continental Europe that will now yield to more precise identification.

CHARACTERISTICS

Two new features in porcelain manufacture were introduced at the beginning of the Ming dynasty, in the middle of the 14th century, which were destined to become popular
(Continued on page 200)

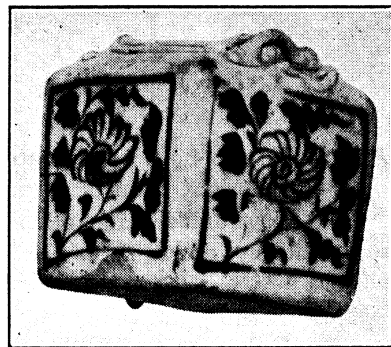


Fig. 15.—Probable late 14th or early 15th century blue-and-white piece of a type represented in the Pappa's Hill fragments; small square porcelain box, with two molded white dragons on top, painted in a pulsating dark Mohammedan blue. (Cebu grave-piece; Beyer Collection; photo by C. W. Miller.)

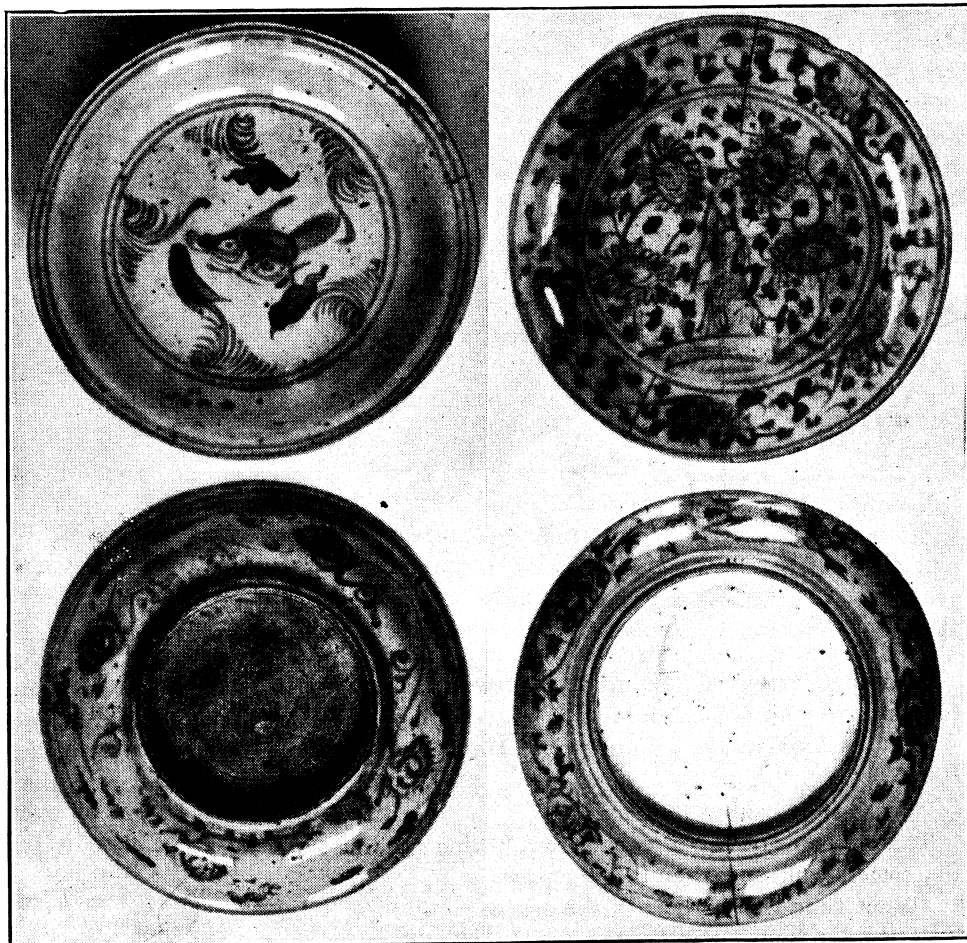


Fig. 16.—Front and back views of two 15th century blue-and-white dishes, about 7 in. diam. (a) An early 15th century type, identified by Lubug fragments, with a fish and other ornamentation inside similar to that on hole-bottom dishes; unglazed base with a very sharp bevelled edge; from cave burial niche in Zamboanga Peninsula. (Phil. Museum.) (b) Floral design in a deep violet blue, rendered misty by the bubbly greenish glaze; with a special milky-white opaque glaze inside the footrim. (Bohol grave-piece; Beyer Collection; Bu. Sc. photos.)

Morning

AMANDO G. DAYRIT

THE two houses, separated by a wire fence, even in the bright paint of the morning sunlight still looked very unlike each other. The large house looked superciliously down upon the small one on its stilt-like posts.

That morning the woman in the big house went to visit the woman in the small house, something she had not done for many years.

She went straight up the wobbly stairs into the house. The other woman lay on a mat on the bamboo floor. A baby suckled at her breast.

When her neighbor entered, the younger woman looked up at her in surprise and could not speak for a while.

"What is it?" asked the older woman.

"It is a boy," said the younger woman.

"Is it?" There was a faint note of gladness. "What is his name?"

The older woman turned the pages and murmured under her breath, "April fifteen, April fifteen."

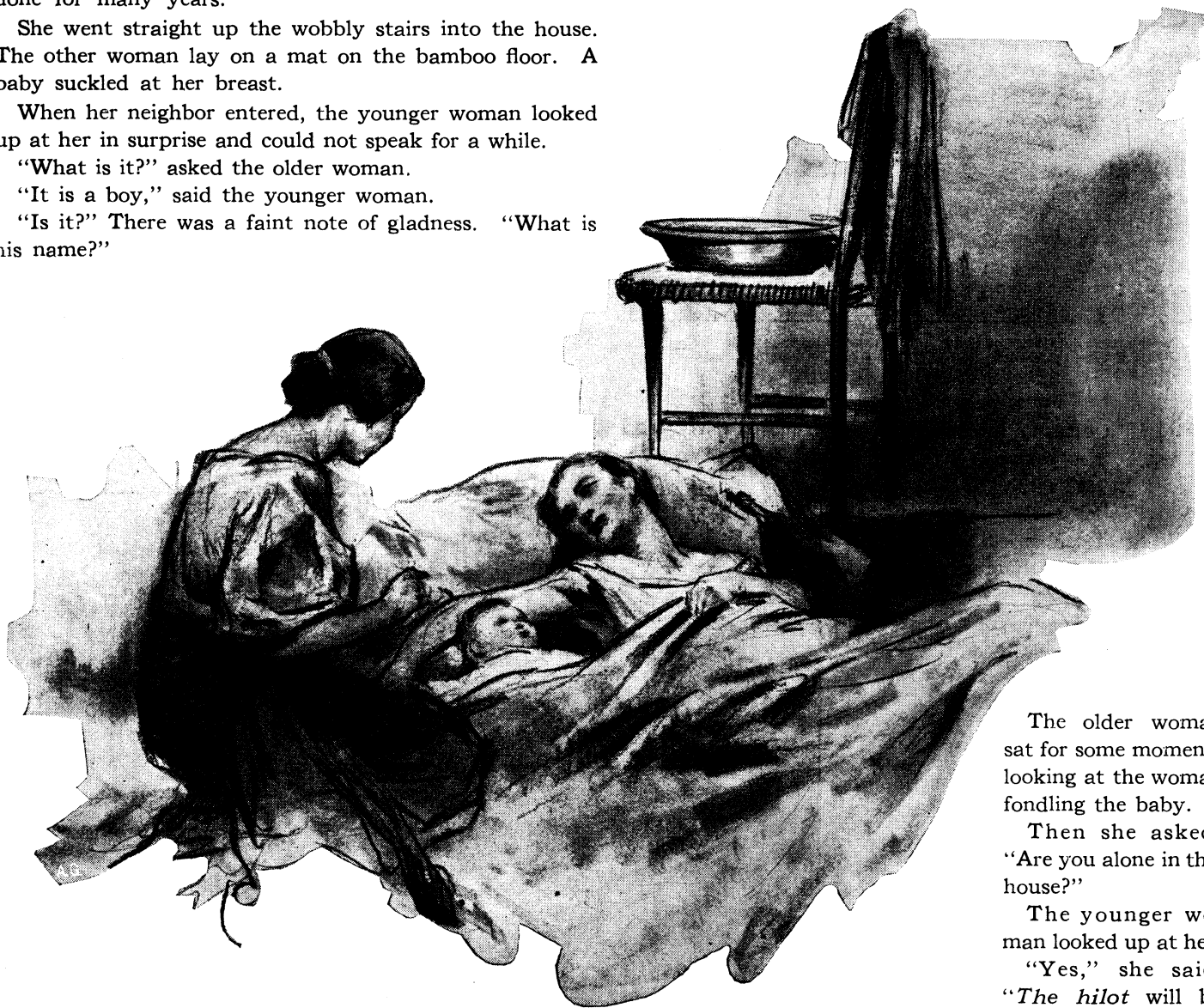
"Ah, here it is," she said.

"What does it say there?"

"His name is Vidal."

"Do you think that is a beautiful name for a boy?"

"Yes. It is."



"MUST WE SPEAK ABOUT THAT?"

"I do not know yet," the mother answered, pressing her face against the child's head.

"Let us look in the *calendario*. Have you a *calendario*?"

"Yes. It is behind that mirror."

The woman got the almanac from behind the mirror on the sawali wall and thumbed its pages.

"What time was he born?" she asked.

"I do not know exactly, but the *hilot* told me it was about twelve o'clock."

"Twelve o'clock? He will grow up unafraid of the dark."

They laughed together.

while: "Why have you come here?"

The visitor ignored the question. "I heard you last night. Was it very painful?"

"Yes," said the younger woman, "it was very painful. But that is all over now."

"The pain is but for a few moments," the other said slowly, "the joy—", she stopped.

There was silence for a time.

"What?"

"Nothing."

The older woman got up from the bench and said, "I will sit beside you." She knelt on the mat.

(Continued on page 197)

The older woman sat for some moments looking at the woman fondling the baby.

Then she asked: "Are you alone in this house?"

The younger woman looked up at her. "Yes," she said, "The *hilot* will be returning about eleven o'clock." After a

Our Critics—A Rancorous and Reptile Crew

By A. V. H. HARTENDORP
Editor, "Philippine Magazine"

IN these days of the Mayos and Roosevelts one hears a good deal about the "hypersensitivity" of the Filipinos under criticism, the implication being that the Filipinos should take it and like it and profit, as if critics everywhere were not considered a "rancorous and reptile crew". It is true that criticism is thought to be good for us, and perhaps it is if the critic is disinterested and able to judge, but if he is not, his "criticism" becomes mere caviling and fault-finding.

In this country today, the Americans are the chief critics, and we all know what pleasure they take in it. Not so many years ago, however, the people of the United States were themselves the fair game of travelers from Europe, especially from England. Let us see what was said about them, and how well they bore up under it. Historical parallels are often suggestive and instructive, not to say amusing.

"OURANG-OUTANGS OF THE WOOD"

It would be well, an American journalist of the time quoted the British as saying during the Revolutionary War, that, in righteous judgment for their wickedness, the Americans be left to their "independency", and "suffered to sink down to so many Ourang-Outangs of the wood, lost to the light of science which, from the other side of the Atlantic, had just begun to break on them."

"SOMETHING" IN THE AMERICAN CLIMATE OR FOOD

British periodicals of the highest authority "reviled" America and "sneered" at the Americans. The *Quarterly Review* stated that "Americans are inherently inferior" in intellect to Europeans, due to something in the American climate or food.

THE AMERICAN "PATRIOTISME IRRITABLE"

It is true that for many years after the Revolution, British Tory travelers—"ambassadors of ill-will"—took a keen pleasure in stirring up American resentment; nevertheless, a good deal of the writing was honest reporting of conditions. Yet the American periodicals of the time attempted to make it appear that all such writings were wholly misrepresentation and abuse. De Tocqueville called this sensitiveness to criticism *le patriotisme irritable*, and stated that it arose from the feeling that the republican institutions of the country of which the people were so proud, were on trial before the world. (The Filipinos, too, feel they are on trial.)

WHAT AMERICANS SAID ABOUT THEIR CRITICS

As a consequence, American newspapers and magazines became somewhat ridiculous at times (as the Filipino periodicals in Manila). In an "Oration in Defence of the American Character", one writer called the English traveler-critics "unblushing miscreants, slanderers by profession, associates in infamy, whose very names are offensive to the ear of Virtue—wretches whom the troubles of Europe, a state of houseless poverty, restless disposition, the wages of turpitude, or their own crimes and apprehensions of the gibbet, sent forth into our country to repay with defamation the courtesies then experienced, and scatter their poison on the hand that fed them."

WHAT AMERICANS SAID ABOUT THEMSELVES

American writers referred to their own countrymen in quite different terms. One editor wrote: "In very truth, I should be duller than the fat weed, which rots on Lethe's wharf, if I could forget that I have been honored and blessed, and, even now, am blessed and honored by the protection and friendship of men, who are qualified to confer lustre on any country under the canopy of heaven."

PATRIOTISM IN DRESS

A patriotic desire for a truly national literature developed, and virtuous patriotic sentiments were often mistaken for the inspiration of genius. Even the fashions became nationalistic. One magazine writer, in "An Address to the Ladies of America", wrote: "How much more consistent with your dignity would it be to assume a national distinction and invent your own fashions? Your country is independent of European power, and your modes of dress should be independent of [foreign] coquettes, milliners, and manufacturers. . . Would not a Convention Hat, a Federal Bonnet, or a Congress Cap sound as prettily as the silly names produced by an affected wit? and would not Washington Blue convey as strong an idea of never-failing color as a Prince of Wales Buff?"

"LAUGHING IT OFF"

As time went on, Americans made an effort to laugh off this foreign criticism. Said one editor: "The best way to receive the rhapsodies about the barbarism of the United States is with laughter at their blunders, if made ingenuously, and with commiseration, if they proceed from malice." Other magazines began to publish burlesques of English traveler accounts. One of these, "Toughtale's Travels in America", stated that half the Bostonians were negroes and all were atheists, that a clerk was hired to read papers to the illiterate members of the legislature, etc.

MRS. TROLLOPE

But these efforts suffered sore defeat when Mrs. Trollope cut loose with her book, "Domestic Manners of the Americans". Mrs. Trollope, by the way, had gone with her husband to Cincinnati to retrieve the family fortunes by running a fancy-goods shop, but the two returned to England disappointed in their hopes, and the lady took to her pen for revenge. Her exaggerated accounts of American ill manners excited the bitterest resentment, and her name became a by-word.

Then came Miss Martineau, Captain Marryat, and Charles Dickens, the latter well liked in America before he visited the country and wrote "Martin Chuzzlewit". Howls of rage followed the publication of the views of each of these writers, and one of the mildest critics wrote of "the insolent, low-bred pretensions of this young man"—namely Dickens, only a short time previously a popular hero.

NEW DITHYRAMBS

New dithyrambs followed, and the eagle was made to scream in all the newspapers and magazines of the Republic.

(Continued on page 194)

Architects and Architecture in the Philippines

By I. V. MALLARI

ALL the talk about Manila as the City Beautiful and as the Pearl of the Orient would lead one to think of the capital of the Philippine Islands as the ideal city. Yet any tourist—or any Filipino who has been abroad—can tell offhand that it does not measure up even to Honolulu or Yokohama or Hongkong.

For we in the Philippines have not yet realized, or are just beginning to realize, that the beauty of a city is achieved not only by erecting buildings beautiful in themselves, but also by securing harmony between these buildings one with another and with their surroundings. This is what makes cities like Santa Barbara and San Diego so pleasing to look at and so satisfying to live in.

THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS AND MANILA'S "BOTTOM"

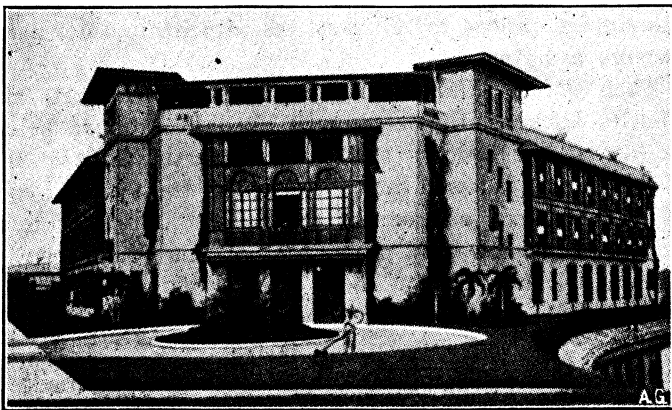
While Manila has the Burnham Plan to guide it in its attempts at beautification and development, officials have shown but superficial regard for the design and placing of buildings. The height of these structures, to be sure, has been limited to thirty meters; but height is not the only consideration in architectural aesthetics. It is not even so important a safety factor as we may be led to believe. In Yokohama and San Francisco, for instance, where earthquakes are certainly common (all vehement negations of the Californians notwithstanding) the height of buildings far exceeds that of what we have naïvely called "Manila's skyscrapers". The massive and lofty towers that have recently been put up on built land along Chicago's lake front disprove the assertion of our local engineers and architects that the soil of Manila, which is so similar in composition to that of the Michigan Boulevard section of Chicago, cannot support tall buildings. And we must not forget that the fifteenth and sixteenth century Italians were able to erect enormous palaces on silt—palaces that still exist to dazzle us with their beauty and magnificence.

"ORNAMENT"

Neither have we learned that cardinal principle of all arts, including architecture, that ornament, to fulfill its decorative function, must be an integral part of the com-

position, instead of being applied as an afterthought. As a consequence, "ginger bread" architecture, which was the bane of America during the "mauve decade", is flourishing all about us, abetted by contractors, real estate promoters, pseudo-architects, and other "artistic" people—returned tourists, who, in the name of art and culture, seem to have a peculiar penchant for copying all the atrocious things that Europe and America have outlived or are trying desperately to live down.

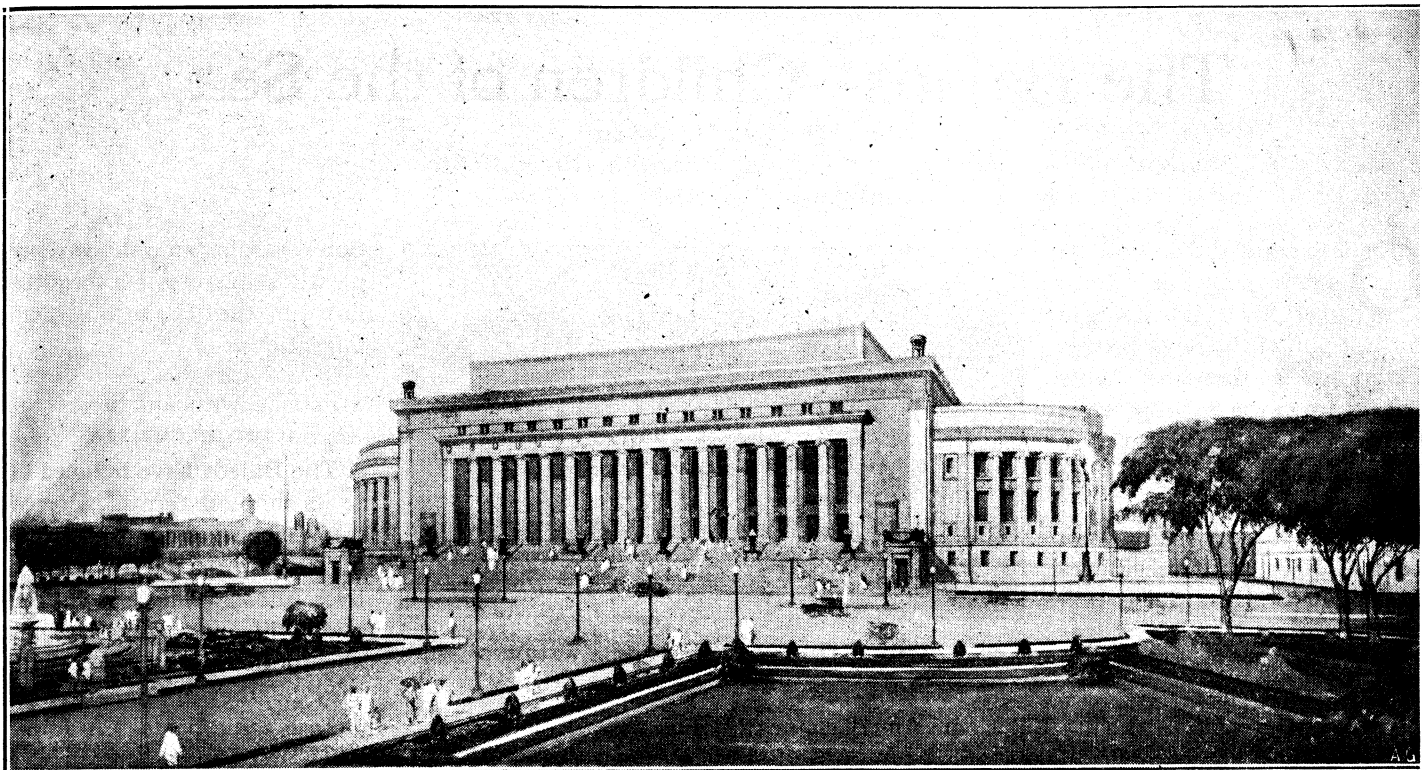
Thus it is that the streets of our "up-to-date" Manila are lined with buildings we ought to hide from view, but which we deliberately expose by cutting down our trees planted at so much expense just a few years back. Even the Escolta and Rizal Avenue, which we, with our characteristic love for big names, have been pleased to call our Fifth Avenue and our Broadway, cannot boast of any architectural pretensions, with the exception perhaps of the Masonic Temple, the Perez Samanillo Building, and the Fajardo Building. Bad enough in design and in location are the Kneedler and the Arias buildings, but they are far surpassed in the former respect by the Gaches Building at the corner of T. Pinpin and the Escolta. The palm for ugliness, however, should perhaps go to the structure on Plaza Santa Cruz now occupied by the Panciteria International. The huge acanthus capital, which is its crowning glory, is like the after-thought of a man who has



NORMAL HALL, MANILA



THE RECOLLECT CHURCH, WALLED CITY, MANILA



THE NEW MANILA POST OFFICE FROM A DRAWING BY MR. JUAN ARELLANO

made a terrible *faux pas* at a dinner table. It is worse than useless; it is embarrassing.

And, as if we were not yet satisfied with all this ugliness, we have developed the execrable habit of almost entirely covering our buildings with shingles, placards, and bill boards. The Fifth Avenue Association, which can properly be considered the guardian of public taste in New York City, alive to the cheapening effect of bill boards or placards, has decreed that none of them should scream at passersby on the world's most aristocratic shopping avenue.

MODERNIZED AND "GALVANIZED"

Whoever invented galvanized iron roofing must have had a practical turn of mind, but he certainly was not gifted with imagination. Perhaps the most appropriate punishment that could be meted out to him would be to let him view Manila, or any other city in the Philippines that has been "modernized"—and galvanized. The utter dreariness of the scene would surely affect him.

This matter of roofing deserves much more careful consideration than it has received. The growing popularity of air travel will make it inevitable that the first impression of a city a visitor will get is that of its roofs. Already architects in the United States, notably Corbett, Hood, Howells, Holabird, and Root, are working out plans with this idea in mind.

Nipa roofs may be neither sanitary nor safe from fire, but they are at least picturesque; and the Manila Polo Club showed good judgment in erecting a building which is not only suited to our climate but—what is more important from the aesthetic point of view—also more beautiful and more expressive of our country. That and the manager's dwelling on the Canlubang Sugar Estate show that, properly handled, a nipa house may be a fit shelter for even those who feed upon the fat of the land.

THE SPANISH COLONIAL STYLE

Although, as we have noticed, the architectural outlook of the Philippines is rather depressing, it is not quite so barren as we may be led to believe at our first cursory glance of Manila and her sister cities. In the first place the Spaniards have left us some gems, to which the years have given charm and an air of romance. The Metropolitan Cathedral, the Recollect Tower, and the Augustinian Convent, to mention only a few of the structures most familiar to us, show that the early Spanish colonists had an unerring sense of massing and proportion and a complete mastery of architectural details. No one who has seen the pulpit and the side altars of the Augustinian Church, which are the work of Churrigero, can fail to marvel at their beauty, their grace, and their wealth of detail. This example of the plateresque style, incidentally, points to the unmistakable historical and artistic relationship, between Mexico, Southern California, and the Philippines.

ISABELO TAMPINCO

Churrigero was a Spaniard, but our architectural heritage of the past is not without its contribution from the hands of Filipinos. The most eminent of these, Isabelo Tampinco, who is still living, is an architectural decorator and sculptor rather than an architect; but he contributed so much to the beauty of the most important edifices constructed during the late part of the Spanish régime, that he surely deserves more than a passing mention in this paper.

The Jesuit Church is just as fitting a monument to this worthy octogenarian as St. Paul's in London is to Christopher Wren. For, although, with characteristic modesty, he claims that the original plans were prepared by Roxas and Saez, the improvements that he made were so excellent and so original that the plan, as it was finally executed, may be said to be his own.

(Continued on page 186)

The Bajaos—Children of the Sea

By CARL N. TAYLOR

Author of "Walking Through Ifugao," Etc.

Photographs by Aleko E. Lilius

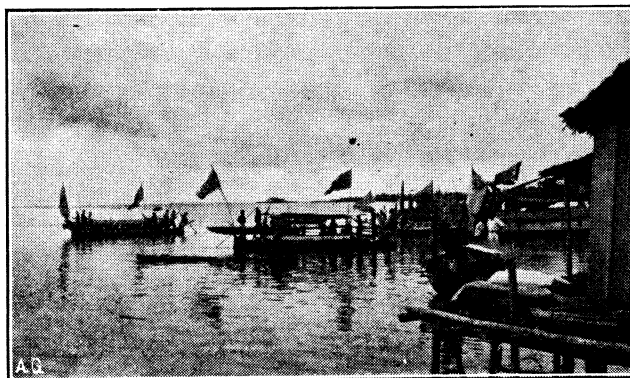
OUR *sapit* slid around the south point of Sibutu reef, her sails bellying in the last puff of the day's breeze. Before us a thousand lights danced upon the horizon, while somewhere out in the darkness we could hear a solitary voice wailing a song, as lonely as the howling of a wolf. And from across the water in every direction, perhaps near at hand, perhaps far away, long low moans of conch shells called for a wind that did not come.

In company with Aleko E. Lilius, an American newspaperman and photographer, I had sailed across the Sulu Sea to visit a tribe reputed to be among the strangest of the many strange peoples of the Philippines. At last we had found them. They were the Bajao Sea Gypsies, a loosely organized group of primitive sea-rovers, whose origin has never been satisfactorily explained.

The lights we saw were from the floating village anchored off Sitankai, the southernmost island of the Sulu archipelago. This is the central rendezvous of the Sea Gypsies, although their sails are sometimes seen as far south as Java and as far north as Zamboanga, in the Philippines.

We told our boatmen to row across to the village, as the wind had died as soon as we rounded Sibutu, and to anchor there for the night.

We had planned to stay at Sitankai only so long as would be necessary to secure a complete camera record of the Bajaos and to make a few notes as to their mode of life. However, sickness was to change our plans. A case of dysentery which I had acquired earlier in the trip made it impossible for us to leave for several days. Furthermore, it provided me the opportunity to submit to treatment at the hands of a Bajao medicine man, a privilege which I am sure few Americans have ever had. The ultimate result was that we were able to secure several hundred unusual photographs and also to obtain first hand informa-



BAJAO BOATS DECORATED FOR A WEDDING

tion regarding an unknown people whose history is a forgotten link in the chain of Pacific migrations.

A PEOPLE WHO ARE BORN AND DIE ON THE SEA

The Bajaos have reduced life to its simplest terms. Born in canoes hewn from the trunks of trees, they live their entire lives afloat. Their childhood, middle life, and old age is spent aboard their boats, and when they die, they are buried in cof-

ins made from the wood of these same boats. A family of eight or more persons not only manage to obtain their food, to prepare it for use, to store it away against times of future need, but also to carry on all the various activities of family life within the cramped space of an ordinary fishing canoe, or *vinta*.

A WATER PEOPLE AFRAID OF THE WATER

The old people say that to step ashore makes them dizzy; yet, strangely enough, the Bajaos are the poorest sailors on the Sulu Sea. The slightest squall sends them scudding for shelter, and in rough water they become hopelessly seasick. They take their food from the sea; yet they are notably poor fishermen. They spend so much of their time in the water that they might properly be called amphibians; yet at the first drop of rain they wrap their *sarongs* about their bodies and take shelter under the thatched coverings of their boats.

"The rain is very bad, *tuan*," they complain. "If it falls upon us, we die."

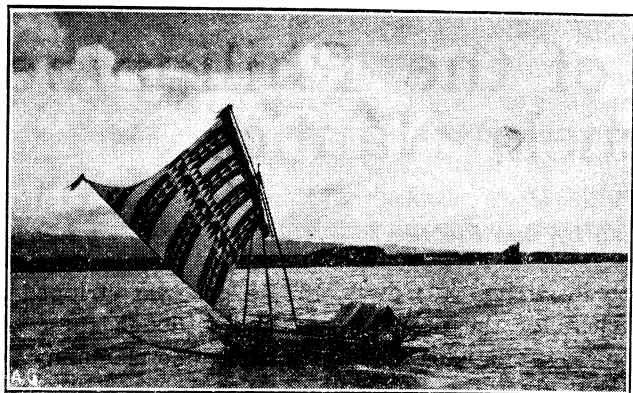
The Bajaos speak a language differing radically from that of any of their neighbors, and seemingly of Polynesian origin. Yet they file and blacken their teeth as the Moros do, dress like Malays, and in general conduct themselves as Malays. At first glance they are Malays, but when one looks more closely, he sees that their features are markedly Caucasian, that their eyes are usually straight instead of slant, that their noses are seldom squat, and sometimes even hawklike.

A PERPLEXED AND PRIMITIVE PEOPLE

They are so primitive that they apparently have no word in their language connoting gods, nor any conception of a creator. They are a people to whom the sea is the world, beyond which there is nothing, yet so modern that they make daily use of matches, diving goggles, and even alarm clocks. It is probable that if deprived of matches, not a man among them could make a fire. Suddenly having been shocked out of their primitive culture by contacts with modern civilization, they have lost the old arts which their environment had forced them to develop, and as yet they



SHE WOULD HAVE HAD A GLORIOUS SMILE IF SHE HADN'T BLACKENED HER TEETH



A MORO VINTA UNDER FULL SAIL, SULU SEA

have found nothing to take their place among the innovations brought in by the outsiders. They seem a people utterly perplexed by the complicated problems that have suddenly confronted them.

LOOKED DOWN UPON BY THE MOROS

As yet no foreign missionaries have reached the Bajaos, and no Bajao children have ever been sent to school. That does not mean, however, that they are free from proselytizing influences. Far from it. Their Mohammedan neighbors, the Moros, are doing their fanatical best to make Moslems of the Bajaos. Not because they are anxious to accept them as brothers, for to the Moro the Bajao is beneath contempt; but, one suspects, because the Moro *Imans* and *Hadjis* are not averse to making whatever money they can by bestowing the benefits of Islam upon their benighted neighbors.

The titles of *Iman* and *Ma-harajah* are conferred freely upon the Bajao headmen wealthy enough to pay for such honors, or whose influence is worth courting. But these titles carry no weight among the Moros and little more among the Bajaos themselves; for their tribal organization is so loosely bound together that rank or position means but little. The important thing in the Bajao mind is to be a good fisherman—to be able to make a living. If one can do that, his religion or his titles are not of prime importance.

ONLY SUPERFICIALLY MOHAMMEDAN

Thus, while the Sea Gypsies are superficially Mohammedans, they are pagans at heart. They do not understand Mohammedanism, and they have no interest in it. But being an inoffensive people, accustomed to doing what they are told to do, they perform the ceremony of Mag-Islam (circumcision) and give the Moro dignitaries the money they demand. Then they return to their boats, glad to be again about their business of fishing. Their social structure and life in the home, so far as these things can be said to exist, are based upon the old paganism.

As one old man remarked to me:

"We know nothing of gods. No one ever told us where we came from, or who made the world; but while the Sultan

of Sulu is boss, we look up to him. When the white man is boss, we will do as he tells us to do."

THE LEGEND OF THEIR ORIGIN

The origin of the Bajaos is a mystery. A tradition is still current among the old men and women of the tribe, although most of the present generation have not taken the trouble to learn it, to the effect that before migrating to the Sulu Sea, they lived in the vicinity of Johore. But even then they were a sea people. Not even the oldest of them can tell of a time when the Bajaos were other than they are today.

"It was long ago," they say, "that we came up from Johore. It was in the time when the world was young, perhaps five lifetimes ago. Our chief then was an old man named Dwana. He had a fine young daughter who was coveted by a strong chief of the shore people, named Salibungsu. Although the girl did not wish to go with him, Salibungsu bought her and took her to his house on the shore. After a time she ran away, and reaching her father's boat, begged him to save her. The Bajaos were sorry for her, but they were afraid of Salibungsu. So they prayed for a wind to carry them far away, where they would

be safe against Salibungsu's anger. The winds heard and came and blew for many days, carrying all the Bajao boats safely to the quiet waters of the Sulu Sea, where storms seldom come. From that time onward they dwelt here as you see us living today."

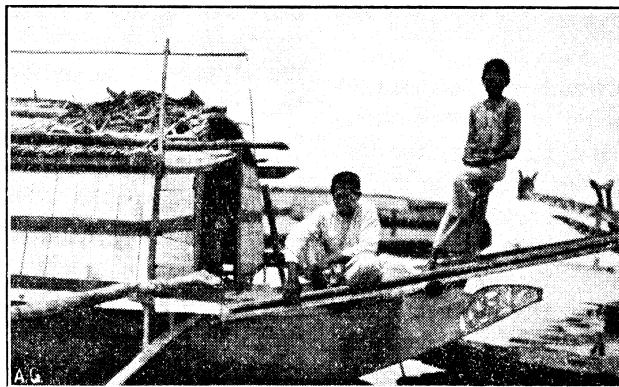
It is only a legend. But it fits in so well with facts that one is inclined to ponder over it. The story of fear and flight is in thorough accord with the timid, inoffensive character-

istics of the Bajaos today. Confronted with a situation like that described in their legend, they probably would do today exactly what their old men say they did five lifetimes ago. They would seek safety in flight.

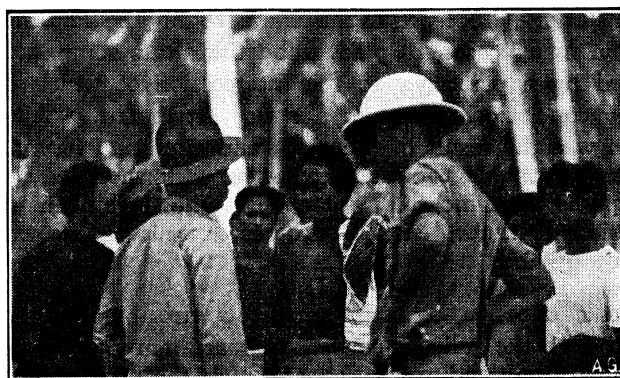
OF PROBABLE INDONESIAN ORIGIN

Their language and physical characteristics justify the supposition that they probably are of Indonesian origin. If this is true, a probable route to the Philippines would

(Continued on page 176)



BAJAOS ON THEIR FLOATING HOME



LEARNING THE TRIBAL LORE WITH THE AID OF THE INTERPRETER FROM THE PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS STATION AT SITANKAI

The Maritime History of the Philippines and the Old Escuela Náutica

By L. GONZALEZ LIQUETE

Translated from the Spanish by Leo Fischer

II

THE ACAPULCO VOYAGES

IN order that the reader may realize the scope of Governor Basco's proposition and understand the facts set forth in the letter transcribed, it will be necessary to give a slight idea at least of the voyages of the Acapulco galleons and to explain what the *Consulado de Comercio* was.

THE HARDSHIPS OF TRAVEL ABOARD A GALLEON

The voyage generally lasted from six to eight months and the ships were overcrowded, there being insufficient accommodations for the many persons carried. Each passenger provided his own subsistence, the result being that there was no order in this respect and the system of feeding the people was deficient. There was a scarcity of water, which was carried in pots, and many passengers brought their own water in order not to have to depend upon the ship's rations.

On numerous voyages scandalous frauds were committed with reference to the subsistence owing to a lack of order, inconceivable in our days. It being necessary for the passengers to do their own cooking, the number of stoves on the deck was so large that these, added to the provisions, baggage, and other things piled up there, did not leave sufficient space for the people crowding the deck to move about with any degree of comfort, or to stretch their limbs and forget their worries over the perils that were constantly threatening the ship, the management of which was in the hands of mariners of doubtful competency. Owing to this and to the hardships of the long voyage and the struggles with wind and wave during the heavy gales, diseases and epidemics would break out on board, scurvy especially causing great ravages among the passengers and crew. Another result was that the people on board became nervous and irritable, and quarrels and affrays ensued which often ended in sanguinary tragedies. It is, therefore, not astonishing that the arrival of the galleon in the port of Cavite was hailed as a miracle throughout the country. In Manila, the church bells were rung and the populace went out to receive the travelers who, formed in procession and intoning the litany, proceeded to the church to sing the *Te Deum* and, in many cases, to place upon the altars some image carried by a passenger to the intercession of which the happy conclusion of the voyage was attributed. "All of which was the result of the piety and Christian fervor of those days, thanks to which deeds were performed and risks and perils were incurred which seem unbelievable in our materialistic times," says Rodriguez Trujillo in the work already quoted.

THE LOOTING OF THE SHIPS BY THE OFFICERS

Although the galleons carried on board many troops and administrative and military personnel, the only qualified navigator was the *piloto* or sailing master, even the "general" and the "Admiral" being as unfamiliar with the sea as the rest of the persons making up the staff of officers of the ship.

Upon its arrival in Cavite, the galleon was stripped and careened for the next voyage, and although these ships belonged to the King and "no person could claim any right to them other than that which His Majesty deigned to grant to him," to use Governor Basco's words, or "from keel to truck," as Rodriguez Trujillo, another mariner, wrote over half a century later, yet, when it was stripped in the port of Cavite, only the ordnance was delivered to the stores; all the other cargo, including rigging and sails, the officers of the ship distributed among themselves, as their perquisites of office. When the galleon was fitted out for the next voyage, the treasury department paid for an entirely new equipment.

THE MANILA "CONSULADO" OR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Although the King was the owner of the ship and no one disputed his title thereto, yet it was in reality operated by the *Consulado*, or *Real Tribunal del Consulado*, formed, like all bodies so named in Spain and other European countries and, later, in the Spanish possessions, by the association of the merchants, with the authority of the government and vested with certain powers and privileges, to promote commerce, defend the private interests of their guild, and settle disputes arising in the line of trade. The Consulado of Manila was established in 1772 by virtue of a Royal Cédula dated December 6, 1769, and was granted the *arbitrio de averías* (average) enjoyed by the other consulados. Its intervention in the Acapulco trade was absolute.

THE DIFFICULTY OF SHIPPING GOODS ON THE GALLEONS

Only members of the corporation were authorized to put cargo on the galleon, and, in order to be a member, it was necessary to have a capital of eight thousand pesos, which sum was subsequently increased to ten thousand, and to have resided in the Philippines a certain number of years. The shipper of cargo had to join in with the entire membership of the Consulado, ship his goods in parcels of a certain form and dimensions, and contribute his share towards the gratification of twenty thousand pesos paid to the commander of the vessel for each round trip. He was not allowed to concern himself in the determination of the seaworthiness of the ship, though he entrusted his goods to it. But the queerest feature of the system was the condition imposed upon the shipper to pay, before and above all, twenty-five or forty per cent of the freight, according to the circumstances, to canons, council members, military subalterns, and widows of Spaniards, which classes and persons were granted a certain number of permits to ship goods on the galleon, as a compensation for the low salaries that they were receiving and as a privilege, with the understanding that, such persons not being members of the Consulado, they were entitled to take advantage of the cargo space only by cession to members of the corporation at a price stipulated between the parties. As the customs authorities would not issue a pass to a person not producing

the permits for the number of packages that he sought to ship, and as, on the other hand, there was rivalry between those who were anxious to make money by sending to Acapulco the silk goods and other oriental products sold here by the Chinese and other inhabitants of neighboring countries, the holders of the permits mentioned were exacting and sometimes the right to ship three packages, which contained goods hardly worth one thousand pesos, was sold for five hundred. (Martínez de Zúñiga, Buceta y Bravo, Rodríguez Trujillo, and Montero y Vidal.)

PHILIPPINE-MEXICAN TRADE LIMITED BY ROYAL DECREE

In 1720, as a result of the complaints made by the merchants of Cadiz and Seville who attributed the decline of their commerce and of the silk industry to the importation of silk from China and neighboring countries by the Acapulco galleon, the government issued a decree prohibiting this importation. However, this decree was not carried into execution because the merchants of Manila, seconded by the governors of the Islands, represented to the King the losses that this would entail for them, and the King, in 1734, rescinded the decree mentioned; but the trade was limited to shipping to Mexico goods the total value of which could not exceed five hundred pesos and to bringing back not more than one million pesos in silver. This restriction remained a dead letter. Officially, it was shown to have been properly observed, though, as a fact, the sums mentioned were generally doubled. This practice made possible the clandestine introduction into Manila of enormous amounts of silver which came without being registered, and this continued until Basco arrived. This governor organized the customs in proper form and applied the new customs tariff established for all the dominions of the Spanish empire by Charles III (October 12, 1778), insisting upon the payment of duty on the silver. For this purpose he ordered an inspection made of the vessel upon its arrival and directed all silver not properly manifested to be seized.

GOVERNOR BASCO'S REFORMS

Although it may not be pertinent to the subject, we take advantage of this opportunity to correct an error committed by Rodríguez Trujillo when he affirms, no doubt following the lead of historians who preceded him, that after the reforms introduced in the personnel and government of the galleons by the Marquis of Obando (1750-54), with a view to eliminating the abuses and frauds that were being committed, the final reform was made by Governor Arandía (1754-59), who ordered innovations by which the operation and management of those ships was adjusted to the *Ordenanzas de Marina* [navy regulations], and who requested insistently that naval officers be placed in command of the galleons. True, the unfortunate field marshal named did all this and more; but the most radical, important, and effective reforms were introduced by Governor Basco, the mariner, whose work in this respect deserves a lengthy account.

For the present we shall only reproduce four official letters from Basco to Gálvez, which show his determination to remedy the evils and eliminate the defects that had been existing for centuries in connection with the voyages of the Acapulco galleon, corroborating, at the same time, the arguments adduced in favor of the creation of a Nautical School.

WORRIES OF A GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The documents mentioned represent a page in our history which gives us precise information concerning matters that were of frequent occurrence in the second half of the eighteenth century and were characteristic of that period. As we find no excuse for omitting them in this place but, rather, more than sufficient reasons for reproducing them in full, we shall copy them as they are:

Dear Sir:—Although the Royal Order of October 25, 1777, ordering the galleon of the annual registry of the local merchants to make its voyage from Cavite to Acapulco via the capes of Bojeador and Engaño, calling on the outward trip at the ports of San Francisco and Monterey, new settlements on the coast of California, and sailing from Cavite, without fail, about the middle of May and from Acapulco about the middle of January; although, I say, there was some opposition to said Royal Order on the part of the merchants which, according to my understanding, was not due to vicious motives but to the mistaken belief on their part that the old method of making that voyage was more favorable to their interests and established business, yet the hindrances and objections that it was attempted to put in the way of the compliance with the provisions of the aforesaid Royal Order have, to my mind, been overcome and defeated. The voyage will be undertaken punctually this year, as provided in said order, and I shall with the greatest firmness see to its execution in subsequent years, though the entire difficulty will lie in the first two instances. It is my belief that if they are successful, there will be no contention in the future, because, as Your Excellency knows best, with these people who have no theoretical knowledge of the nautical science, the reluctance to entrust their goods to an unknown route can only be overcome by experiments.

In order to encourage these merchants and insure the success of this new, most useful undertaking, I have appointed as commander of the galleon, which is to leave in May next year, the *teniente de navío* D. José Emparán, who was on board of the *urca Santa Inés*, the commanding officer of which, D. Fernando Reynoso, allowed him to leave because, at my request, the commander of the frigate *Astrea*, D. Antonio Mesia de la Corda, furnished him with a substitute. Emparán is an excellent young man and a good mariner, and his selection meets with the approval of the people here because of the esteem which he has won among them.

From this and the rest shown in the attached statement, Your Excellency will understand that this exceedingly important matter of the King's service is in a good way to be accomplished. And I beg Your Excellency to bring this news to the royal attention of His Majesty for the approval of what has been done and any other order that it may please His Majesty to give. (December 17, 1778.)

Dear Sir:—Through the inclosed copy of the document and letter of the commander of the packet *San Carlos*, Your Excellency will learn the reason for his calling at the port of Aparri without a main-mast, having had to cut it in order to save the ship on the 9th of last June during a strong hurricane which caught him on the 7th and 8th of said month. The proper orders are being given to dispatch the packet *Carmen* with aid and victuals so that the ship may continue its voyage for the port of San Blas for which it sailed from Manila on May 23rd.

In case the commander of the *San Carlos*, D. Diego Choquet, should not be ready to continue the voyage upon the arrival of the *Carmen* at Aparri, I instructed him to leave the senior of the two mates on board in charge of the ship and go ashore to attend to his health, and return here, until the first occasion shall present itself to continue to his destination.

The packet has proved to be very seaworthy; had it not been so, it would have foundered, and, knowing this, they can detail the ship for any work in the King's service.

The *navío Hercules* which sailed under convoy from the port of Aparri was separated from the *San Carlos* by the hurricane and I am worried about not having any news so far of its whereabouts; but, as it was properly careened at Macao, it will probably have been able to withstand the violence of the storm. (July 16, 1781.)

Your Excellency.—Dear Sir: Although the Royal Order provides that this Government must dispatch the annual galleon authorized for the port of Acapulco about the middle of May, which practice was to be observed beginning with the year 1779, this was not done at the

(Continued on page 182)

EDITORIALS

The London Naval Treaty of 1930, ratified by the American Senate on July 21, although its terms are disappointing to many people because parity

The London Naval Treaty of 1930

with Britain's fleet was not obtained entirely by scrapping but will require a certain amount of new ship building, must be considered a definite step towards the maintenance of peace.

Few realize that since 1922, the year the Washington Treaty was signed, there has been very heavy construction of large cruisers and other war vessels not limited by the Treaty. The five leading naval powers had built or started to build some four hundred new warships with a total displacement of nearly a million tons, and had made plans for indefinitely larger construction. This was competitive building in its most dangerous aspect. Until the failure of the Geneva Conference in 1927, America had refrained from entering the competition, but after that, America, too, joined in.

The chief point of the London Treaty is that it stops this competitive building, for even if Britain invokes Article XXI which enables it to maintain its relative superiority over France, the United States and Japan are authorized to make similar increases in their armaments.

The other most important point is that while the Japanese have obtained large concessions, they have agreed to stand still or build very slowly while America builds up to parity with Britain.

These two steps could never have been agreed upon had not the three greatest naval powers abandoned, for the present at least, and it is to be hoped forever, any thoughts they may have had of aggression towards each other. Each power has been accorded supremacy in its own sphere. This, certainly, is of interest to us here in the Philippines.

There could have been an actual reduction of armaments had the policy of the three not been contingent upon those of France and Italy. The United States wanted and obtained parity with Britain, but Britain, although it agreed to this, feels it necessary to maintain a navy superior to that of any two Continental powers. France, however, on the hypothesis that it may have to stand alone in defense of the present system in Europe against the dissatisfied powers, insists upon a navy equal to that of Italy in the Mediterranean and a navy somewhat superior to that of Germany in the Atlantic. Italy, and here is the rub, demands parity with France.

However, France and Italy are now in the disadvantageous position of being the possible future cause of increasing the naval armaments of Britain, the United States, and Japan, and these countries together may be expected to bring great pressure to bear to prevent this to them otherwise needless building.

In a contribution to this issue of the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE*, Mr. Max J. Cavanagh, of the Manila office of the National City Bank of New York, shows **Bad Times?** that business conditions in the Philippines are not really so bad as some people think, but that their thinking so helps make business as bad as it is. Therefore, they have only to change their minds to make

business better. Mr. Cavanagh points out, however, that there has been an overproduction of agricultural commodities the world over.

The New York Times has stated that the products almost certainly overproduced are wheat, cotton, tin, copper, rubber, hides, sugar, coffee, tea, and petroleum. This list hits the Philippines in only one place—sugar, but that, it must be admitted, is a rather important spot. However, the new American tariff will help us on that important factor in Philippine production.

It is a fact that, viewing the world as a whole, the industrial system is out of equilibrium. According to a recent writer, there is an overproduction in crude products and an undersupply in finished products, with the result that the producers of the raw materials are too poorly paid to take their proper share of finished goods.

It is paradoxical but true that wheat and cotton may be overproduced in one region, while in another thousands of men stand in breadlines with their wives and children at home in rags. The trouble is that the world is out of joint; there is not the necessary industrial integration and correlation mentioned in another editorial in this magazine; and this is probably inevitable under our present methods of production, regulated not by knowledge and intelligence, but by the crude laws of "supply and demand" and "trial and error".

The world must come to large scale production of all commodities under fully informed and centralized control. In the meantime we will just have to muddle along, like "bugs" in a pond; coming to an obstruction, we back up, turn slightly, and go ahead; if we again strike the obstruction, we back up, turn a little more, and try again.

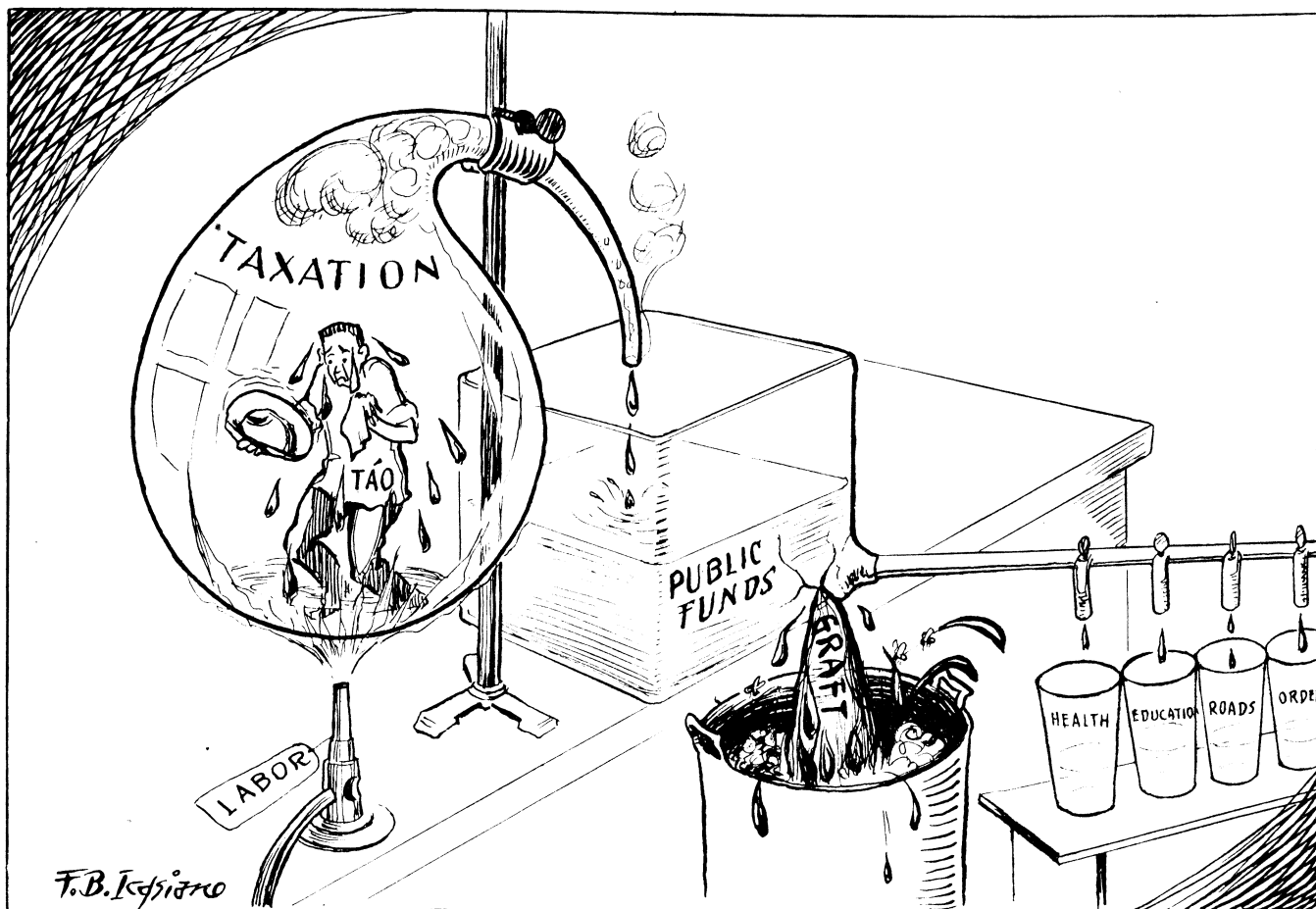
For the present, we may take hope from the fact that every action has its reaction—overproduction is followed by demoralization of prices, this by increased buying, this by undersupply, and this by renewed production. And as Mr. Cavanagh says, we appear to have about hit bottom.

The reply of the British government to the French proposals for the creation of an economic "United States of Europe", would seem to be a wise one.

The United States of Europe According to press summaries, Britain accepts the principle of closer coöperation between European states,

but feels that the creation of a new political instrument at the present time might "create confusion and engender rivalry" which might diminish the authority of the League of Nations. It is emphasized that the reply is preliminary and tentative as the French program demands careful and prolonged consideration which the British government feels it its duty to undertake in consultation with its dominions.

There is little that could be objected to a general removal of customs and tariff barriers between European states and much to be said in favor of such a course. It would undoubtedly rationalize European industry, increase commerce, and lighten prosperity, and this would directly and indirectly benefit the entire world. The United States of America has nothing to gain from the situation created by narrow industrial and trade rivalries among the various countries of Europe with all of which America could effect



THE EXPERIMENT

larger exchanges of goods were these countries able to hold up their end in such an augmented commerce.

A better integration and correlation of European and world industry and commerce is bound to develop with time, and the process might well be speeded up by wise political action. It is likely, however, that the necessary changes could be better affected through the already well established League of Nations than through a new political instrument. Non-European members of the League could hardly object to the European members coming to an understanding in the matter of commerce between themselves.

The statement that the British government considers it its duty to enter into consultation with its dominions, throws another interesting sidelight on the development of British imperial policy.

With former Governor-General Forbes as the new American Ambassador in Tokyo, and with former Governor-General Stimson in Washington

Filipinos in American Foreign Services

as Secretary of State, the interests of the Philippines are not likely to be disregarded or

overlooked. The appointment of Mr. Forbes was a happy one, for not only did he spend many years of his life in this country and make frequent visits to other parts of the Orient, but he inherited an interest in Far Eastern affairs. His paternal grandfather was the prominent Boston banker, J. M. Forbes, who was closely associated with the Perkins, Russell, and Sturgis families in trading with the Philippines, China, and Japan.

Although the Philippines is a dependency and control of our foreign relations rests with the United States, where

it will remain for an indefinite length of time, and although our interests are zealously guarded by the paternal American government, much better than we could protect them ourselves, it can hardly be conceived that this condition can always remain as it is.

With this idea in mind, it might be that Mr. Forbes, long known as a true friend of the people of this country, would be willing to have attached to his staff in Tokyo some intelligent and well educated young Filipino of good family who could in such a position qualify himself for useful work in the American diplomatic service in the Far East. The same thing might be done in China. It might also be possible to appoint Filipinos to the staffs of American trade commissioners in the Far East and elsewhere. Such attachés could certainly make themselves useful, and it would in many ways be an excellent thing if a number of Filipinos could be so trained. For one thing, it would in time result in the formation of a less insular point of view here, which would be to the advantage of America as well as the Philippines.

The people of the Philippines are an Oriental people in an Oriental land, but with a culture chiefly Western and Christian. As such, they form a connecting link that may prove very valuable to the world in times to come. Although it is only natural that under American tutelage the process of westernization that has been going on for more than three centuries will be continued and accelerated, it would be a grave mistake for America to seek to entirely isolate them from the rest of the Orient or for the people of the Philippines to permit themselves to be so isolated. The people of this country are ambitious and have dreams of becoming leaders. They have no desire to become outcasts in the family of Asian peoples.

Both the local American and the Filipino press bestowed high praise on Governor-General Dwight F. Davis upon the completion of his first year of office in the Philippines. In theory his political views do not appear to differ much from those of Francis Burton Harrison, but in actual practice he has taken his duties much more seriously. He does not claim to be the government but the chief executive, and he gets things done, according to Mr. Walter Robb, by the officials whose task it is to do them.

Undoubtedly, what has contributed greatly to the success of his administration so far is that the "Filipino participation" in the government is considerably more experienced than it was in Governor-General Harrison's time. The Filipino leaders have known how to profit from past mistakes and have had the intelligence to turn mistakes and failures into stepping stones.

Mr. Davis's message to the Eighth Philippine Legislature, now in its third and last session, was generally praised as a statesman-like document, and much is to be expected from the spirit of good-will and coöperation that prevails.

Referring to the old Roman Empire, a new book written by a number of eminent American scholars states that "only that empire is durable which can contribute to the prosperity of its subject peoples, thus giving rise to a surplus out of which to pay the expense of its maintenance".

Again: "Rome's success as a colonizer was due almost as much to her amazing tolerance of the customs, whims, and prejudices of subject peoples as to organizing genius".

However, beginning with the third century A.D., the Roman government became "more bureaucratic and intolerant". "It tried to break up old customs and inaugurate new ones in ways which proved expensive, irritating to its subjects, and damaging to its prestige".

Hence, this conclusion: "Administrative genius seems to consist largely of an infinite capacity for picking out essentials and basing an organization upon them, and for avoiding friction by ignoring whatever is not directly linked with the main object."

A reading of the message of Governor Davis to the Legislature gives the impression that he is applying to the Phil-

ippines the important lesson pointed out by the experience of the old Roman Empire in connection with what constitutes an enduring basis of empires.

"True progress in government", says the Governor, "is measured not by abstract theories, eloquent verbiage, abstruse doctrines, but by high standards of living for all the people, by advancement in culture, by the physical, mental, and moral wellbeing of its citizens. The condition of the average man, not of the powerful, is the standard by which we will be judged".

"I have no hesitation in stating my firm conviction", he continues, "that economic development is the most important problem of the Philippines, that it underlies all other problems, and that until it is solved our other problems are largely insolvable."

To Filipinos the attractive feature of Governor Davis's program of economic development is the importance attached to the share and participation of the "subject people" concerned. "Philippine labor", says the message, "should build up the Philippines rather than other countries. Opportunities must be afforded here so attractive that our labor will stay in the Islands where it is badly needed".

And how is that to be done? "The building of roads through the great agricultural districts of Mindanao, together with the prompt granting of land titles, should attract some of the labor there, as the reward would be greater to the pioneer who is willing to work than is received by the laborer in other lands. Similar opportunities should be opened up in the Cagayan Valley, and in other places. New industries should be encouraged. Every effort should be made to retain Philippine labor in the Philippine Islands".

"It is our duty to help the poor man help himself"—thus the Governor-General summarizes the first aspect of the basis of empire.

The second basis of an empire is "tolerance of the customs, whims, and prejudices of subject peoples," and capacity "for avoiding friction by ignoring whatever is not directly linked with the main object." The first three paragraphs of the message are devoted to a reiteration of this essential policy. "Coöperation means progress, the lack of it would bring retrogression".

How long will the present policy last? Presumably only as long as the man behind it is here. That is what makes the Philippine situation so unstable.

CONRADO BENITEZ.

BALETE

By RACHEL MOORE

BESIDE the spring and where one path
Converges with the other
There stands a green balet tree,
The tree that killed its brother.

It stands grotesque in silhouette
Within the dim moon's sheen,
Dead distorted branches
Half hidden by the green.

'Tis said among those branches
Dwells a manlike specter who,
Defying laws of nature,
Can cut himself in two.

And severed head and shoulders
Go flying through the air,
While on the ground beneath there skip
The legs—uncanny pair!

Sometimes a gruesome bird flies forth
With monstrous spreading wings.
May the good saints protect us
From such eerie, haunted things!

Halo-Halo

By MAPAGBIRÔ



AGUINALDO

THE sword is mightier than the pen,
Brains shrink before the bolo;
Though awkward odds are one to ten,
We still can strike the foe low!

So sound the drums,
And shout a stave,
Here once more comes
The General brave,
Our General Aguinaldo!

Now spurn the subtle knavish tricks
That practice legislators,
Abhor the stunts of politics,
Shoot scaly alligators!*

Republics come,
Republics go;
But be not dumb,
Some praise bestow
On President Aguinaldo!

And if a foe or if a friend
Thwarts simple right ambition,
'Tis easy for the strong to send
Such persons to perdition.

And so one's name
Spreads far and wide,
And lingers fame
When power is guide
To General Aguinaldo.

For fifty thousand pesos he
Will sail to shores exotic,
And get at last our Liberty
In fashion patriotic.

His fearlessness
His latest tells,
When once more bless
New wedding bells
Our Bridegroom Aguinaldo!

*In the Rizal Hall of the University of the Philippines still stands to frighten freshmen a huge crocodile shot by the General.

O WHEN AND O WHAT!

LINDBERGH Baby Named For His Father After All. . . . A statement issued at the home of Ambassador Morrow to-day announced that the Linbergh baby had been named Charles Augustus after his father. The momentous decision on the baby's name intrigued the entire country. They had once decided to name him Charles Morrow, but they changed their minds."—*Manila Bulletin*.

FILIPINOS for Freedom incessantly wail,
Disarmament Conferences linger and fail,
The Tariff Reform stirs a shindy.
But issues like these are of no avail,
Before the Great Question they faint and pale,—
O what is the name of young Lindy?

Will they name him Augustus or Morrow or what?
Have they made up their minds? Will they change it or not?
O when will the baptismal day be?
From Boston to Kansas impatience grows hot,
While e'en in Chicago no gangsters are shot
Till they know what to call Lindy's Baby!

POINTS FROM THE G. G.'s SPEECH

ONE of the proposed measures will be the amendment of the Electoral Law. This matter ought to be referred to the Department of Electoral Engineering.

"Faint-hearted ones . . . raise the bogey of 'Exploitation.' In this day and age there is slight danger of exploitation by large units of capital." Now, children, Daddy Davees will tell you another be-ee-autiful story before you go to your dear little beds to have a nice sleep.

"Taxation is an exceedingly complicated problem." And we thought that filling out our income tax returns was so easy and simple.

"I know that we can count on the support of every legislator in this fight against graft." All men are liars—but some are diplomats.

A proposed measure is to exempt iron and other refractory ores from export duties. This sounds a soft way of dealing with these obstinate metals. Why not just crush them?

Another proposed measure is to prohibit billboard posting in certain places. This is certainly a great step in economic reform. But why not prohibit all billboard posters. Then we can choose our own brands of cigarettes and whiskey.

"Public Works" runs one caption of one division of the speech. It does. But we would now like to see a caption, "Legislature Works."

The G.G. finished by a quotation from Rizal. But he did not mention Independence. Now some murmur that the Devil can cite Scripture to his purposes.

PIANISSIMO

It was the first time a Chinese boy had seen a piano, and he tried to describe it to a friend in pidgin English.

"Them box," he said, "you fight him in teeth. Then he cry."

—*Judge*.

THE MAN WHO KEPT HIS WORD

She:—Before we were married you used to say that if you saw me for only five minutes it made the day seem like Heaven.

He:—And I still say it would!

—*Sydney Bulletin*.

HE KNEW

Mother (teaching son arithmetic):—Now, take the Smith family—there is Mother, Father, and the Baby. How many does that make?

Bright Son:—Two and one to carry.

ALONE BUT NOT LONELY

Student:—Are we alone?

Co-ed:—Yes. But I don't feel that way to-night.

—*College Life*.

Dato Sumakuel and His Unfaithful Wife, Kapinañgan

By PERCY A. HILL

BEFORE settling in Hantic as paramount dato of Madia-as or Panay, Dato Sumakuel explored the mountain region back of Oton and Tigbalang, and with him went the priest of Borneo named Bagot-banua who bore the name of being a soothsayer. During his absence, the settlement at Malandug was under the rule of his sacop, Gorong-gorong. The wife of the dato, Kapinañgan, was young and giddy, and, as a consequence, the treacherous Gorong-gorong made violent love to her. She returned this love, but the facts in the case remained a secret between themselves, for the settlers and slaves were busily engaged in the clearing of lands, and the laying up of supplies of dried fish, roots, and tubers, as well as the dried meat of the game which abounded close to the settlement.

While striving to reach the mountain called Madia-as, where dwelt according to tradition the god Bulalakao, the soothsayer informed the dato that his wife was untrue to him, having seen this in a dream. Upon their return to Malandug, Sumakuel dissembled, saying nothing until the facts in the case were proved, after which he resolved to sentence her to death according to Bornean custom. After a short stay, therefore, he ordered his wife to prepare supplies for another expedition to the mountains, which he declared was to last some time, sending ahead the main party under Bagot-banua to await him on the Malangas river. He himself was to start before midnight.

Kapinañgan secretly informed her lover Gorong-gorong of this, and he, shortly after Dato Sumakuel's departure that night, came to the house and entered, the woman having sent away all the slaves to the other houses in the kampong. Sumakuel had however, instead of leaving, mounted to the roof of the house, where through a hole made in the grass thatch, he watched and heard all that went on below. With him he had his great hunting spear or bankao, sharp as a razor, similar to those spears a number of which, following Malay custom, were always hanging from the roof-tree in every chief's house in instant readiness. Below the wife and lover talked over the happy chance that allowed them to meet in the absence of Sumakuel, who heard every threat and word, pale with rage.

Shortly after the torches were removed and at the very moment his sacop Gorong-Gorong turned toward the woman with a laugh, the dato dropped his spear with such good aim as to completely transfix the betrayer of his honor, from side to side. So silent had his movements been that neither Kapinañgan nor her lover had the slightest suspicion that the fall of the spear was not accidental. The woman silently wept over the fact that she had not previously asked her husband to remove the weapons to another part of the house, and thought that if only this had happened to him how happy she would have been. Meanwhile, mortally wounded, Gorong-gorong died without an outcry. Sumakuel desired to leap on his false consort with fury, but waited to see what she would do.

Kindling a torch of resin and palm-leaves from the embers, she faced the task of removing the body of her slain lover and burying it without being discovered. She first rolled the dead man in the mat, but he being a strong and heavy individual she was unable to carry the corpse. She then had recourse to dismembering the body and carried it away in bundles throwing it into an estuary of the river where it could become the prey of the crocodiles, peculiarly dreaded as a means of disposal of the body by the Malays, but a fate which she could not very well avoid for her lover. She then cleaned up the blood, and, seating herself by the fire, awaited the dawn.

As for Dato Sumakuel, as soon as she left the house with her first burden, he descended from the roof and joined the party awaiting him under Bagot-banua, returning some days later as if nothing had happened. None knew of the tragedy except the dato and his wife, for the disappearance of a sacop or a slave was nothing out of the ordinary as the power of life and death lay with the dato himself and Gorong-gorong possessed no relative to make inquiries.

The day after his return Dato Sumakuel called his men for a fishing trip which was so successful that the large quantities taken had to be dried and salted. While all were busy at the task, he chose some of the finest and took them home. He ordered Kapinañgan to cut up and prepare a meal for him. She, however, demurred saying it was a work for slaves or servants, that furthermore she did not know how to cut up such large fish, and making other excuses. The dato replied that he wanted a meal cooked by her hands, but his wife insisted angrily that she did not know how to cut up the fish. Fixing his piercing gaze upon her, Sumakuel coldly replied she had better begin her task, for if she knew how to cut up a dead man, she could very well cut up a fish.

Hearing this indirect statement of his knowledge, she remained for a moment petrified with terror, after which she busied herself in preparing a meal, but without lifting her head to meet his gaze; both, however, watching each other's movements. The dato ate the food, merely saying that the fish did not resent being cut up to make a meal, and telling her to remain close to the house. Upon the return of the fishing party, he chose three of the elders and put the story to them without the mention of any name, and asked if custom should be followed in such a case. They all agreed it should, after which he enlightened them as to who were the principals. The punishment was that of being buried alive in a distant place in the forest, but inasmuch as they had only recently bought Panay from Marikudo, the Negrito chief, Sumakuel resolved that she should not be allowed to be punished on the island.

The trial followed and the sentence given by the dato was that Kapinañgan should be taken out in a banca into the strait and there sunk by loading stones into the boat from the others. The dato sent his trusted men to do this, remaining according to custom shut up in his house. But

the men taking compassion in the tears and youth of Kapinañgan, instead of carrying out the order, conveyed her to a barren island without food or water and left her there to die, informing Sumakuel, however, that they had first wrapped her in a net, then filled the boat full of stones, and thus drowned her.

Some years after the supposed death of Kapinañgan, the dato who had taken no other wife, being saddened by his experience, sailed on an expedition in search of seeds and plants for the new lands now under cultivation in Hantic. Running into bad weather, they made a landfall on an unknown island north of Guimaras. Landing, they saw a small house under a grove of coconuts, and leaning from the window a woman remarkably like the former wife of the dato. Knowing how such memories would be distasteful to their chief, they did not, however, mention the fact, when they returned with supplies which they had purchased from her servants for the refreshment of the expedition.

Before they had approached the house, they had been met by an armed Negrito who under questioning informed them that the woman was not an aborigine, but, having appeared one day from parts unknown, she was treated with respect, given servants and supplies by his master, the headman of the Negritos of the island, and that her name was Aloyon. The guard in turn informed Aloyon of the name and rank of Sumakuel and of his search for seeds for his plantation, and the landing for supplies to enable him and his party to continue the voyage. Reassured by this, Aloyon, who was none other than Kapinañgan, shaved her eyebrows and altered her features by means of keeping wax between her lips and gums so she would not be recognized.

Kapinañgan now invited the dato and his chief men to avail himself of her house and its abundant supplies. The invitation was accepted and a feast made for the event. The smoky light of the torches hid to a certain extent the features of Aloyon as she had mats spread for the chief and his suite. They remained for some days on the island, hunting and laying in supplies, and the dato became intrigued with the woman who so closely resembled the wife he had sentenced to death. His suite, seeing this preference, approached him through Lubao, a confidential sacop, saying it would be a good thing if he would take Aloyon for a wife. But the dato replied that he did not care to marry after his bitter experience.

Still his retainers were convinced it would be a good match, resolved to aid the god of love as far as they could, and chose Da-ay, the only musician of the barangay, to use his arts on both of them. At dawn they were awakened by the melancholy notes of the lantoy, and a chorus repeated the rowing and hunting songs of the land of their birth, while in the evening under the coco-palms they sang the songs of love and war, arousing sad memories of days in Borneo. The serenade continued during the whole night so that neither of the principals were able to sleep. Dawn found Aloyon in tears, and, Sumakuel asking the reason, she replied that she sorrowed not for the past but for the future when she would be left alone again. The dato replied that he would not leave till her tears were

dried, to which she made answer that, being tears from the heart, they refused to dry.

Seeing that she was bent on uniting herself to his fortunes, and bearing such a resemblance to Kapinañgan, and not being averse himself, he assented to a marriage between them, first sending a slave to the barangay for a necklace of golden beads. As he encircled her neck with the gift, the whole crew burst into loud shouts of approval and with waving palm branches took up the marriage chant, together with the lantoy of Da-ay, whose cunning fingers had brought the event about. As for her story, she said that she had been cast ashore from a boat and that she had lived on the island ever since, which satisfied their questions. The island was called Dapulo or Dampulu.

Three days later they left the island with a stock of provisions, and, sailing north, saw a boat coming towards them. This was the barangay of Datu Bancaya who had been left in charge of the settlement of Malandug, but who, also seeking supplies and seed, had called at an island called Kamosin. While there his wife, the sister of Samakuel, Katurong, had mysteriously disappeared and they were in search of her.

Both barangays sailed to the north, landing on the island of Biri. Samakuel and Bankaya took their men into the mountains to hunt, leaving Aloyon and some of the slaves with the barangayes on the beach. Among the possessions of Dato Sumakuel was a fighting cock which had a peculiar crow. This rooster, answering the wild chickens of the jungle, was recognized by its peculiar crow by the lost Katurong, the sister of Sumakuel and the wife of Dato Bankaya, who thereupon made her way to the boats drawn up on the shore.

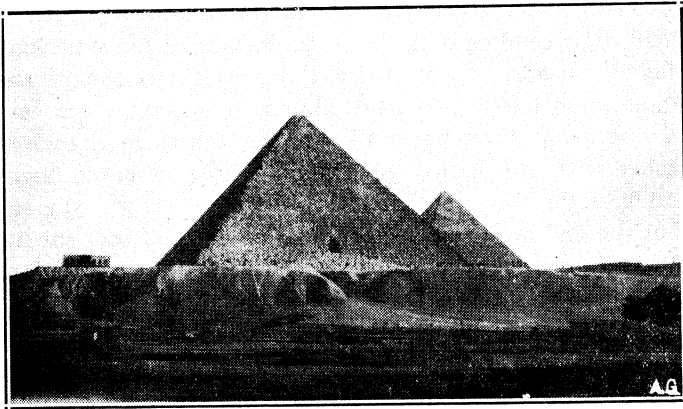
She emerged from the jungle and approached them, and with the keener discernment of women immediately recognized Aloyon as Kapinañgan. Katurong's story was that while she was bathing in a small tidal creek she had been seized by a crocodile. The reptile, bearing off its prey in its mouth, was carried by the tide out to sea and released its victim in its extremity. She had floated ashore on Biri. Not to be outdone, Aloyon stated that being thrown overboard from the death banca, she had been rescued by a merman and had been taken to Dampulo, where, meeting Sumakuel, he had courted and married her without knowing she was Kapinañgan. They both agreed to stick to their stories and to guard each other's secret, which was done easily as none of the slaves had seen Katurong come to the barangay, being close by fishing the reefs for crabs and shell-fish.

Sometime after midday the datos arrived bearing a quantity of game, and Katurong ran joyfully to meet Bankaya who tearfully related her story, while he in turn was overjoyed to have found her. Later, the natives of the island brought to them large quantities of the seeds of the sibucan, palma-brava, anahao, buri, and various vegetables so as to provide stock for the seeding of their plantations. On other islands they loaded a quantity of coconuts into the boats, and, passing by the isle of Romrom (Romblon), they planted many of them as the boats were overloaded, and these formed the nucleus of the island's present prosperity, as much later they were planted all over the island.

(Continued on page 180)

The Red Sea—The Desert—Cairo

By ELIZABETH F. MILLER



THE CHEOPS. VIEW ON THE ROAD TO MEMPHIS

THURSDAY, June 13.—Early this morning we saw land. It was Aden, only a dim, sandy line against the sky, but still land and the first we have seen since leaving Colombo, eight days ago, except for one small island. Later this morning we passed the island of Perim. We saw hills of rock, a sandy beach, a lighthouse, and huge oil tanks marked "Asiatic Petroleum Co.".

The sea has been a beautiful blue, sometimes green. We watched schools of porpoises at play and saw delicate green jelly fish and exquisite green and blue fish.

THE RED SEA

As we went to lunch, the ship was entering the Bab el Mandeb strait—the entrance to the Red Sea. On our left lay Africa, a rather dim line; on the right the coast of Arabia. By two o'clock we were in the Red Sea. A fine breeze was blowing and, though the water in the swimming tank was 89°, it seemed cool on deck. Some complain of the heat, but we from Manila find it delightful, and not as hot as in April two years ago. Some passengers saw Mokka today. All the evening we have been watching a light winking at us from a point on the African coast.

Friday, June 14.—All day we have glided along, with scarcely any motion, on a blue sea, though really the "Red Sea", not a cloud in sight, nor any land. Sports were held on deck. One feature was new to some; five young women stood behind a curtain raised six inches from the floor and the rest guessed whose ankles they were. The sun, a lemon yellow, sank in a cloud of mist or haze. The moon is almost round and leaves a white path on the water. We saw two steamers, ships that pass in the night, blinking at us with their lights.

Saturday, June 15.—Today we made 325 miles—a perfect day—blue sea, with a little ripple. It was cool enough so people sat inside. A British officer told us about taking troops and horses across here during the World War. He

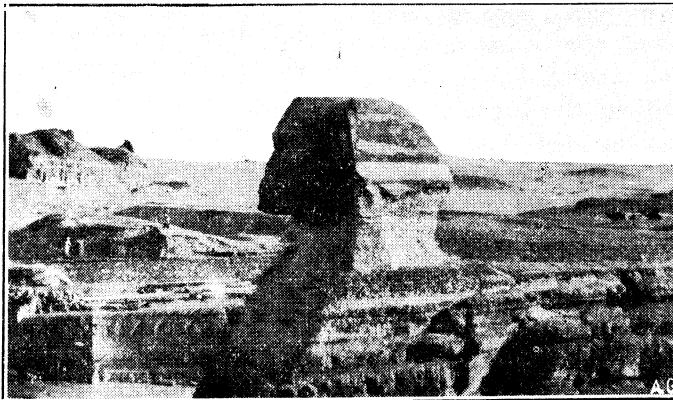
said that even here where the sea is a hundred miles wide, dust from Arabia or Africa sometimes fills the air.

Sunday, June 16.—This is our last day on the Red Sea and on this ship. It takes more than three days to travel the length of this narrow body of water, a distance of about 1100 miles. It is so cool we have forgotten it was ever hot. Dim ranges of mountains show on the right and Mount Sinai is supposed to be one of the peaks we see. After entering the Gulf of Suez both coasts are visible. The Land of Moab looked very bleak and barren, low wastes of sand, high bare mountains with deep gorges, worn down entirely by the wind, we were told. We made 335 miles today.

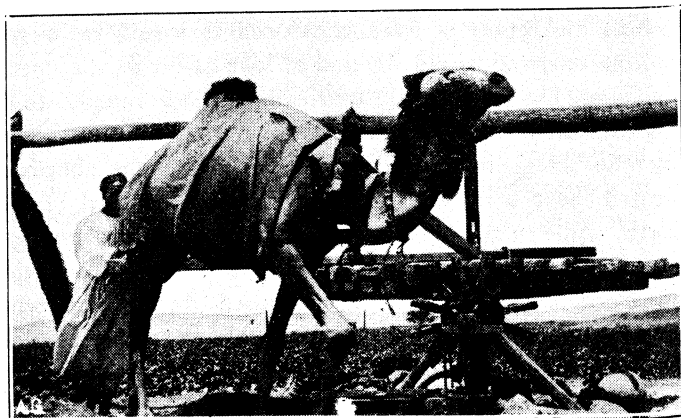
SUEZ AND OVER THE DESERT TO CAIRO

Monday, June 17.—This has been a day of variety. Up at 5:00 a. m., we looked at mountains and sandy cliffs reminding us of parts of Arizona. Suez lay at our right with the entrance to the Canal in sight. Medical inspection, breakfast, showing vaccination certificates—all this took time and it was 9:50 a. m. when we said good-bye to the S. S. *President Hayes* and stepped into the launch for the twenty-minute ride to Suez dock. A car was waiting, furnished by the American Express, and our Greek driver took us to the Custom House for baggage examination. While waiting there we saw many carts with huge wheels. The sides and backs were carved and gaily painted; the horses or mules were decorated with bead necklaces and tassels. Some wore strings of bells around their necks. All looked well fed. The fire trees were covered with gorgeous flowers.

By ten o'clock we were rolling along over the desert to Cairo—a good hard road—nearly level land—the sand dotted with what looked like sage brush. Sometimes there were hills, then again we were riding at sixty miles



SIDE VIEW OF THE SPHYNX



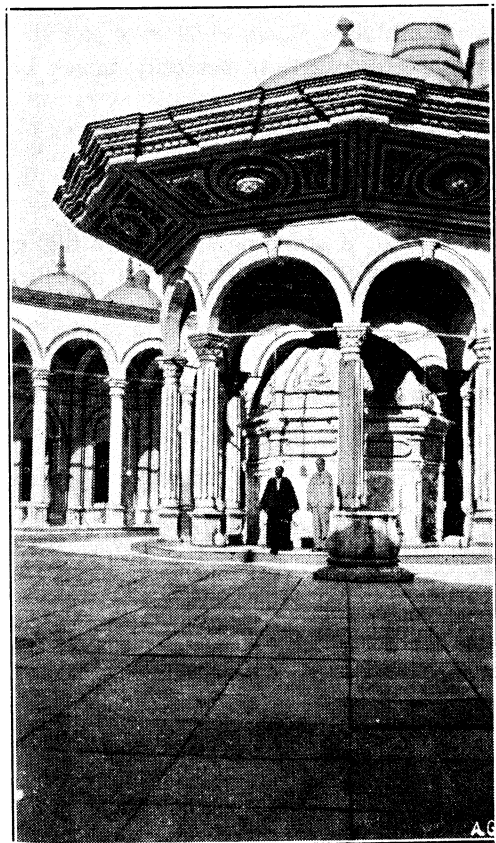
CAMEL DRAWING WATER
Note the cover over one of the animal's eyes

an hour over a vast level plain of sand. Not so very far away, yet always beyond us, lay a shimmering lake and a stream bordered by trees—our first mirage—beautiful and real enough to lure a thirsty traveler on forever. A procession of camels with Arabs perched high on their backs crossed our way. We met with no other life except an occasional big black bird patiently waiting for its next meal. There was variety even on the desert, but we saw no habitation till the roofs and mosques of Heliopolis and Cairo suddenly appeared at the end of a two-hour drive. It was almost as if we had been in another world and had suddenly come back to cities and people, but more thrilling than this was the first dim view of the pyramids, away to our left.

After a good lunch at the Continental Savoy Hotel, we were ready for sight-seeing. We knew there was much to be seen in Cairo, but just at first the dust, the heat, the flies, the beggars, and the persistent vendors of things we didn't want, took all our attention. The purchase of a long, soft horsehair fly brush to be suspended from the wrist, helped to do away with one of the pests. It proved an important part of our outfit. The street life, the strange costumes, the veiled faces (not as many as two years ago), the colorful bazaars, were all fascinating.

THE SPHINX AND THE PYRAMIDS

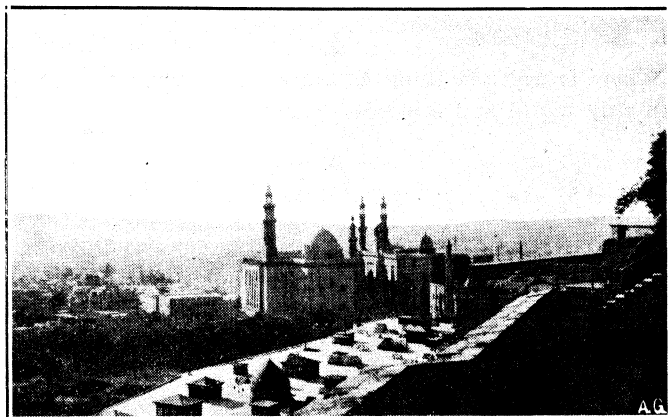
For less than P18.00 four of us had a car and a guide for nearly four hours. Our guide rejoiced in the name of Sheik Abdul Salam El-Gabri and was entitled to be called "Hadji" because he had been to Mecca. He showed us cards of Vice-governor and Mrs. Gilmore as well as of Mary Roberts Rinehart. We drove to Old Cairo and visited the Mosque of Amru—a large enclosure surrounded by nearly four hundred columns taken from many different mosques. Service is held there once a year, the last Friday



COURTYARD OF THE ALABASTER MOSQUE

in March, when twenty or thirty thousand Moslems assemble to pray—all men. We visited the Coptic Church built over the stone chamber in which Joseph and Mary are said to have rested with the young child when they fled into Egypt. There are beautiful inlays of ivory and ebony in the panels. On the way, we passed public coffee grinders in the middle of the street. From there we drove to the Nile, crossed to the

Isle of Rhodes, and saw the place where Moses is said to have been found in the bulrushes. Of more interest to us were the trellis covered with grapes and the fig trees and the meter on which the rise of the Nile is measured. This is in August and if the water rises twenty-five feet they know there will be plenty for irrigation purposes.



CAIRO FROM THE CITADEL

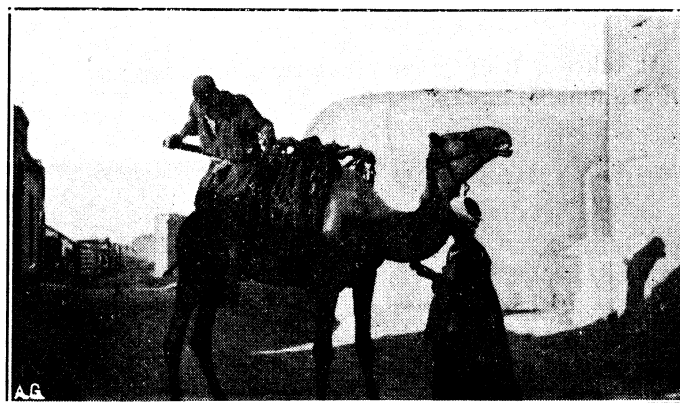
The Sphinx by moonlight—a never-to-be-forgotten sight! The drive to the pyramids—only seven miles—over good roads and a new bridge over the Nile, shadowy palms in the distance, was delightful. We left the car near Cheops. We sat on a stone in the moonlight while the guide told us the story of each of the pyramids of Gizeh, then on sturdy little donkeys we wound round and down through the sand to the Sphinx. A guard turned his flash light on the inscrutable face and it seemed to smile. The effect of it all—the white Sphinx, the pyramids back of it, the moonlight, and the Big Dipper overhead, was indescribable.

Tuesday, June 18.—To describe a visit to the Museum is impossible. Many days should be spent there and not an hour or two with a guide who hurries you along. We remained longest in the room where are the marvellous things from the tomb of Tutankhamen (King Tut). I only hope to see again the beautiful things that the custom of those long-ago times decreed should be placed with the body of their young ruler. He lived only twenty-three years.

THE CITADEL HELD BY THE BRITISH

This afternoon our guide took us to the Citadel, a high fortification still held by the British. On this elevation is the Alabaster Mosque. After seeing the outer court and the place for ablutions, we covered our shoes with cloth sandals, something like alpargatas, and entered an ex-

(Continued on page 178)



SCENE IN CAIRO

Thoughts On Art

By IGNACIO MANLAPAZ

1. **A**RT is oftentimes only a mannerism of the artist.
2. There is no such thing as moral or immoral art. There are only moral and immoral artists.
3. Art is a creative criticism of nature.
4. A great poet once said that art holds a mirror up to nature. Modern art, however, prefers to hold a trick mirror up to nature.
5. In art unfamiliarity breeds contempt.
6. Art is not superior to nature. Neither is nature superior to art. In their proper spheres each is superior to the other.
7. Nowadays beauty ends where art begins.
8. No true artist condemns another artist for immorality.
9. All artists are idealists. Some are idealists even to the extent of idealizing realism.
10. Anything can inspire a work of art—even nature.
11. The artist who believes in art for art's sake generally produces art which is too artistic to be great art.
12. Art gives us the joys of mysticism without its nonsense.
13. Artists who have nothing to say should cultivate a good style.
14. Love of sensation makes a modern artist.
15. It takes a truly great art to survive being talked about in fashionable circles.
16. Do not be over enthusiastic about art. Only cultural pushers are.
17. For the true lover of nature, nature is art.
18. The artist who calls a spade, a spade has probably never seen one.
19. Nature is eternal and art is fleeting.
20. Art may never follow a flag but flags usually follow it.
21. Without art nature would be a mistake.
22. To say that art and morality have nothing to do with each other is to perpetrate a platitude.
23. Religion was the first enemy of art. It is through the influence of the cave man's religion that his art degenerated into cubism.
24. Art is frequently only an affected way of envisaging nature.
25. The inorganic world is classical; the organic, romantic.
26. Nowadays beauty is employed in art only to set off ugliness.
27. Art should teach only art.
28. The aesthetic state is not a stepping-stone to a higher state. It is itself the highest state. Beauty is absolute although there is no absolute beauty.
29. Modern criticism reveals the artist and conceals his art.
30. Nowadays when philosophical and scientific systems are discovered to be false, they become art. Verily art covers a multitude of stupidities.



Design By Juan Arellano



The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



Porch Accessories

PORCHES are almost a necessity in this climate, and fortunate indeed is the lady who has one at her command as the background for her informal entertaining. A porch, if properly furnished, can create an atmosphere of good cheer and comfort which will attract and re-attract her friends. Simplicity, comfort, and color scheme figure largely in making the porch a livable place.

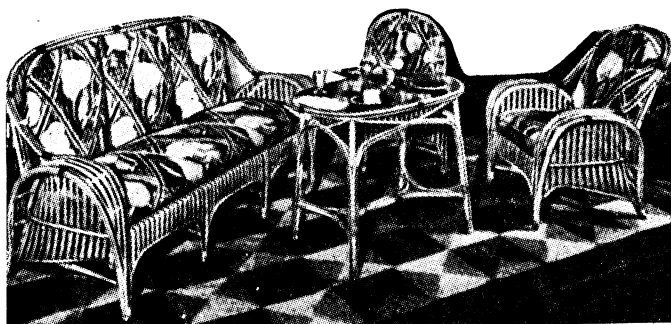
The popular new stick-reed furniture with its low, graceful lines is a boon to the housewife who contemplates re-furnishing her porch. It is made in Manila and is a decided change from the more substantial wicker and bejuco furniture which we have seen about us for years. The flat reed lends itself to two-toned color schemes which can be further carried out in upholstered cushions.

If you are tired of the gay cretonnes and chintzes you can now buy linen cushion covers, hand embroidered in bright splashes of color. They wash and wear well, and are truly beautiful. It is possible to get the table runner to match. We note with interest the success of one of the leading shops branching out into this new field of Philippine embroidery.

For the hostess who gives her morning parties on the porch, the lovely colored glassware which is now offered in the shops adds charm and daintiness to her refreshments. I have noticed in my shopping tours some fascinating beverage sets with sandwich trays to match in pale amber tones. They also come in green and in light rose.

A porch is never complete without an abundance of nature's own offerings. There must be pots of ferns and palms. The pots and boxes may be lacquered in the predominating tone of the color scheme. Air plants if hung properly will often shut off the glare and add their softening note of dull green color.

To sum it all up, the porch can be made the social center of the home. If yours does not offer this attraction, look around and see what changes can be made to make it so.



Deep, comfortable chairs with attractive cushions of colored materials, contribute greatly to the comfort of the porch.



New Clothes at Small Cost

COTTON materials in lovely designs and fast colors can be purchased at extremely attractive prices. If you are clever at sewing and can copy the graceful new lines of the latest fashions, a new frock will cost but a small amount and be a great source of pride. There is nothing which gives more joy to the growing girl than a new dress, whether for party or school wear. Organdie seems to be the favored material this year for party gowns for the miss of 15 to 18 years. I saw several of the ready to wear models in one of Manila's exclusive shops. They were in the palest of pastel shades, the full skirts reaching to the floor. The bodices were tight and featured the normal waist-line. Some of the bodices were set off with small rows of ruffles and touches of hand embroidery. Some had little puff sleeves while others had no sleeves at all but were trimmed with cape effects, a few of which reached the waist-line in back. They were pretty enough to make anyone want to renew her youth and to delight the eyes of any young girl who saw them. Herewith are pictures of two of these charming models.

Appropriate Hot Luncheon Dishes

THESE cool rainy days suggest something hot for the noon luncheons. Children come home from school with questions like this: "Are we having something good for lunch?" So mothers have to plan something hot and tempting to satisfy these eager, little children who have been struggling all morning with one school problem or another.

(Continued on page 178)

Cholera

By A. V. H. HARTENDORP
Editor, *Philippine Magazine*

SOME fifty men—doctors, laboratory assistants, veterinarians, and laborers—are working two shifts a day at the Bureau of Science laboratories at Alabang manufacturing cholera vaccine, a hundred liters of it a day, enough for 100,000 injections, each cubic centimeter of the stuff containing 3,000,000,000 dead cholera vibrios, the cholera germ discovered by Koch in 1883.

A COMMITTEE OF WISEACRES

Sixty years ago, a Spanish physician named Ferran vaccinated for cholera in Valencia, treating in this manner only half the members of each family under his care, thereby proving its good results, but an official committee of wiseacres condemned the method, and there the matter rested for some forty years. But cholera vaccine did gradually come into use and was extensively resorted to during the cholera outbreaks in Russia, the Balkans, Italy, and elsewhere during the World War. Although Dr. Richard P. Strong, former Assistant Director of the Bureau of Science, did important work with cholera vaccine in the years following the serious cholera epidemic in the Philippines in 1902-1903, cholera vaccine was used in Java before the Philippine Health Service began to use it to any great extent in 1920.

CHOLERA FED ON MEAT JUICE

At Alabang, today, cholera germs are grown in hundreds of wide-necked bottles in a nutritive medium of agar-agar, meat juice, and salt. After twenty-four hours of incubation at a temperature of $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{C}$., the germ colonies are washed off, killed by heating them to 60°C . for one hour, and then counted and diluted so that each cubic centimeter of vaccine will contain three billion vibrios. The vaccine is next carbolized and tested by injecting it into experimental animals and also by cultures which are examined microscopically to make sure that it has not been contaminated with other still living and harmful bacteria, and is then bottled and labelled. After this, it is once more tested, in the same way, and placed in cold storage. It remains good for two years, and should be kept on ice if possible. It is also best to use freshly made vaccine when possible.

VACCINE PRODUCES ANTIBODIES

This vaccine gives protection for about a year. The introduction of the dead cholera germs into the body by means of a hypodermic syringe stimulates the tissues to produce the so-called antibodies which resist the invasion of the germs of the disease if it is contracted. The dose is one-half of one cubic centimeter for the first injection, and one whole cubic centimeter for each of two more injections given at five to seven-day intervals. The dose for children under ten is one-half of the dose given adults. There is no unpleasant reaction after the vaccination, as there is in the case of vaccination for typhoid fever.

THE PRESENT CHOLERA OUTBREAK

The Health Service is now engaged in many parts of the Philippines in vaccinating the population against cholera which broke out last month on the small island of Ban-

tayan, just west of the eastern end of the island of Cebu. During the past few weeks, the disease has spread to surrounding areas, and has appeared sporadically at a few other places, but at the present time, the Health Service seems to have the situation fairly well in hand. Probably less than a thousand persons have died of the disease so far, and there seems to be no adequate reason why its further spread should not be prevented, although the ignorance of the lower classes of the population and their lack of food often makes the work of the sanitarian difficult.

THE "HOME" OF CHOLERA

Cholera is one of the most severe and fatal of diseases. Its original home is India where it is sometimes quiescent, but never absent. From India it has on various occasions spread to Europe both overland, by way of Persia and Russia, and over the Red and Mediterranean seas. Several of these epidemics reached North and South America. Sometimes it took years for the epidemic to get around. An Indian epidemic of 1817, for instance, did not reach Europe until 1830, although it reached the Philippines in 1820. In Manila the rumour was started that foreigners had poisoned the wells, and a massacre followed. Not more than forty years ago, great bonfires were built in the streets, the people thinking to kill the germs in that way. The first cholera epidemic that occurred under the American régime came in 1902. The first Commissioner of Public Health, Col. L. V. Maus, overworked himself to such an extent that he had to be relieved, and Dr. Franklin A. Meacham, the chief health inspector, and J. L. Mudge, superintendent of sanitation of Manila, were among those who died from exhaustion in the campaign that followed.

PRESENT METHODS OF CONTROL

Since then, with the general improvement in sanitation and health conditions, there have been no serious epidemics, although there were a few occasions more recently when as many as forty or fifty were taken ill with cholera in one day in Manila. Throughout the world, the policy of quarantine has been abandoned in the case of cholera, and sanitary measures with medical inspection of persons arriving from infected localities has taken its place. This, however, presupposes the existence of a sanitary service and good general sanitary conditions, and it must be supplemented by a system of notification, prompt segregation of the sick, and the disinfection or destruction of infected material. A pure water supply and effective waste disposal are the most important conditions.

THE SYMPTOMS

Cholera is an exclusively human disease, and is unknown in animals, although such insects as flies and cockroaches may carry the germs of cholera on their feet and bodies. The onset of cholera is usually sudden, as the first stage, a mild and painless diarrhoea, may pass unnoticed. Often the disease appears to start suddenly in the night with a violent diarrhoea, the matter discharged being whey-like, "rice-water" stools, containing large quantities of epithelium from the mucous membrane of the intestines. Copious

McCORMICK-DEERING

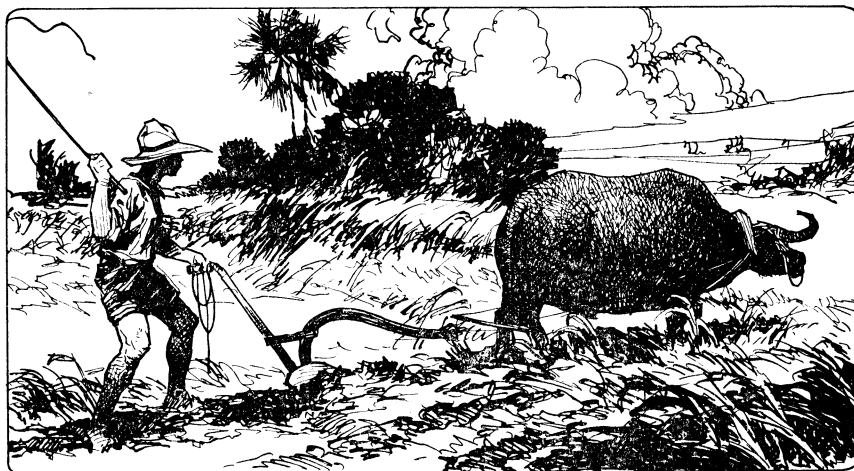
FARM TRACTORS AND IMPLEMENTS



MUSCLES or MOTORS?

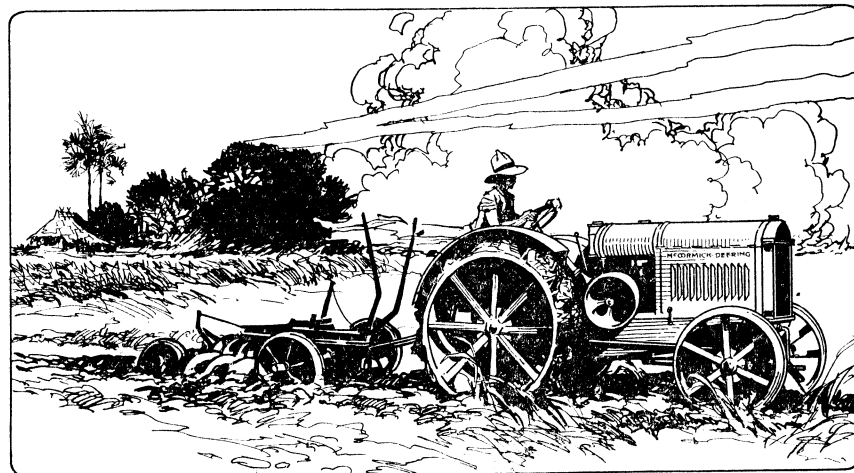
₱34 to ₱40

*It takes from 350 to 400 hours for a man to cultivate a hectare of land using a hoe. The quality of the work is such as to merely slice the soil without pulverizing it and covering the trash. Weeds are not uprooted, so they grow again after a few days. The clods are not uniform in texture.



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*As reported by the College of Agriculture, Los Baños

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vomitting follows, accompanied by severe pain in the pit of the stomach, and agonizing cramps of the feet, legs, and abdominal muscles. The loss of liquid is so great that the blood thickens, the body becomes cold and blue or purple in color, the skin dry and wrinkled, the features are pinched, the eyes deeply sunken, the pulse at the wrist is imperceptible, the urine completely suppressed, and the voice reduced to a hoarse whisper. Death often occurs in less than a day, and the disease may prove fatal in less than two hours. The mental faculties remain comparatively unaffected, although towards the end, general apathy sets in.

MUCH OF ITS OLD TERROR GONE

During the past two decades, however, cholera has lost much of its terror when modern treatment is available. The great loss of fluids and salts is made good by intravenous injections of salt solution, in severe cases three to five pints at a time, twenty or thirty pints being sometimes administered in the course of a few days. Enemas are also given every few hours. During the period of acute evacuation of the bowels, permanganate pills are given every quarter or half hour to destroy the toxins.

HOW THE DISEASE STILL SPREADS

But preventative vaccination is to be preferred to treatment, and sanitation is more important than vaccination. Cholera can only spread from man to man. The cause of the disease, the cholera vibrios, are discharged from the body of a cholera victim in stools and vomit, and the disease can be contracted only by ingesting food or drink con-

taminated from this source. It must be remembered, too, that there are apparently healthy people, the so-called "carriers", who may have the disease in a mild form or who may afterward develop it themselves, who carry the germs in their intestines. Such persons are more dangerous than the actually sick, because they are not incapacitated and may be handlers of food—cooks, waiters, or kitchen servants.

PRECAUTIONS

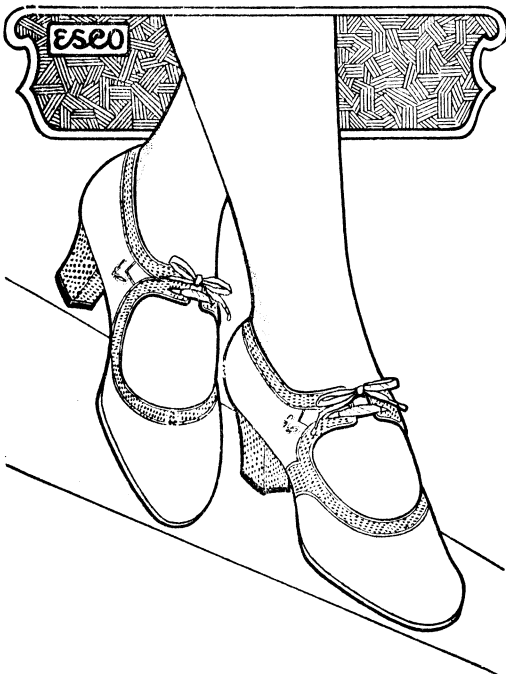
Precautions are simple. Drinking water should be boiled, even artesian or distilled water, for there is always a chance that it has been handled by a cholera carrier. For those who object that boiled water does not taste so well it might be observed that a bad taste is not so bad as cholera. It is always easy, too, to add a dash of wine or Scotch. Lemonade makes an excellent drink—it may be made of kalamanci or limes—for the cholera germ is killed by acid, and can not live for ten minutes in a glass of lemonade, even if it is sweetened with sugar. Generally, however, it is better to avoid cold beverages. All food should be boiled and eaten hot, and no left-overs should be saved. Do not over-eat, do not over-exert yourself, or expose yourself to excessive cold or heat. Keep up a general high resistance. Do not eat sea-foods. Do not attend banquets. Insist on absolute cleanliness in kitchen and toilet, using disinfectants freely. Destroy all vermin. Fill low places about the house with cinders or gravel. Have the whole family and the servants vaccinated.

(Continued on page 178)



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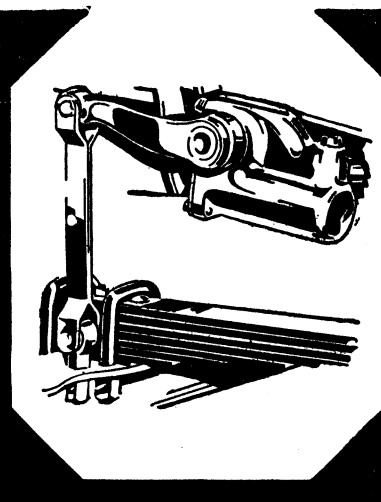
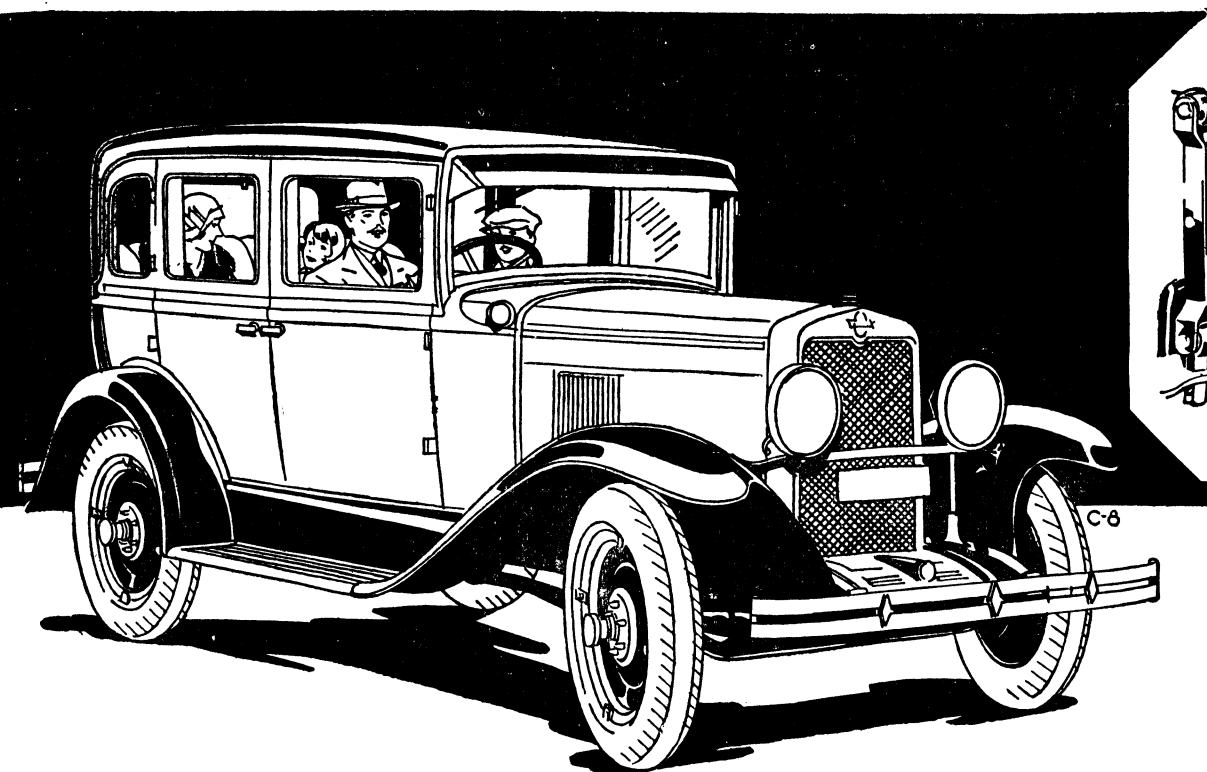
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The Bajaos

(Continued from page 159)

have been by way of Johore. Recent archaeological discoveries made in Luzon by Dr. H. Otley Beyer indicate that Polynesian people *did* migrate through the Philippines long ago.

But for a layman to postulate a definite theory as to the origin of any people is to court disaster, and I hasten to drop a dangerous subject before it turns upon me, with the hope that someone better qualified than I may take the trouble to study the Bajaos before they disappear.

The manner in which the Bajaos celebrate the three great events in the life of man throws considerable light upon their inner life.

BIRTH

There was an old man who lived in a house canoe beached high and dry above the tide flats at Sitankai, where the dampness would not aggravate his rheumatism. We became well acquainted and I drew much information from him. One day I spoke to him about birth.

"Some people make great ceremonies when a child is born, in order to please the gods and make sure that the babe will grow up to be strong and healthy and cunning. The children of your village look so well that I am sure you must know of many rituals to perform when births occur."

It was a random shot. I hoped that it might result in some chance remark that would enable me to uncover their closely guarded taboos. The old man carefully prepared a betel quid and popped it into his mouth. Then he seemed to meditate for a long time.

"If the people to whom a child is born can afford it," he remarked at last, "they ask their friends to come to their boat to see the baby. Then they give each person a small gift of rice. That is all."

"But don't you perform any ceremonies at this time to appease the gods?"

He looked annoyed.

"We know nothing about the gods," he replied petulantly. "The Moros are forever telling us about their *Allah*, so I suppose gods exist. But as for us, we know nothing about them, and we make no ceremonies to them when our children are born."

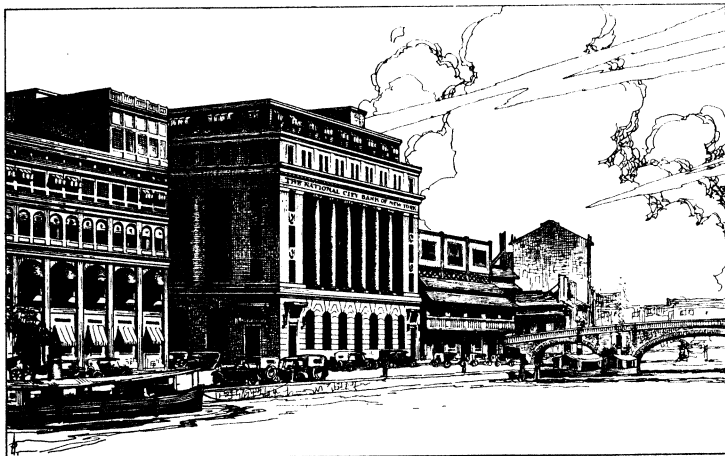
Then he added:

"We are too busy with our fishing."

Invariably the Bajaos swing around to this statement when they begin to discuss their religion. The fact of their unceasing toil seems to be so deeply ingrained in their consciousness that they can pursue no line of thought very far without reverting to it.

"We are a sea people, and we must work very hard to take our living from the sea, as you must know. We have no time to think of these other things that you make so much of."

Thus their conversations upon the mysteries of life always end. I've heard the same refrain a hundred times from old men, old women, the middleaged, and the very young. The hardness and bitterness of the lot of man seems to have impressed itself into these people of the sea, who live their lives in cramped canoes, until it has moulded their minds into the same cramped form.



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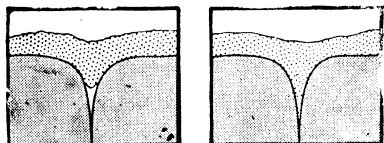
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1

1. Greatly magnified picture of tiny tooth crevice. Note how ordinary, sluggish toothpaste (having high "surface tension") fails to penetrate deep down where the causes of decay may lurk.

2

2. This diagram shows how Colgate's active foam (having low "surface-tension") penetrates deep down into the crevice, cleansing it completely where the toothbrush cannot reach.



Mere surface brushing is not sufficient protection.... Decay starts when tiny crevices are left uncleaned.... Colgate's penetrating foam gets down into these hard-to-reach places.... removes decaying particles.... cleans teeth completely

YOUR Dentist will tell you that decay does not start on the smooth, outer surfaces of your teeth, but in the tiny crevices where food particles collect. These places must be kept clean!

Your dentist will also tell you that not all toothpastes clean alike. A recent scientific test proved that Colgate's has the highest penetrating power of any leading dentifrice. Its penetrating foam surges down into every tiny

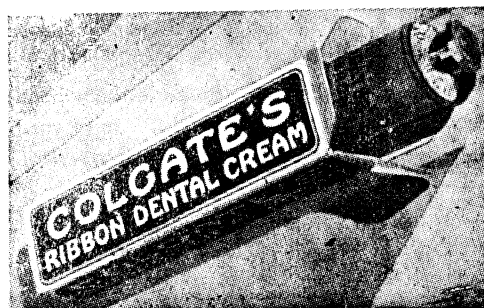
fissure, dislodging impurities and sweeping them away in a hygienic wave.

Thus Colgate's gives an extra protection to teeth and gums... the protection of complete cleanliness.

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The regular size tube of Colgate's contains more toothpaste than any other standard brand at the same price... thus combining quantity with exceptional quality.

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Peas—

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Canned Vegetables

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Be sure to say



Del Monte

Always look for the red Del Monte shield. It is your guarantee of satisfaction.

Sold by all the best dealers

The Philippine Home

(Continued from page 171)

I have selected three recipes which are appropriate for the mid-day meal at this season of the year.

CREAM OF CORN SOUP

- 3 cups of canned corn.
- 3 cups of milk (equal quantities of evaporated milk and water).
- 2 tablespoons of butter.
- 2 tablespoons of flour.
- 1 small onion.

Mix chopped onion and corn together; add enough water to cover and cook ten minutes; melt butter in double boiler, stirring in flour gradually. When well-blended, add milk which has been previously heated; cook until a creamy mixture, then add corn and onion mixture. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Serve with cream crackers or thin slices of toast.

BREAD OMELET

- 1/2 cup bread crumbs.
- 3/4 teaspoon salt.
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper.
- 4 fresh eggs.
- 1/2 cup of milk.
- 1 tablespoon of butter.

Soak bread crumbs 15 minutes in milk; add beaten yolks and seasoning, then fold in stiffly beaten whites; turn into hot buttered pan and cook slowly. Brown on top in hot oven.

HAM AND NOODLES (AN OLD GERMAN DISH)

Add one cup of chopped, cooked ham to two cups of thin white sauce; put layer of this mixture in bottom of a buttered baking dish; then add a layer of cooked noodles, and so on until the dish is full, having noodles on top. Sprinkle over with buttered bread crumbs and put in hot oven to brown.

Cholera

(Continued from page 174)

SOME ODD FACTS

A sanitarian told the writer that Chinese in Manila never seem to contract cholera, and he ascribed this to the fact that they eat only long-cooked and very hot food, in individual bowls and with individual chopsticks, and that they drink only hot tea. He stated also that in past years, the incidence of cholera was always greater during the early part of the week—following Saturday and Sunday when people are more apt to be indiscreet. Cholera is always worst in the rainy season, because bright sun-light kills the germs in a few minutes, and, furthermore, because the rains tend to spread fecal matter and wash it into wells and springs, thus contaminating the water supply.

The Red Sea

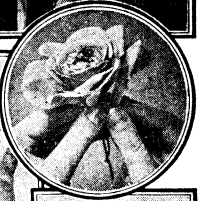
(Continued from page 169)

quisite room. The alabaster panels, the carpets, the carvings, the lighting effect—all are beautiful. On our return we visited the Mohammedan cemetery. We couldn't resist driving again to the pyramids.

MEMPHIS

Wednesday, June 19.—With Fares, son of our Sheik, as guide, we were started in a rather poor car by 8:00 a. m. It is only about fifteen miles from Cairo to Memphis, ancient capital of Egypt. The road seemed at first to lead toward the pyramids, but at Gizeh we turned and followed a canal much of the way. We saw many camels and donkeys and passed groves of date palms. We passed our first threshing floor. Grain was spread on the hard ground or on a

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You will be surprised how easily you learn and what fun it is to make flowers this new way. There is no tedious practising, no delay getting ready. The very day you receive your Course you can proudly show your family and friends beautiful flowers you have made yourself. And soon you can make in part of an afternoon or evening a dozen gorgeous roses, a great

bowl of flaming poppies, any kind of flowers your fancy chooses.

Instructions for Making 60 Varieties

This new method brings you complete instructions for making more than 60 different varieties of flowers. It contains the clearest possible step-by-step directions and more than 300 photographic illustrations. You are told just what materials are required for each flower, what quantity, what colors. Then you are shown how to cut your materials, how to make the separate parts, how to assemble them, how to shape the flower to perfect form. For every flower, patterns are provided in full size. And finally, you are told how to make money from crepe paper flowers in spare time or in a business of your own.

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The best part of all about this new plan is that it costs so little and it is so easy to start. You might well expect such a course to cost a considerable sum, but we want every woman and girl who loves flowers to know the happiness of making them, and everyone who wants to make money at home to be able to do so quickly. So the price has been set to cover barely the cost of placing the Course in your hands.

Simply fill out and mail the coupon below with only P4.00 and the three big books containing the complete Course will be sent to you by mail prepaid.

See
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These illustrations greatly reduced show how every step in flower making is pictured. The complete course contains more than 300 illustrations from actual photographs

By this fascinating, easy plan you learn to make not merely three or four kinds of flowers, but roses, sweet peas, carnations, chrysanthemums, poppies, lilies, apple blossoms, poinsettias—actually more than 60 varieties



FREE Outfit of Materials

If you will send this coupon at once, we will include with your Course absolutely free an outfit of materials—Dennison crepe in a variety of colors, wire, paste, everything you need to start making flowers at once. This is a special offer to help you get started quickly, but to make sure of receiving the outfit, send coupon now.

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flat stone, and a donkey walked over it, going in a circle, drawing a sort of drag with metal disks in it that seemed to separate the kernels from the straw.

We were so intent on the white roofs of the town not far away that we were much surprised when the car stopped under the date palms right beside the recumbent statue of Rameses II. This eighteen-foot statue of granite brought from Assuan, 600 miles up the Nile, is said to have stood on that spot in 3000 B. C. when Memphis was the capital of Egypt. It was then higher than it is now. One feels awed in the presence of work done by human hands so long ago. A few feet away, and even older, is an alabaster sphinx of great size. Formerly the head was covered with gold and precious stones. When we ask who took all these treasures, the Romans or Napoleon are blamed. These objects of such antiquity are there among the date palms, a threshing floor near by, with no sort of protection. A little farther on we climbed a few steps to an enclosure and looked down at another statue of Rameses II, made of limestone. The road being poor, we did not go into the present town of Memphis but followed the canal toward the desert. We got a very good picture of a camel, one eye covered, sedately drawing water from a deep well, much as we have seen carabao doing in the Philippines. Our car had to be exchanged for donkeys as the sand became deeper. We were near the Step Pyramids, but were not allowed to look around much as archeological excavation was going on. They are not as large as those at Gizeh. A short, uncomfortable ride and we dismounted to enter the Tombs of the Sacred Bulls. Each armed with a candle, we went down into huge tombs cut from the solid rock at least 5,000 years ago. There were twenty-four of these, and in each was the immense coffin for the mummy of a sacred bull. One big slab of stone covered each coffin. One could easily get confused walking in these corridors, tombs on all sides, and we kept close to the guide and were glad to see the sun again. Mounting the donkeys, we rode to the ruins of an ancient palace—The House of Ti. Many rooms remain with the walls clear to the high ceiling covered with hieroglyphics, depicting the activities of the times. The persistent begging of the donkey owners was trying, and we were glad to get into the car and return to Cairo for lunch. At 6.00 p. m., we left the hotel for the all-night train ride to Jerusalem.

Datu Samakuel

(Continued from page 167)

After a voyage of five months, it being near the end of the year 1394, they returned to the settlement of Malandug where they found the five datos, their companions from Borneo, awaiting them. Later a division of the island of Madia-as or Panay was made, the three chief datos taking over the provinces of Hantic, Acklan, and Irong-irong as their respective districts, after which a barangay was dispatched to Brunei inviting more of their countrymen to come and settle in the fertile islands of the Visayas. Dato Sumakuel lived contently with Aloyon till his death, without learning that she was the wife he had sentenced to death for infidelity, thus proving the old adage, "Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise".

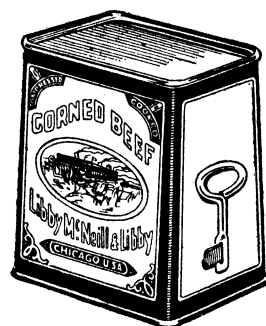


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Oh, the joy! no longer do you have to plan to carry drinks when starting on a motor trip—no more crowding your car with bottles... For all along the roads in every province—on every island in the whole Philippine group you will see the sign "Royal Soft Drinks"....

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Each San Miguel product is a good product manufactured in a plant that has nothing to hide. Visitors are given a cordial welcome.



And what can be more pleasing to the eye or more tempting to the taste, than a bottle of sparkling "Royal"? The delightful, safe thirst-quencher...



To make fried food taste better!

For a flavor such as you've never known before in any fried food, make this simple change—*fry in Crisco!* To understand why taste Crisco itself. Put a little Crisco on the tip of a spoon; on the tip of another, any other cooking fat; taste Crisco first, then the other. Doesn't Crisco taste fresher, sweeter, purer?

Whether you use Crisco in your shallow frying pan or deep frying kettle, the food will be browned to a golden glow and wrapped in the most appetizing crisp crust. And the inside will be baked rather than soaked with grease. What a vast difference Crisco makes!

For better trasting food—fry in

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Maritime History

(Continued from page 161)

time fixed because of the postponements requested by the merchants here [the *Consulado*], as the cargo was not ready, and for this reason the galleons did not sail until the beginning or middle of June. Lately there have been several complaints, though more justified, because the ships which the merchants were expecting from Canton and Java arrived so late that in order to be able to make ready and arrange their consignments, they asked that they be given until July 6th or 8th for the closing of the hold. I consented to this and set the 6th of the month mentioned as the sailing date of the ship, considering that unless I did this, it would take barely two-thirds of the cargo authorized, because the frigate *San Felipe* had not yet arrived from the ports of China on the 23rd of this month, and this would have redounded to the detriment of the royal interests. This delay also seems to have been caused by that of the frigate *San Pedro* which was expected about the end of April, or beginning of May and of which we have not yet any news, which causes me much worry as we do not know to what to attribute this delay. God grant that it has not fallen into the hands of our present enemies [the English]. All is to be feared and all increases our worries; and it is true that if the sailings from here and from Acapulco were made at the times ordered by His Majesty, there would be less anxiety and the Islands and the merchants would receive more timely aid.

If the galleon fails us this year and if, when it comes, it does not bring the wine ordered from Mexico, there will be none wherewith to celebrate the holy sacrifice of the mass, as is already happening in some provinces, and that will be another misfortune. The frigate which used to come from Cadiz before the war has been sadly missed by us as it furnished these Islands with many things that cannot be conveniently obtained from any other place, to which must be added that we are also without the official communications of the royal service. (June 20, 1783.)

Excellency.—Dear Sir: The *teniente de navío* of the Royal Navy, D. Diego Choquet de Isla, who last year sailed from this port for that of San Blas, in command of the packet named *San Carlos el Filipino* and who, in consequence of the heavy hurricane which struck the ship north of this island, arrived in distress in the Aparri river, in the Province of Cagayan, where said officer remained seriously ill, has been appointed by me as commander of the frigate *San José*, which is leaving for Acapulco with official communications and cargo of the merchants here, in order that, in imitation of its predecessors for the last four years, it may make its voyage by the new route, as commanded by His Majesty. This officer, when he came from San Blas in the year 1780, brought the gracious permission of the Viceroy of New Spain to embark and return in merchandise the sum of 35,000 pesos, and this not having been done in the packet mentioned, I have given it authority now, with the concurrence of the fiscal of this Audiencia.

I now desire to remind Your Excellency of my recommendation that the galleons always sail commanded by some naval officer with a good record and experience. It would be very just if *navío* or frigate captains alternated in this, His Majesty designating annually the officer who is to remain here for this duty, who could come on the frigate from Cadiz, because even though, as far as the profits under the new arrangement are concerned, these do not compare with the large sums that a commander of the galleon used to earn under the old arrangement, there is always some gain, and that bread, be its size what it may (I don't know), should in all fairness be divided between the many deserving officers of the Navy. Your Excellency, being so fair-minded, will see the justice of my recommendation and will bring it to the royal attention, in order that His Majesty may determine what may be his royal pleasure and for the good of his service. (June 20, 1783.)

Having accomplished our purpose, that is, to present the real initiator of the plan to create the Philippine Nautical School, all that remains for us to do is to conclude this narrative.

The *Tribunal del Consulado*, also simply called *Comercio*, maintained the well-deserving *Real Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País* and encouraged by means of subsidies the production of pepper, cotton, and other

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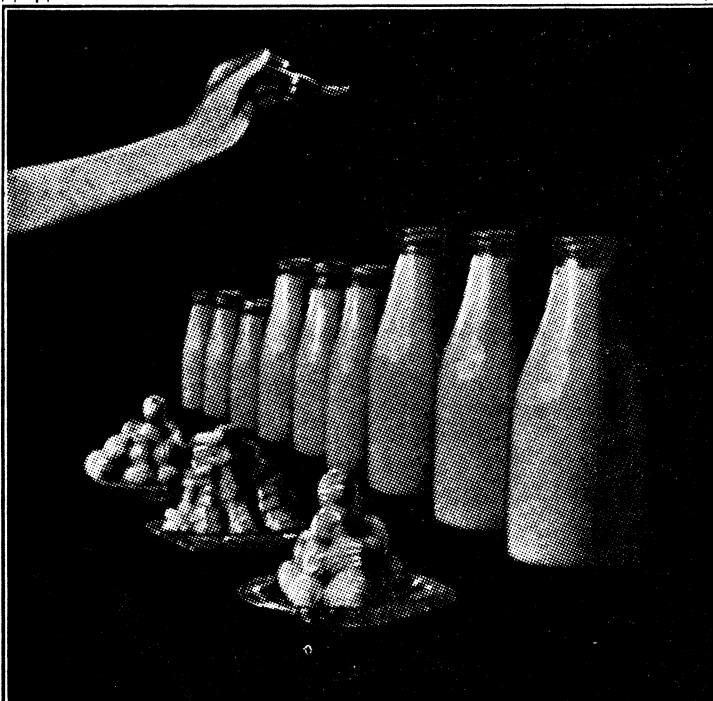
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export products, and thus complied with the purposes for which it had been organized, but not without insistence on the part of the chief executive, especially of Governor Basco, that it do so. As a matter of fact, there was no lack of passive resistance to Basco's initiative with regard to the Nautical School mentioned and other reforms, as shown by Basco's first letter.

The *Consulado*, which, as we have said, was established by virtue of a royal order dated December 6, 1769, was replaced in 1834 by the *Real Tribunal de Comercio*, by virtue of the Royal Cédula of July 26, 1832, making the new Code of Commerce applicable to the Philippines. A year later, the *Junta de Comercio* was created which replaced the so-called *Junta de gobierno* of the *Consulado* and in which everything concerning the prosperity of the commerce and navigation of these Islands was discussed.

FILIPINOS EXCLUDED FROM THE SCHOOL—WITH EXCEPTIONS

Article 24 of the regulations of the *Academia de Pilotaje*, approved by the royal order of May 9, 1839, provided that only "Spanish youths of Europe and the Indies and the sons of European foreigners established in these Islands" were to be admitted. We find no plausible explanation of this race discrimination which excluded full-blooded natives for the benefit of the creoles and mestizos of Spaniards and other Europeans, unless it were the small number of positions for navigators in the merchant marine of the country. It is a well-known fact, however, that the brothers Juan and Manuel Luna y Novicio, one Basa, and many other full-blood Filipinos whose names we do not remember studied in the Nautical School, the two first named obtaining navigator's licenses for the high seas in 1874. The eminent Filipino painter mentioned made several voyages as mate, visiting Hongkong, Amoy, Batavia, and Colombo, before he removed to Spain in order to cultivate his inclination for art. His brother Manuel was at the same time a distinguished violinist and gave several concerts in Europe. In both cases one might perceive the force of destiny.

A PRIVATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL OPENED IN 1864

Finally, the following interesting fact seems to us worthy of being set down. In 1864, Don José Vicente Velasco, a resident of Manila, was by decree of the Central Civil Government of the Islands granted authority to open a private nautical school in Manila, "in view of the report of the General Headquarters of the Navy, considering the services and circumstances of the applicant as navigator, ex-professor of the Nautical Academy, and in the performance of other public offices." The authorization established the following conditions: the school would be a preparatory school, "the certificates issued by the director concerning studies made therein to serve as recommendations of capacity for admission to examination at the close of the course, said examinations to be held annually in the Public Academy of Navigation, Commerce, and Languages established in this capital; the professors must have proper academic diplomas; the inspection of the nautical preparatory school herein referred to is incumbent, as far as the nautical part is concerned, upon the ranking naval officer, and the ordinary inspection, that of the private establishment itself, upon the Civil Governor of Manila." Many scions of prominent families of the Islands were educated



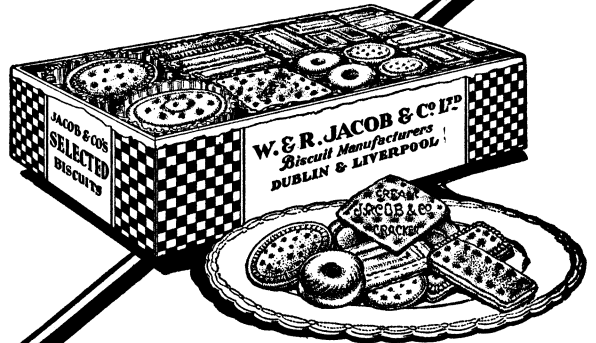
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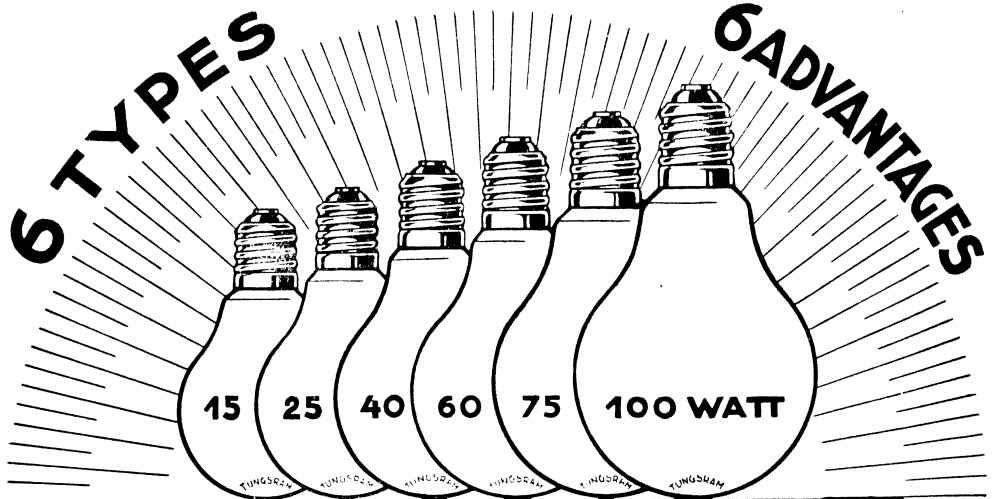
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in this institution specializing in mathematics. We know some who are still alive. A son of the founder of this nautical school was Don Miguel Velasco, who, as lieutenant in the Spanish navy, was governor of the Marianas Islands and was present at the naval battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898.

Architects and Architecture

(Continued from page 157)

Although the Jesuit Church is Tampinco's masterpiece, it is by no means his only contribution to the art of the country. His touch is evident in many other edifices, notably the Santo Domingo Church and the Metropolitan Cathedral. Even now, in his eighty-first year, he is still very active and may be found at his job every day in his studio on Calle R. Hidalgo.

THE AGE OF REINFORCED CONCRETE

The general recognition of Spain's great contribution to our civilization is a sufficient explanation why what may be called the Spanish colonial style of architecture is so appropriate to our country, aside from the fact that it is suitable to our climate. It is regrettable that examples of it all over the country have been allowed to fall into ruin. Does not the present desolation of such churches as that in Morong, Rizal, which must have been magnificent in its prime, show that we have lost, not so much our religion, but more our sense of beauty, in our mad attempt to keep up with what we consider the march of progress? We have only to see the countless monuments to our heroes that desecrate, more than decorate, our towns and highways; we have only to glance at the stereotyped school buildings all over the land, that have taken the place of the church in the hearts of our people, to realize to what extent we have gone, in our search for practicality, standardization, and regimentation in our ideals, in our thought, and in our mode of living.

The early American colonists, who ushered in the age of reinforced concrete in the Philippines, committed many unpardonable sins against good taste in the name of architecture; but they have expiated for these sins by creating two of the most beautiful architectural gems of our city. One of these is Normal Hall, designed by Mr. Parsons, formerly consulting architect for the Philippine government.

MR. PARSON'S NORMAL HALL

The perfectly proportioned façade of this building shows an ideal combination of our native hard wood, concrete, and wrought iron. The effect of this combination has been diminished, if not indeed lost, in the attempt of the occupants of the building to make the wood and the concrete of the same color. But even so to see Normal Hall once is to remember forever the exquisite harmony of the whole composition and the grace of its fenestration.

THE EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL

Another achievement of this period, which deserves more than passing notice, is the Episcopal Cathedral, a faultless example of the Mission style of architecture prevalent in California. Here is a building which depends

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entirely upon mass and proportion for its effect; yet so perfect is the design that it presents a soul-filling picture from whatever angle one may view it.

But these two buildings are shining exceptions. Many of the new concrete structures are mediocre or poor—even sordid. It is fortunate, therefore, that at this point when irresponsible contractors and pseudo-architects have about done their worst to spoil the skyline of Manila, there should arise in our midst a group of young, though none the less competent architects, whose influence is already being felt.

JUAN M. ARELLANO

Juan M. Arellano, by virtue of his position as consulting architect for the Philippine government, has peculiarly favorable opportunities to mould the taste of the community. And he is particularly qualified for his post. He is not only an architect of note; he is also a painter, a sculptor, and a city planner. Indeed, he takes greater pride in claiming distinction as a painter and as a city planner than as an architect; and his fondest dream is to be able to retire some day and devote his time to sculpture

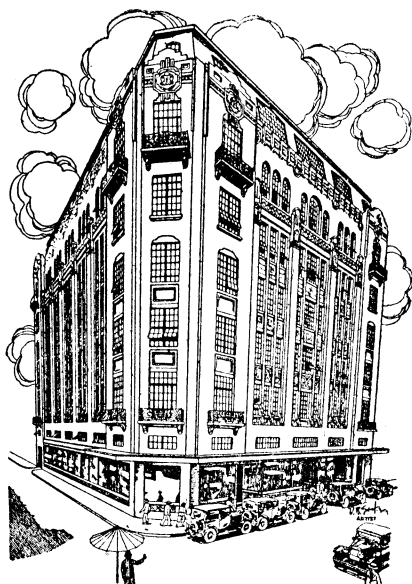
THE GOTA DE LECHE BUILDING AND THE CASA DE ESPAÑA

Coming from a family noted for its interest in, and contributions to, arts and letters, it may be said that art is in Arellano's blood. His father, Luis Arellano, collaborated with Juan Ervas in engineering and architectural work. His older brother, Arcadio, was his partner until the former's death in 1920. It was the Arellano brothers who designed the Gota de Leche Building on Calle Lepanto and the Casa de España on Taft Avenue, which has the gala atmosphere of the Riviera, so appropriate to a club house. Manuel, another brother, is perhaps the most gifted photographer in the Philippines today. Luis, a nephew, who is an accomplished violinist, is now in Philadelphia as a designer for Samuel Yellin, the world-renowned wrought iron master. Juan Arellano is also a cousin to the Palmas: José, the author of the "Philippine National Hymn", and Rafael, President of the University of the Philippines. And, as if to complete the magic circle, he married a singer accomplished enough to be invited to sing for the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Like many other boys of his generation, Juan went to the Ateneo, but he was forced to go to work when he was in his second high school year. He took up painting and sculpture, and supplied his scholastic deficiency by reading. Mr. Arellano is a voracious reader, and he has a fine collection of books, some of them very rare. His edition of Vitruccio, dated 1500 and containing original thumb drawings by the author along the margins, will be the despair of book collectors, particularly those interested in architecture. Arellano's proficiency in painting is shown by the fact that his first picture was bought at first sight by the curator of the Minneapolis Museum. Since then he has given several public exhibitions of his works. His architectural drawings are veritable works of art.

Mr. Arellano's participation in the international competition for the design of the proposed Bank of the Philippine Islands Building on Plaza Cervantes was a double blessing. It not only gave him fame and a purse of ₱60,000, but it also brought him in contact with many veterans of the profession. One of these was Mr. Murphy of New York

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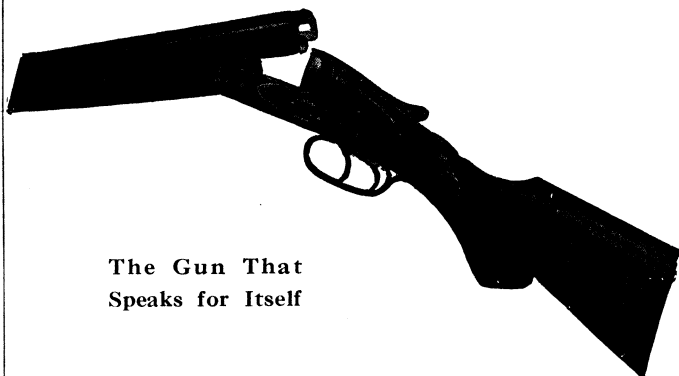
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City, who offered him a partnership in the great city plan-
ning project in Nanking, China. Another was Frederick
Law Olmstead, the creator of the already famous Bok Bird
Sanctuary in Florida, who first interested Mr. Arellano in
city planning and landscape architecture, which are now
the latter's great passion. Mr. Arellano believes that city
planning offers unusual opportunities for making people
happy. Already he has made extensive studies for further
improvements of the Burnham Plan, particularly around
the proposed Government Center—improvements made
imperative by the rapid growth of the city and the increased
traffic problem.

THE ZONING SYSTEM

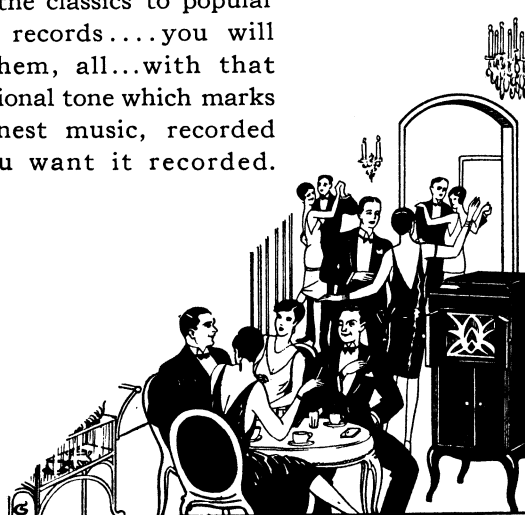
Mr. Arellano is an advocate of the zoning system, be-
lieving that thus alone can Manila achieve harmony and
beauty. But he does not stop at that. In his desire to
improve the design of individual buildings, he has sent a
recommendation to the Director of Public Works that
professional architects be protected from undue competition
on the part of engineers and *maestros de obras*. He also
recommends the creation of a commission of three private
architects with full powers to pass on the designs of private
buildings before a permit is issued for their erection.

THE PROPOSED ARCHITECTS COMMISSION

In making this recommendation, Mr. Arellano no doubt
had in mind the art commissions in such cities as San Diego
and Santa Barbara, which have made those cities harmo-
nious and beautiful. However, as another of our most
prominent architects has pointed out, Mr. Arellano's com-

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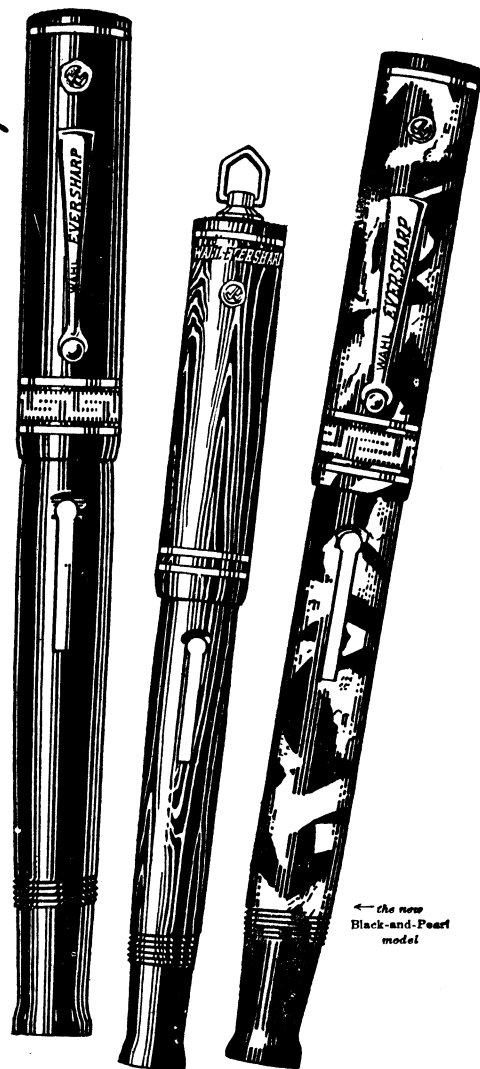
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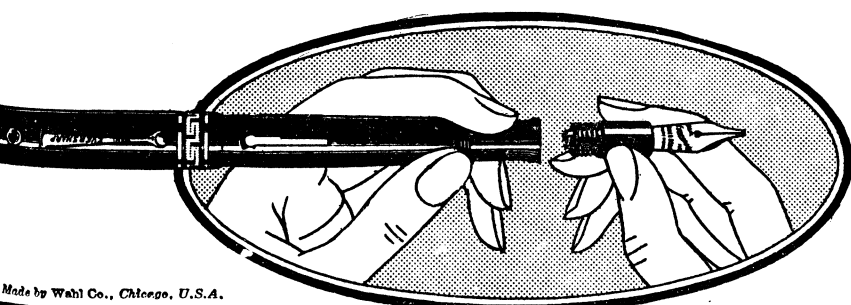
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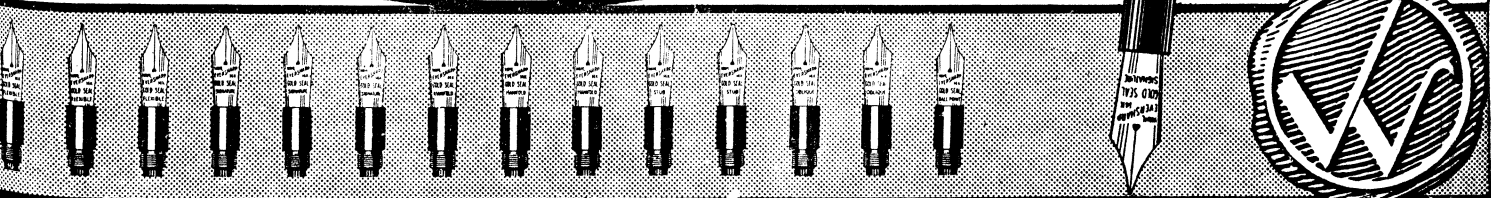


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mission is liable to defeat its own purpose unless its members are paid by the government and not allowed to practise. Otherwise, they would find themselves in the strange predicament of having to pass on works of their own or of their fellow members of the commission. The human equation would be bound to assert itself. Professional jealousy also might prevent the members of the commission from passing favorably on the works of their competitors. Architects are only human; and a regulation or a law, to be effective, must foresee these little contingencies.

THE NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING

The general improvement of the design of government buildings all over the country is a silent testimony to Mr. Arellano's beneficent influence. His mastery of his medium is nowhere better exemplified than in the new Post Office Building now nearing completion on Plaza Lawton. Mr. Arellano had to contend with and to surmount innumerable material and official difficulties before this structure was allowed to become the magnificent reality that it is now. For the new Post Office Building is magnificent. It is without question the most perfect example of classic architecture in the Philippines today. In the harmony of its proportions, in the purity of its lines, in the chastity of its details, and in the nobility of its mass, it has no peer. Indeed, the new Post Office Building has the same impressiveness as the Lincoln Memorial, the same dignity, the same grandeur, the same air of repose. But Mr. Arellano has also given this building unusual grace by adding two semicircular wings, which, by the way, have evoked the warm commendation of such prominent ar-

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chitects as McKim, Mead, and White of New York City. Few buildings in the world are so favorably located as our new Post Office. Built on the banks of the Pasig between the two most important bridges of Manila, and at the head of one of its most beautiful drives, it is assured an excellent view. Surely, the new Post Office, at least, should satisfy Mr. Arellano's ideal of city planning.

Although Mr. Arellano has excelled in the classic style, as shown in the Post Office and in his design for the proposed Bank of the Philippine Islands Building it is not by any means his only medium. His designs for the Wack Wack Club and the Manila Yacht Club show that he is also imbued with the Spanish tradition. No one who loves and understands Spanish colonial architecture will fail to appreciate the rich contrast between the great expanse of blank wall surrounding the swimming pool and the plateresque details of the overhanging balconies of the Yacht Club to be built on Dewey Boulevard. It is to be regretted that the officers of the Wack Wack Club did not allow Mr. Arellano to design their building in the Oriental style. For, if archaeological reports be true that the Tagalogs are the descendants of the people that created the magnificence that is Angkor Wat, then certainly that architecture should be expressive of our origin as a people. It will also indicate our claim that our civilization goes back away beyond the days of Legaspi and Urdaneta.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATER

If in the design of the Wack Wack Club, Mr. Arellano tried to hark back to our past, in designing the Metropolitan Theater now in the process of erection in the Mehan

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Gardens, he adopted the modern style of architecture now in vogue in Europe and in America, perhaps as an indication that at last the Philippines has awakened from its long sleep and is attempting to come abreast with the rest of the world. For it is our frequent contacts with outsiders during the last few years that have made us realize the inadequacy of our provision for music and drama, although there are a number of our own people who have made enviable names for themselves in the art world of Europe and America. It is this awakening of our artistic and civic consciousness that Arellano is trying to express in the theater he is putting up in the Mehan Gardens. To prepare himself for this task, he made a special trip to the United States to study theater architecture and to confer with men like Shreeve and Lamb who have met with outstanding success in the building of showhouses and auditoriums. Mr. Arellano has embodied in his plans the new idea of a theater as an important center of social life. He has provided, for example, a gallery where works of art may be exhibited and sold, and a restaurant where people may meet before or after the performances.

(To be continued)

Our Critics

(Continued from page 155)

Editors wrote of "the matchless sublimity of our position amongst the nations of the world", "our high destiny", and bemoaned our "bending the knee to foreign idolatry, false tastes, false doctrines," invoking the "magnificent

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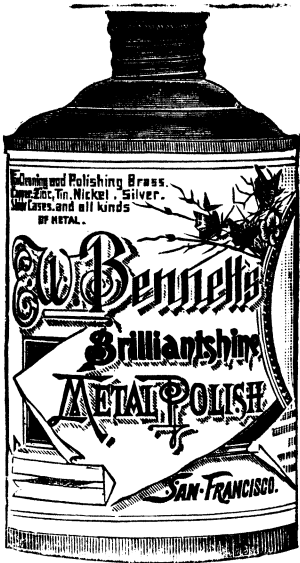
scenery of our own world” to inspire us with the “fresh enthusiasms of a new heaven and a new earth”, so that we might “soar upon the expanded wings of truth and liberty”.

THE FAULTS OF TRAVELER-CRITICS

Doesn't all this throw a little light upon the resentment of the people of the Philippines against such books as those of Miss Mayo and against at least passages in Mr. Roosevelt's book? Granted that the books by foreign critics contain much truth, there can not but be much ignorance and much misunderstanding. The trouble is that writers can not remain merely objective, describe things just as they are; there is always the apparently unconquerable tendency to generalize and to “psychologize”, always to the disadvantage of the people they are writing about and to the honor and glory of their own brains, virtues, and nobilities, and their own national and racial affinities.

Few realize with Lowell that “nationality is only a less narrow form of provincialism, a sublimer sort of clownishness and ill-manners”. Facile critics of other people might well write these words on the covers of their notebooks, where they would be reminded of them every time they felt they had an “idea” to jot down. As for those being “written up”, we may well extend them a little sympathy. But let them recall the old saying, “Every dog has his day”. No doubt, a few years from now it will all seem very comic.

NOTE:—Quotations appearing in this article have been taken from “A History of American Magazines, 1741-1850”, by F. L. Mott.



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Morning

(Continued from page 154)

She touched the baby timidly at first.

Then: "You should stop suckling him now. Let me hold him."

"He might—"

"No."

She held it. "How red it is!"

"Yes," said the younger woman, "and see, he has a double chin."

"I think I will envy you yet."

"Yes?" the mother said and looked straight at her neighbor. "Even—?"

"Must we speak about that?—There, do not move too much. You might hurt yourself."

"No—three days from now I will be washing clothes again."

"No. Don't."

The younger woman brushed back her hair and laid it over the pillow.

The other asked, "do you not get frightened living here alone?"

"Not frightened," she said, "but—lonely. But I will not be lonely now."

"No, you will not be lonely any more."

Then she looked at the mother and said laughingly, "Won't you give him to me?"

The other laughed.

"You will be his godmother."



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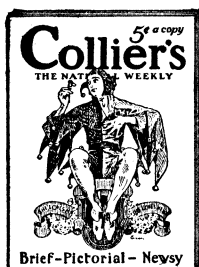
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"Really?"—eagerly.

"Yes. I will give him your *apellido*."

They looked at each other for a moment.

"And you—you have never had a child?"

"No", said the older woman, as she laid the child carefully beside the mother. "No, I have never had a child."

"You do not like them?"

"Like?"—the visitor looked at the young woman queerly.

"You—your husband—"

The older woman waved her hand. "We consulted the doctors. They shook their heads. When we found no hope in men, we turned to God. We went to Obando, Antipolo..." She laughed, without mirth.

After a while: "Why, he has no clothes. These are just some clean rags."

"Yes," said the young woman, smiling weakly, "I have none—"

"Do not let that trouble you," the visitor said, "I have some baby clothes. I will get them now." She stood up.

The younger woman tugged at her skirt and asked, "But why do you have baby clothes?"

The other woman waved her hand again. "They are

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very old. Many years ago I thought I was to have a child—but the clothes are still in my *aparador*."

"Never mind bringing the clothes yourself. Just let your servant bring them here. Are you not troubling yourself too much?"

"No," she said. "I must be going now. I will bring you some food at twelve o'clock."

"You are very kind."

"No."

The older woman strode to the door and glanced at her own house. Her old servant who was cleaning the window sill looked at her curiously.

She said softly, "You have been loved by God to have such a child."

The mother lying on the mat said half-anxiously:

"Even if he is—"

"Yes, even if he is a bastard."

Chinese Ceramic Wares

(Continued from page 153)

and ultimately almost to replace entirely the porcelain types manufactured during the Sung and Yuan dynasties. The first of the new features was the development of a more glassy type of glaze, filled with coarser bubbles, which gradually replaced the softer and more opaque coverings of the Sung and Yuan wares. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the Ming monochromes present this new characteristic in a most developed degree, and are easily distinguished from older monochrome wares.

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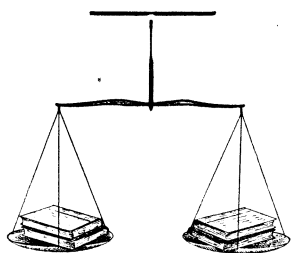
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The second and more notable of the new Ming features was the development of blue painted designs under the glaze, followed shortly by decoration in polychrome enamels over the glaze. There is some literary evidence that both these types of decoration were invented during the late Sung or early Yuan period, but they achieved no popularity then and were rarely used before the beginning of the Ming period. Early in Ming times, however, decoration in color became a favored style, especially the blue-and-white type, and increased so rapidly in appreciation that by the end of the 15th century the old monochrome types had decreased to a mere fraction of the total output.

From his study of Philippine sites, Beyer concludes that during the latter half of the 14th century blue-and-white wares were still very scarce and formed not more than 5% of the Philippine importations. But during the first half of the 15th century they increased to such a degree that about the middle of the century they equaled the monochromes, exceeding them during the latter half of the same century. It has already been noted that the 15th-century sites run in general about even as between monochrome and blue-and-white porcelain specimens.

The glassy and coarse-bubbled type of monochrome glazes appear more or less contemporaneously with the decorations in color, and form the most outstanding characteristic of the 15th-century types. It would be out of place to attempt a detailed description of these wares here, but some general notes both on the glassy monochromes and the blue-painted wares, may prove interesting.

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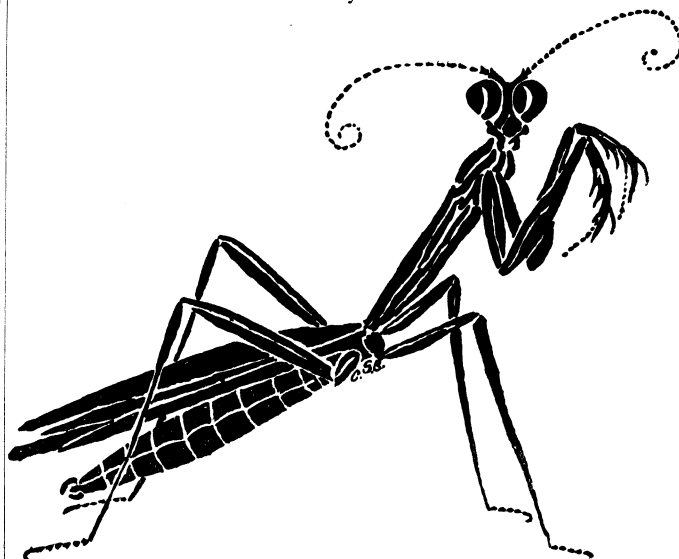
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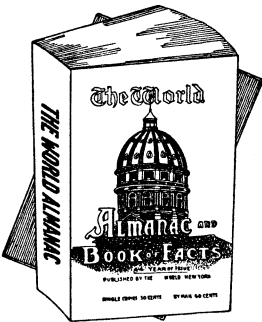
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SHAPES AND SIZES

In general, Professor Beyer has observed that the earlier examples of the new types are of relatively small size, the new decoration having been first applied to small cups, bowls, saucer-like dishes, and various ornamental covered boxes, both round and square, as well as to small human and animal figures and to certain types of small jars, bottles, and vases much appreciated in the Philippines and other Malay lands as containers of condiments, perfumes, and unguents. Whereas larger ceramic pieces—such as heavy dishes, deep bowls, medium and large-sized jars, and the like—continued to be covered with the old-style monochrome glazes of the previous periods.

In studying the 15th-century sites, steady increase in the size of the blue-and-white and polychrome decorated articles is noted; until at last, by the end of the 15th, or the beginning of the 16th century, they reach the size of the heavier monochrome wares. Conversely, in the 14th century sites it may be noted that the smaller and thinner pieces in the old monochrome glazes are the first to disappear, they having been replaced either by glassy Ming or polychrome decorated pieces.

While the Chinese have always been very conservative in their pottery technique, certain outstanding differences in shape are to be noted in the early Ming wares, which distinguish them clearly from pieces made in Sung and Yuan times. The Sung style bowls are noted for their beautifully curved outlines and relatively small bases, while the Ming bowls early developed a more utilitarian shape with straight or bulging sides and a stouter, wider base. This change is notably evident in the 16th century wares, but less conspicuous in those of the 15th.



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TREATMENT OF THE BASE

The base itself is worthy of careful consideration in general, without regard to whether the piece be a bowl, a plate, a dish, a saucer, or what not.

Some early Chinese connoisseur said, "The wise collector always looks first at the bottom of his pieces," and nowhere is this advice more pertinent than in the transition group between typical Sung and Ming wares. Two new base forms, that seem to appear in the latter half of the 14th century and continue through most of the 15th, but which have disappeared entirely from the 16th-century sites, are types termed by Beyer the "hole-bottom base" and the "sharp or bevelled-edge base."

It was early noted in exploring the stratified Philippine sites, that the "hole-bottom" wares were the surest and quickest indicators of late 14th and 15th century horizons, while the "sharp or bevelled-edge" bases were chiefly characteristic of 15th-century horizons alone. In the early 16th century the bevelled-edge becomes thicker and more rounded, entirely lacking the "thin, wirelike base" referred to by Chinese writers on the 15th-century wares. These two types of bases are shown in the illustrations to better advantage than words can portray them. It should be noted, however, that the bases of the older shapes continued to appear on various examples of early Ming wares, but that the shapes described above are new characteristic forms of the period.

Both glazed and unglazed bases appear throughout the 14th and 15th centuries, though the unglazed are perhaps commoner in the 15th. Sometimes in blue-and-white

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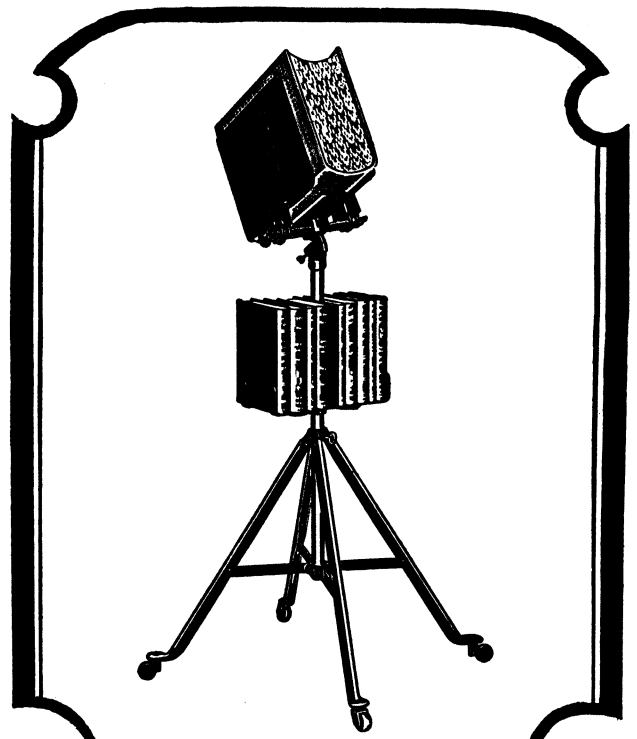
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pieces of this latter century the base is covered inside the foot-rim with a thick, very white, and opaque "lard-like" glaze, while the ordinary glaze of the rest of the piece is often of a greenish caste and of a more glassy character. The opaque glaze is characteristic of the white monochromes of the earlier Ming reigns.

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*A more or less sharp bevelled-edge base, however, was used on certain types of late Ming blue-and-white ware of the 17th century.

(To be concluded in the September issue of this Magazine)



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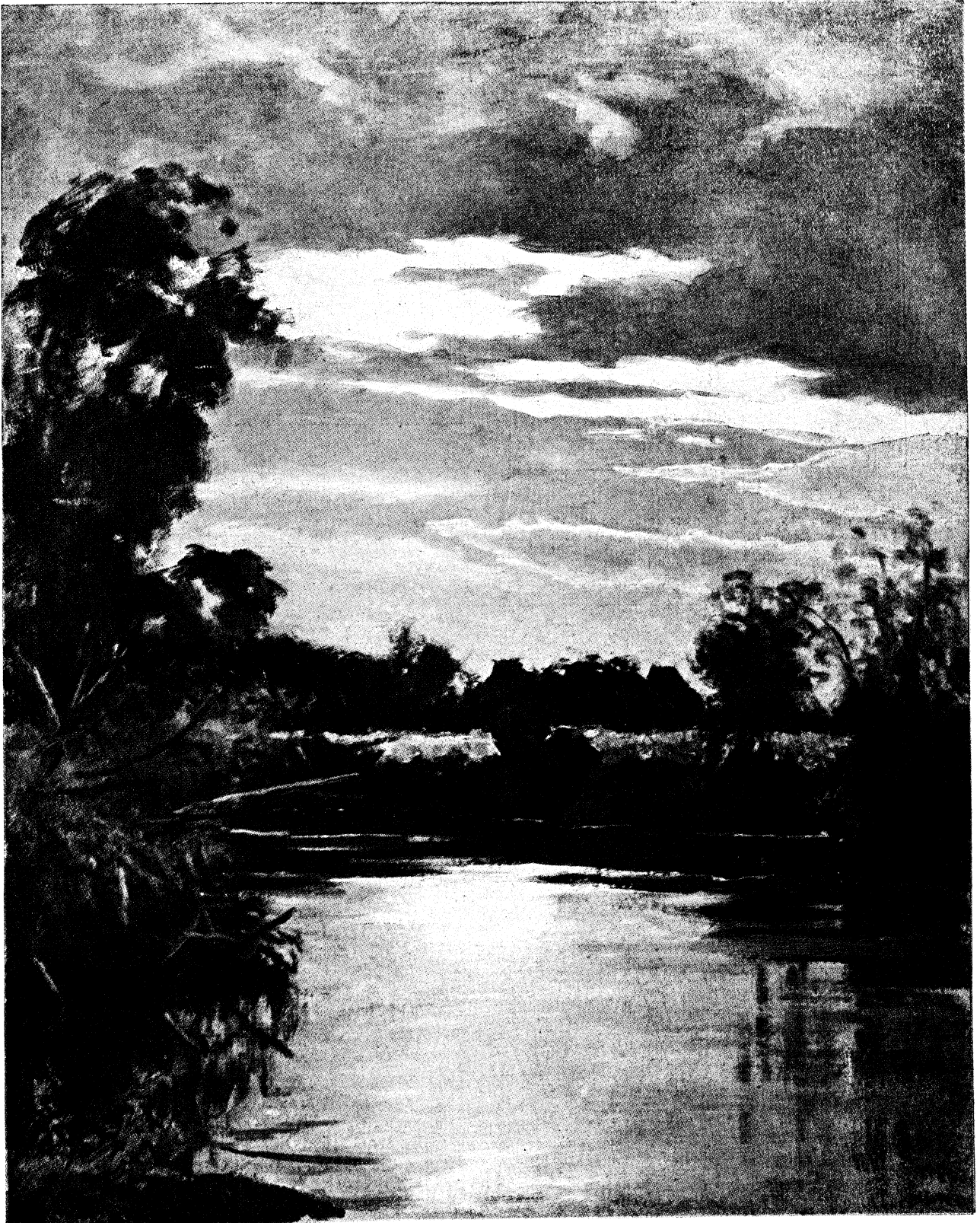
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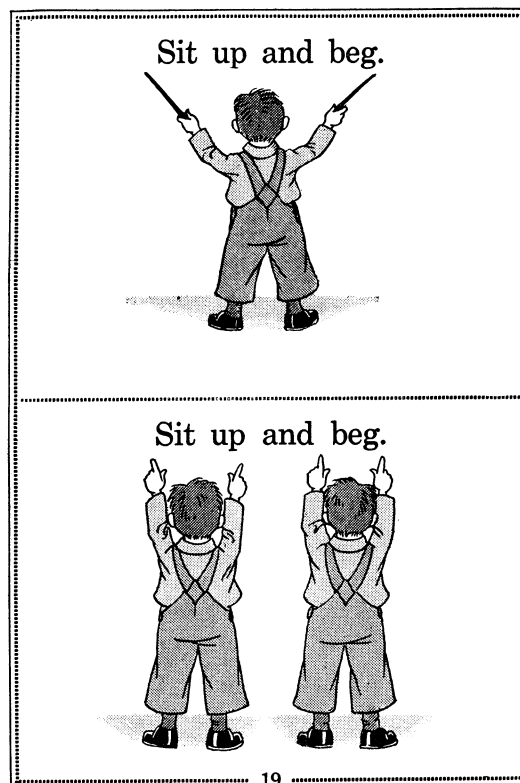
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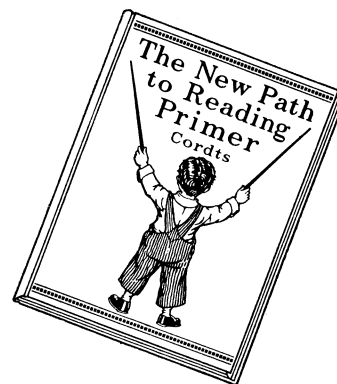
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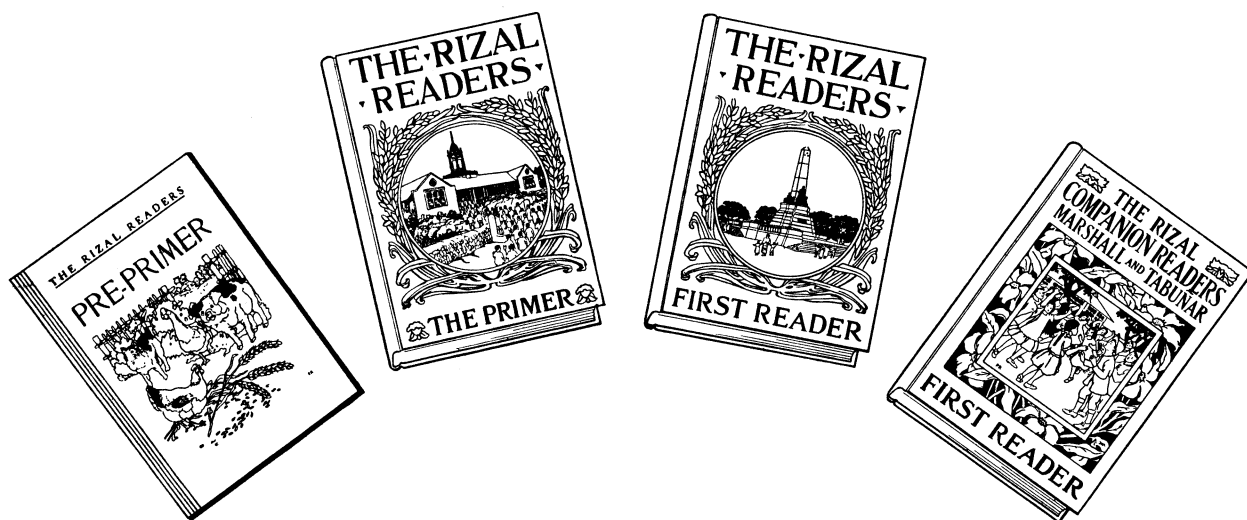
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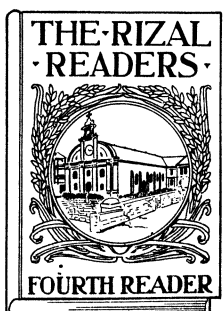
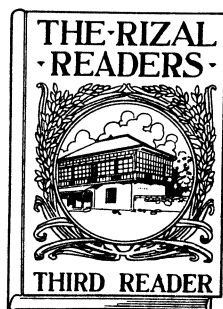
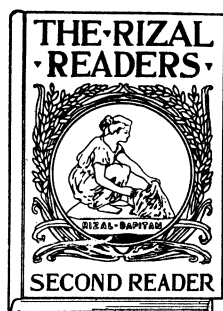
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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor*

VOL. XXVII

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No. 4

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Business and Finance

By E. D. Hester,

American Trade Commissioner

JULY markets covering Philippine "money crops" were featured by price levels which averaged slightly lower than their June closings. The radical declines recorded in May and June seemed checked. Many believed that bottom had been reached and the question changed from, "How far down are we to go?" to "How long are we to stay at bottom?"

Government revenues during July declined sharply as compared with a year ago: Customs, ₱1,745,000 against ₱2,408,000; Internal Revenue, ₱497,000 against ₱538,000.

During the first six months of 1930 total Government income was ₱1,600,000 less and expenditures were ₱500,000 greater than during the same period in 1929. While the Legislature is considering a 1931 budget practically as large as the current one, a wise countervailing policy is proposed whereby the Governor-General may effect cuts of 10% should decline in receipts make such action necessary.

RAILROAD FREIGHT TONNAGE DECLINES

Manila Railroad freight tonnage reports, June 29 to August 2, showed an average daily movement of 1,600 tons against 2,200 for the corresponding period last year and 1,900 for June this year.

CONSTRUCTION

July construction, city of Manila, was placed at ₱361,000 which is 30% under July 1929.

FINANCIAL SITUATION UNCHANGED

The financial situation continued without significant change. Sales of exchange by the Insular Treasurer were \$2,360,000 as compared with \$1,630,000 in June, thus indicating a definite lack of commercial export paper. The Insular Auditor's statement for August 2 presents the following comparison. The figures represent millions of pesos.

	Aug. 3, 1929	Aug. 2, 1930
Resources.....	250	243
Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts.....	126	121
Investments.....	19	29
Demand and Time Deposits.....	129	128
Debits to Individual Accounts.....	152	150
Working capital of Foreign Banks.....	32	27
Circulation.....	142	131

RICE

Rice stocks at consuming markets and palay stocks at primary producing centers were more than ample. Especially in palay, the stocks on hand in Central Luzon were exceptionally high, from two to three times as much as at the same time last year. Palay prices continued from ₱2.95 to ₱3.00 for the common grades and slightly above ₱3.00 for the higher grades. The Legislature is seriously considering an increase in the import duties on rice. The present duty of ₱3.00 per hundred kilos of rice works out about ₱1.72 per cavan of palay as against a production cost in Central Luzon of around ₱2.00. It has been proposed to increase this duty to ₱5.00 per hundred kilos of rice, but a compromise has been offered at ₱3.50 per hundred kilos, which would mean a protective tariff of about ₱2.01 per cavan or approximately 100% of the production cost.

MANILA HEMP

The Manila hemp market for July was dull, especially for US grades. Arrivals were light and buyers stood off, causing the general price trends to be downward in the higher grades in spite of slight improvement in the medium grades. The present prices cannot be attractive to strippers and landowners, especially in the Bicol region, a fact which, together with the heavy rains which interrupted transportation, accounts for the low arrivals at ports. Prices of the important grades on July 30 were—E ₱21.00, F ₱19.00 to ₱19.50, I ₱14.50 to ₱14.75, JUS ₱12.25 to ₱12.50, JUK ₱10.25 to ₱10.50, K ₱9.25, L1 ₱8.75 to ₱9.00.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

During the first half of July the copra market remained fairly steady on the June level, but after the middle of the month a combination of circumstances including a lack of interest on the part of buyers together with considerable selling pressure from the primary markets forced prices to new low levels. United States offerings of Straits Settlements copra were reported at lower than local equivalents. Continuing large stocks of competing fats and oils in the United States and Europe and the expectation of a normally large cotton crop were other factors which held copra prices at bottom. Prices during July for copra rescada, per picul, at buyers' warehouse, Manila, registered a high of ₱9.00 and a low of ₱8.625; coconut oil in drums, Manila, per kilo held at ₱0.27 both high and low; copra cake, f. o. b. Manila, per metric ton showed a high price of ₱43.00 and a low of ₱37.50.

SUGAR

July weather conditions were not particularly favorable for the growth of cane due to excessive rains and strong winds. The economic depression and continuing low prices for Philippine sugar in the United States caused a restriction in the quantity and coverage of crop loans which may handicap planters in cultivation operations. Due to these conditions local sugar interests expressed the belief that the present crop will mill out somewhat less than for the 1929-1930 campaign. Negros hacenderos who had been demanding a 60-40 contract in place of the 55-45 now in effect received slight encouragement and it was reported in the press that the Legis-

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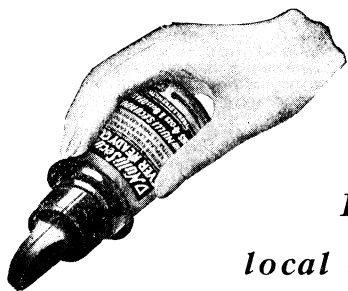
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lature did not intend to force a modification in the existing contract. Sales of Philippine centrifugal sugar on the Atlantic Coast were effected at from \$3.19 to \$3.36 covering shipments of 34,000 tons as compared with a price range from \$3.64 to \$4.25 covering 51,500 tons during July, 1929. The local market during the first week of July was featured by a depression in general movement, with buyers reported as offering P8.00 but holders declining to sell at that price. However, during the balance of the month market pressure forced exporters' quotations to a lower level, from P7.75 down to P7.625. Cuban production for 1930 was estimated at 4,671,000 tons as compared with 5,156,000 for 1929, a decline which should eventually favor non-Cuban producers.

TOBACCO

The July market for Cagayan and Isabela old tobacco crops continued firm although the export volume of rawleaf during July was small. Total exports of rawleaf, stripped, and scraps were approximately 216,000 kilograms as compared with 1,800,000 for the month of June. Of the July exports the United States took 123,000 kilograms.

OVERSEAS TRADE VALUE

Foreign trade values of the Philippines are now available for the first five months of 1930. It is interesting to compare them for the same periods in 1928 and 1929, as below:

	January 1 to May 31 Value in Millions of Pesos		
	1928	1929	1930
Total trade.....	248	285	260
Exports.....	138	160	141
Imports.....	110	125	119
Favorable balance.....	28	35	21

These figures show that while our total trade value for the months concerned stood between the values of 1928 and 1929, the balance, while still favorable, was registering a trend lower than for either year. Exports were slightly better than in 1928 but distinctly below last year. Imports were significantly greater than in 1928 and less than 1929. One must bear in mind, however, that June to September returns may very likely carry all 1930 values below even 1928 points.

News Of The World

THE PHILIPPINES

July 16.—The Eighth Philippine Legislature opens its third and last one hundred-day session. In his message to the Legislature, Governor-General Dwight F. Davis expresses his appreciation for the coöperation of the legislature, praises the members of his cabinet, states that the executive must not attempt to usurp the powers given by law to the legislative branch of the government, nor vice versa, comments on the general good order, and states that public health conditions are improving, but recommends that special attention be given to the problem of tuberculosis. He recommends that industrial schools of a new type be established with a two-year course of study; calls the penal code archaic and recommends it be revised; suggests consideration of proposals for increasing the number of justices of the Supreme Court in view of the likelihood that Congress will not approve the bill establishing a court of appeals; states that the finances are sound and that the budget is maintained on a strictly cash basis in view of the business depression, typhoons, the leaf-miner pest, and cholera, and advises care in the authorizing of expenditures; states he favors the largest possible appropriations for public improvements consistent with the available revenues, but their allotment on the basis of the general public welfare; advocates sympathetic consideration and understanding in dealing with the people of the special provinces, and advocates the recruiting locally of local, provincial, and insular police, as is done in Mountain Province where there are no clashes between the police and the people, and also the appointment of other government employees from among local people; urges more road construction and the liberal treatment of homesteaders in Mindanao and the Cagayan Valley in an effort to keep labor here to develop the country, and suggests the forming of a commission to study the condition of Filipino laborers in the United States. He believes that in general the government is overmanned by employees who are underpaid, and would favor a study of the question of salaries and a revision upward of those which are too low, but keeping the total number of employees down to a minimum consistent with efficiency. He states that roads should be developed, particularly in Mindanao, Samar, and Leyte, and that inter-island ship transportation is still inadequate and a drawback to the country, and holds that in every sound way air transportation should be encouraged. He advocates the expeditious granting of land titles, as the present system is a serious prejudice to public welfare, often leading to disturbances of public order, and hampering business, and calls attention to the report of a committee which has made a thorough study of the situation and has made recommendations. He advocates extension of credit facilities especially to small farmers for production and not for speculative purposes. He praises those officials who have taken a part in the battle against graft, but states that much remains to be done and that the fight will go on relentlessly because a grafter steals not only from "an intangible body called the government", but that he "actually steals schools from the young children, hospitals from the helpless sick, roads from struggling home builders. . . . Every pesos stolen directly or indirectly is a peso stolen from the public works bill. . . . Graft is a disease far more dangerous to this country than

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leprosy, cholera, or the plague." He states there is much complaint against our present tax system which needs revision, and that he would approve an appropriation for the services of a tax expert. He states that he is not asking for additional legislation in the matter of purchasing supplies for the government since he is now trying out administrative changes reducing red tape and making possible the local purchase of standardized articles. He favors a proper pension law in principle, but advocates careful study before action is taken. He calls attention to the necessity of eliminating duplication in the government services, and gives as an illustration the fact that the medical activities of the government now fall under three different bureaus and two departments; he recommends the creation of a committee to study the changes that could be made in the situation without changing the organic law which would take too much time. As regards radio communications, he states that a new, highly technical, and rapidly developing means of communication as the radio is better handled by a private corporation than by the government. He again advocates the diversification of crops. He proposes measures authorizing the merging and consolidating of corporations amending the insurance law, protecting laborers, employed on public works, exempting corporate dividends received by corporations from the income tax, amending the election law to provide that the losing litigant in an election contest shall pay the costs, prohibiting billboard posting in certain places, preserving insectivorous birds, selling the San Ramon Penal Colony and developing a new colony elsewhere, permitting investment in more than one mining or agricultural corporation, permitting cattle raisers to own or lease larger tracts of land for grazing, granting charters to certain cities, etc. He closes by advocating the pushing forward of the economic development of the country, and ends with a quotation from Rizal that "a people can not be free without first having material prosperity".

July 17.—Dean Jorge Bocobo returns from the United States and says that while he found many Filipinos making good on the west coast of the United States there is a growing minority, which through idleness and vice and crime is bringing the name of Filipino into disrepute. He urges the restriction of Filipino emigration to the United States.

July 18.—Cholera appears in Iloilo city.

July 20.—Miss Iuminada Laurel is found after a sixteen-day hunt in Santa Escolastica College where she had gone the preceding day after staying with a private family she refuses to name. She states that no one but herself was responsible for her disappearance and that she wants to become a nun.

July 21.—Medical officers from various Oriental ports visit Manila to study health conditions under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The Legislature approves a resolution opposing the appointment of Nicholas Roosevelt as vice-governor of the Philippines because he has "shown himself possessed of deep race prejudices", launched "unjust and offensive accusations against the Filipino people", and the resolution expresses "the most energetic protest against the appointment."

July 23.—Cholera is on the increase in Iloilo and Occidental Negros. Throughout the infected area there have so far been reported 2,030 cases and 1,034 deaths.

Insular Treasurer Lagdameo reports to the Legislature that the net indebtedness of the Philippines is P177,637,000 on which interest amounting to P6,429,305 was paid last year.

July 28.—Cholera in Iloilo is getting worse. The authorities are having difficulty in feeding quarantined persons. Popular subscriptions are being taken.

July 26.—Municipal police of Lobo, Batangas, arrest five Constabulary agents attempting to capture a cargo of opium brought in on a Chinese vessel, and frustrate the capture.

July 31.—Secretary Ventura orders the suspension of the Lobo officials held responsible for the illegal arrest of the Constabulary agents whom they surprised and outnumbered.

The appointment as Manila Chief of Police of Columbus E. Piatt is confirmed by the Senate. The Senate has now acted favorably on 45 of the 83 ad interim appointments of the Governor-General.

July 31.—In a cable to the Philippine Mission in Washington, Messrs. Quezon, Osmeña, and de las Alas urge "every possible effort to oppose the confirmation of the Roosevelt appointment", but they state that "we shall avail ourselves with an open mind of the opportunity thus afforded us (by President Hoover) for further discussion of the whole question, prompted by a desire to reach a just and satisfactory solution."

Dwight F. Davis, Jr., son of the Governor-General, arrives in Manila. His father has arranged for a job for him in the Philippine National Bank, as he "wants him to work", but will himself pay his son's salary.

August 2.—Senate President Quezon and his family sail for the United States on the S. S. *President McKinley*. Archbishop O'Doherty, and Director of Education Bewley and his family leave on the same ship. The Archbishop is to visit the United States and Rome. The Bewleys are expected back in six months. Mr. Quezon is going to California principally for his health, but will also work with the Philippine Mission in Washington.

Cholera has taken a turn for the worse and is spreading throughout Panay. The provinces now on the list are Iloilo, Antique, Capiz, Occidental and Oriental Negros, Masbate, Laguna, Cebu, Bulacan, Leyte, and Nueva Ecija.

August 4.—Unofficially reported that the Asiatic Fleet will spend a comparatively short time in Manila this year and will proceed to Java and Sumatra for most of the winter months.

The Philippine Mission in Washington issues a statement again attacking Roosevelt, as "in his criticism of the Filipino people and their institutions he has been actuated by prejudice against the Filipino people as a race, he is out of sympathy with the American government in the Philippine Islands, for

he maintains that the efforts of America in the Islands have been experiments, "misapplied altruism", he shows unconcealed enthusiasm for the European colonial system, especially that of Holland in Java which he offers as a model for America to follow. He has severely criticised the administration for the emphasis given to mass education, thus disqualifying himself to head the educational system.

August 7.—Insular Auditor Hammond requests police protection following the receipt of anonymous letters by himself and members of the board of auditors sent to investigate the Iwahig Penal Colony.

August 8.—One case of cholera is discovered in Malate, Manila.

August 12.—The Philippine Long Distance Telephone and Telegraph Company buys the properties of the Philippine Telephone and Telegraph Company for approximately ₱4,500,000.

August 16.—Publication of *El Mercantil*, only Spanish-owned daily in Manila, and one of the oldest publications, is suspended.

THE UNITED STATES

July 19.—President Hoover sends the Senate his nomination of Nicholas Roosevelt for vice-governor of the Philippines.

July 20.—Representative E. R. Kiess, chairman of insular affairs committee, dies aged 53. He was opposed to independence, but always very friendly to Filipinos.

July 21.—The Senate ratifies the London Naval Treaty of 1930 with the reservation that the United States will in no wise be bound by secret documents involved in the London negotiations which President Hoover and Secretary Stimson refused to surrender to the Senate.

The Senate defers confirmation of the Roosevelt appointment until the next or "lame duck" session of Congress in December. Senator Bingham states

that Filipino officials will be given full opportunity to voice their objections. It is stated that the appointment would have been confirmed as a matter of routine had it not been for the Filipino opposition. No fight against the appointment had been anticipated.

July 22.—Glenn H. Curtis, pioneer aviator and airplane manufacturer, dies aged 52.

July 23.—Mr. Roosevelt states that he is entirely friendly to the Filipino people, and that excerpts from his book, "The Philippines, a Treasure and a Problem", do not "convey his complete thought".

July 29.—President Hoover gives Mr. Roosevelt a recess appointment as Vice-governor of the Philippines. The President states: "Mr. Roosevelt is so staunch in his support of the interests of the Philippine people and so sympathetic with them, so enthusiastic over their progress, that I am sure that the misunderstanding which has arisen in the Philippines as to his attitude will be quickly cleared up. Representatives of the Filipino people will be given ample opportunity for full and frank discussion." It is also stated that "the President earnestly hopes that Mr. Quezon and his colleagues will cooperate by keeping an open mind until they have had an opportunity to clear up all questions with reference to the appointment."

July 30.—Mr. Roosevelt states in Washington: "I am approaching my work in Manila with the unbiased intention of serving the interests of the Filipino people. I am confident that my sincere friendship and sympathy for the Filipino people will be understood and that it will be reciprocated."

August 2.—Announced that H. L. Mencken, "famous American scoffer and critic", is to be married. He is 49 years old.

August 5.—President Hoover appoints Major-General Douglas MacArthur, present Commanding-General of the Philippine Department, Chief of

Staff of the United States Army. He also appoints Major-General Ben H. Fuller Commander of the U. S. Marine Corps.

August 6.—Capt. Frank Hawes recaptures his own transcontinental flight record, shattered by Lindbergh a few months ago, by flying from New York to Los Angeles in 14 hours, 50 minutes, making the entire flight in daylight. Actual flying time was an hour and 15 minutes less.

OTHER COUNTRIES

July 15.—The independence sentiment in Egypt has veered to general anti-European sentiment, and further rioting occurs in Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Tanta.

July 20.—Open revolt is feared in Egypt and heavy troop detachments have been ordered to duty. Britain's troubles of empire now reach from Cairo to Rangoon.

July 22.—At a festival in Coblenz, Germany, in celebration of the liberation of the Rhineland from Allied occupation, nearly a hundred people lose their lives as a temporary pontoon bridge collapses.

July 23.—A heavy earthquake in the Naples district, Italy, buries thousands of people in the ruins of their homes.

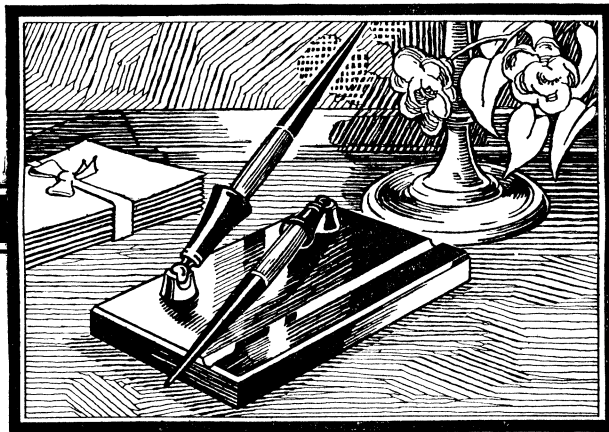
July 26.—The leading South American daily, *La Prensa*, revives the claims of Argentine to the Falkland, South Orkney, and other islands off South America, now under British sovereignty.

July 29.—The Conservatives in the Canadian general elections overthrow the Liberal government which has been headed since 1921 by Premier King. The voting was heavy and marked by bitterness and strife. The Conservative government is expected to erect a high tariff wall against the United States.

Ten thousand Chinese brigands burn and loot Changsha and destroy millions of dollars worth of property. They demand a large ransom as their



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price for not destroying the entire city. The Nationalist government is rushing troops to the scene.

July 31.—The first British dirigible to cross the Atlantic arrives in Canada.

August 1.—Britain and Japan take steps to increase their naval forces in the Yangtze Valley. The United States has seven gun-boats patrolling the river between Nanking and Ichang.

Nationalist troops recapture Changsha from the rebels. The city is in ruins.

July 31.—King George of Great Britain signs the London Naval Treaty, it having been passed by the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

August 7.—The new Conservative administration in Canada, headed by R. B. Bennett, is inaugurated.

August 10.—Order has been restored at Changsha. Nearly a hundred alleged to have been connected with the brigand horde have been executed.

The New Books

FICTION

The Autocracy of Mr. Parham, H. G. Wells; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 328 pp., ₱2.20.

A vision of the future, a narrative of the next great war, the story of a great financial coup and the history of Mr. Parham's relationship with Sir Bussy Woodcock. Mr. Wells' latest and most amusing novel.

The Coldstone, Patricia Wentworth; Lippincott Co., 308 pp., ₱4.40.

Mystery, adventure, and romance combined in Miss Wentworth's most sparkling manner.

The Day the World Ended, Sax Rohmer; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 306 pp., ₱2.20.

A newspaper reporter has five hours to save the world. Vampires, giant bats, and a sinister genius whose plan is to destroy the world, combine to make a thrilling story of crime.

Father Means Well, Hugh MacNair Kahler; Farrar & Rinehart, 309 pp., ₱2.20.

"A merry book, but a wise one".

Fire of Youth, Margaret Pedler; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 298 pp., ₱2.20.

Terry was penniless and young, offering all the improvident glories of love. Timothy was wealthy, attractive, and middle-aged, offering all the pleasant material things. What Phyllis did makes a romance of great emotional power.

Grey Maiden, Arthur D. Howden Smith; Longmans, Green & Co., 306 pp., ₱5.50.

A sword, forged for one of Egypt's kings, was feared and coveted by all who saw it. Down through the ages it cleaved its way, until finally in Elizabethan England its exploits ended.

High Fences, Grace S. Richmond; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 343 pp., ₱2.20.

A sparkling story of two authors, who fall in love, but refuse, at first, to admit it. When a personable young Scotchman and a red-haired girl meet, sparks are apt to fly.

Julio Jurenito, Ilya Ehrenbourg; Covici, Friede Inc., 399 pp., ₱4.40.

In Julio Jurenito the author has created a new world-figure who combines the laughter of a Nietzsche, the ingenious irony of a Candide, and the pathetic caperings of a Charley Chaplin.

The Mystery of Newton Ferry, Laurence Meynell; J. B. Lippincott Co., 316 pp., ₱4.40.

A mystery story that tells of murder, kidnapping and much more, and introduces Sir James Erskine of Scotland Yard.

The Owner Lies Dead, Tyline Perry; Covici, Friede, Inc., 324 pp., ₱4.40.

In the depths of a mine a baffling murder has been committed. Every one is suspected and, before the final solution, the reader is likely to include even himself.

The Passing of the Cardinal, Touchard-Lafosse, (translated by H. C. Sneyd), Macrae Smith Co., 256 pp., ₱8.25.

Another of the rollicking chronicles, sparkling with urbane and entertaining comedy. This volume gives us the last triumphant years of Richelieu's life, the execution of the tragic young Montmorency, the surprising reconciliation between Louis XIII and Anne of Austria, and her rather less surprising production of an heir.

Salute to Adventurers, John Buchan; Houghton Mifflin Co., 348 pp., ₱5.50.

Stuart plots in the Highlands, gentleman pirates off the coasts of Virginia, treachery in the unmapped forests of the Appalachians, and a boy-and-girl love that weathered time, distance and danger. A book for those who love brisk action and bold adventure.

GENERAL

Byrd's Great Adventure, Francis Trevelyan Miller; Winston Co., 383 pp., ₱4.40.

The historical import of Byrd's achievements can be understood only against the background of the thousand year fight that preceded them, and that is what this narrative aims to do. The scene is set on the chessboard of latitude and longitude. The earth is the battle-ground. The goals are the Top of the World—and the Bottom of the World. Here we find all the elements of great romance and tragedy in their vivid contrasts.

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Egyptian Day, Princess Marthe Bibesco; Harcourt, Brace & Co., 184 pp., ₱5.50.

Not a diary and not a travelogue, but a most interesting combination of both. The writer illuminates the passing scene of ancient splendor and sunburnt magnificence with the charm and cultivation of a brilliant conversationalist.

The Lost Paradise, Hickman Powell; Cape & Smith, 292 pp., ₱8.80.

This is the story of the writer's life with a native family, in Bali, in all its serene peacefulness and topsyturvy excitements. In that present-day paradise the farmers make music, the field hands fashion gorgeous temples and coolie girls dance in cloth of gold.

Nationalism and Internationalism, Herbert Adams Gibbons; Stokes Co., 270 pp., ₱5.50.

The story of the development of modern nationalism and internationalism, written by one of the leading American historians. This book supplies the historical background essential to the proper understanding of current events in Europe, Asia, and South America.

The New Generation, Edited by V. F. Calverton and Samuel D. Schmalhausen; Macaulay Co., 705 pp., ₱11.00.

Modern parents pride themselves on the up-to-date scientific care with which they promote the physical health and growing of their children. It is time for parents to devote at least an equal amount of intelligence to the psychological care of their children. For, as John B. Watson once pointed out, "healthy babies do grow up under the most varied form of feeding and bodily care. But once a child's character has been spoiled by bad handling which can be done in a few days, who can say that the damage is ever repaired?"

The New World of Physical Discovery, Floyd L. Darrow; Bobbs Merrill Co., 358 pp., ₱7.70.

This book gives for the first time a clear and comprehensive discussion in language that all may understand of the fascinating realm of physical discovery, more technically known as physics. To read it is to secure a liberal education in a subject which to many has been a sealed volume.

Wider Horizons, Herbert Adams Gibbons; Century Co., 383 pp., ₱6.60.

A book of colossal facts, a masterly arrangement of confusing complexities in a pattern of fascinating simplicity; an illuminating interpretation of the science, art, statecraft, business, and sociology of an epochal time.

Glimpses of the East and of the West through the Eyes of a Filipino Woman, Honoria Acosta-Sison, M. D., Published by the author, 94 pp.

A personal record, flavored with the spice of individuality, of an educated Filipino woman's journey through Europe. The final chapter, "A Retrospect", is thoughtful and wise.

The Planets for September, 1930

By THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

MERCURY will only be in a favorable position for observation during the first few days of the month. It may then be seen after sunset close to the horizon in the west.

VENUS will still be resplendent in the western evening sky above Spica in the Virgo. It sets about 8:30 p. m.

MARS will be a morning star, rising about 1:00 a. m. At sunrise it will be high in the eastern sky, above Castor and Pollux, in Gemini.

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JUPITER will also be a morning star, visible between Mars and Castor and Pollux.

SATURN is an evening star. At 9:00 p. m., it will be half way up the south western sky, amid the brighter stars of Sagittarius.

For a Star Map Atlas for the latitude of Manila and other points in the Philippines, write to the Philippine Education Co., Inc. Price ₱0.85.

THE PHILIPPINES— A TREASURE AND A PROBLEM

By NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT

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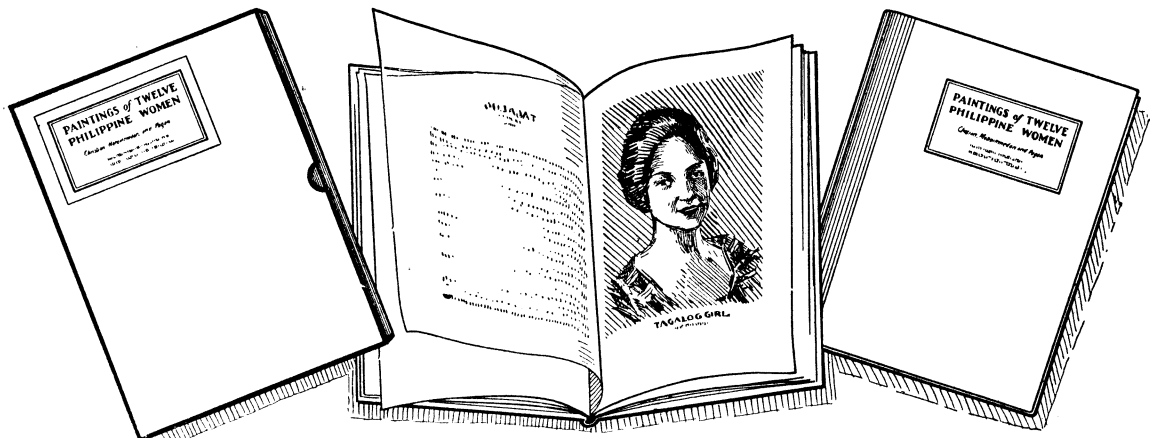
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*Decorative
Panel
for
September*

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This is the fourth of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVII

SEPTEMBER, 1930

No. 4

Three Hundred Pesos

By ANGEL C. ANDEN

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

I AM very tired of walking and walking. My legs feel like lead. One of my toes was cut by a piece of glass the other day, and it is bleeding again. I wish I had a pair of shoes. I have never worn them. If I ever buy a pair of shoes, I'll see to it that they are not too tight. Nearly all the shoes I have shined are very tight.

I had better rest on that green-painted bench over there under that tree and smoke a cigarette. Probably if I wait long enough, someone will want to have his shoes shined. . . .

Here comes a Chinese *amah* pushing a baby carriage. The baby must be the child of an American. It is so white and fat and clean. My baby sister would not have died so young if she had had a carriage like that, and an *amah* to keep her from crying all the time. But such a carriage costs a lot; and we could not afford to hire an *amah*.

A tall American is coming in this direction. Perhaps... No, his shoes are very shiny. And besides, I've never seen an American soldier have his shoes shined by a bootblack. I wonder if these soldiers shine their own shoes?

There go two cyclists wearing khaki pants, violet shirts, and shiny helmets that look like polished tin basins. I've seen many of them wearing the same uniform, speeding on bicycles. They seem to be always in a hurry. I think they never bother to have their shoes shined.

Here comes a Chinese junk-peddler balancing on his shoulders a pair of huge round baskets filled with bottles and old shoes and worn-out automobile tires.

He looks so funny with his bare belly and his sandals cut from automobile tires. He must walk quite a lot, too, with those heavy baskets. But then he is bigger and stronger than I. . . .

I wonder why so few people want to have their shoes shined today. Perhaps it's because it looks as if it is going to rain. However, I'll wait a little longer.

Let me count how many centavos I have earned today. I hope there is no hole in my pocket. Last time I lost all the ten-centavo pieces because there was a hole in the



"IF HE STOPS ME AND SEARCHES MY BOX...."

pocket of my other *calsonsillos*¹. Thank God, there is no hole in this pocket. Five... ten... twenty... forty. Only forty centavos, and it is about five o'clock already. I wonder if it is not nearly six? I am not sure if it was the four-o'clock whistle of the ice-plant which I heard. Perhaps it was the five-o'clock whistle. I don't know. The sky is very cloudy. If the sun is shining, I can tell the time. I must be home before six. My aunt will beat me with that rattan again, I'm sure, because I have only forty centavos to give her. She will insist that I have been playing *cara y cruz* with the other "shine-shoe" boys. Even if I swear and say, "No, I have not been playing *cara y cruz*", she will beat me with that rattan just the same. I think I will not go home tonight. But if it rains, I can do nothing but go home. Some day when I grow big I will run away...

"*Máma!*² Shine shoe, *máma?*"

Why do some *estudiantes* act that way? They cannot just say, "No," quietly and pass on. That fellow roared "NO" at me as if I were a dog. There! Look at the way he walks. His balloon pants with those wide folds at the bottom are sweeping the pavement. *Lipak, lipak, lipak*. And see how he swings his arms. As if he owned the whole world. Ugh! The *balasubas*!³ Perhaps he does not have a single centavo in his pocket. I hope he'll slip into that muddy pool....

Here comes a fat man. His shoes are very muddy. Perhaps he will have them shined. Must be very rich. Look at the way he puffs at his big cigar. Only a rich man smokes like that. He's wearing a silk coat, too.

"*Máma!* Shine, *máma?*"

He wouldn't even turn his head. There he goes, strutted past me like a turkey. How he waddles! These rich people are so swell-headed. Pueh! Some day I'll be rich, too.

Yes, I'll be rich when I grow up. I will begin practicing how to box next year, and when I am eighteen, I'll enter the Stadium. I'll give my opponents a swing like *that*, or an upper-cut like *that*, or a straight like *that*. Pak! Pak! Bog! Pak! Just like *that*. A knockout. And I'll be a champion. And if I meet a fat man like that who is swell-headed because he is rich, I'll punch him one on the nose.

Why can't I be rich? Look at Dencio and Pancho Villa. They were poor boys like me. I'll go to the States, too, and beat all the boxers there. And then....

"Shine *ho?*"

And then I'll buy a big blue car like that one which has just whizzed past, and hire a chauffeur. I'd not care to ride in calesas or on crowded street cars or autobuses. I'll just say, "Chauffeur, drive me to the Lyric theater," or anywhere I want to go. And, of course, I'll not be wearing dirty, sleeveless undershirts and polish stained calsonsillos like these. I will have dozens and dozens of green silk shirts and woolen suits and shiny leather shoes. Perhaps I will swing a cane in my hand like that *mestizo* over there, and smoke expensive cigars....

"Shine *máma?* Good shine, five centavos."

I guess nobody wants to have his shoes shined now. It is getting dark, and probably it will rain. They know their shines will be spoiled by the rain and the mud, anyway.

Now, what is that crowd over there? Maybe a car has collided with a calesa. Or has someone been run over by an

automobile? That big policeman is running towards the crowd.

I'd better go there, too.

I must run faster to get there before the crowd gets too thick. *Lintik!*⁴ This box is always poking into my ribs every step I take. And that toe hurts me terribly.

I'm near the crowd now. I don't think I can push through this jostling, squirming mass of human beings. I wish I could climb that tree and peep over their heads. But that policeman would surely order me to come down.

Some Chinese junk-peddlers have put down their baskets to see what it is all about, too. Even those women returning from the market are pushing each other in their effort to see what is the matter. That small Jap is being rudely elbowed by a husky American sailor. If I go nearer I'm afraid somebody might step on my toe.

How noisy these people are! Those Chinese peddlers are making quite a lot of racket. I wish I could understand what those swarthy Ilocano laborers are chattering about. They speak like birds. I think I hear someone crying hysterically in the center of that crowd. A woman. I must get near those Tagalas. Perhaps I can learn from them who that woman is, and why she is crying like that. They say she is a rich merchant who has just come from the province. She has lost her money. Three hundred pesos. All *papel de banco*.⁵ And wrapped up with a white handkerchief. About the size of the fist. Noticed its loss only when she alighted from the calesa. No, she had not gone around much. Calle Rosario, Escolta, Santa Cruz Bridge, Mehan Gardens. May have dropped it in any of these places. She does not know where.

The policeman is asking her questions. I wish I could understand *Castilla*....

It is beginning to drizzle. The crowd is dispersing. I must hurry along, too. No, let me see that woman's face first before I go. There she is! Just as I thought. She's another of those swell-headed rich persons. Serves her right, losing her three hundred pesos. Probably she has not earned that money honestly....

The rain is getting heavier. No, there is no room left for me under that street-car station. I must return to the bench beneath that tree. I'll not get wet there. I will wait there for the rain to stop.

I cannot run very fast with this darn box poking into my ribs every time I make a step. And that toe is hurting me, terribly. I'll bandage it with a strip of my polishing cloth as soon as I reach the bench. The rain is falling in torrents now. I'd better take this short-cut. I hope I don't trip over a protruding root. It's so dark now.

What's that? It looks like a handkerchief. I hope.... —No, it is just a piece of paper. Suppose I find the money here? The woman said she passed through this garden. Three hundred pesos! If I earned one peso a day, it would take me a year to earn that money. Three hundred pesos....! Did I touch a bundle there with my foot? I must turn around and look at it. Anyway, I'm wet already. I wish I had a flashlight. It has become very

¹ *Calsonsillos*, underdrawers.

² *Máma*, mister.

³ *Balasubas*, one who doesn't pay his bills.

⁴ *Lintik*, "lightning", an expletive like the German *Dunder und Blitzen*.

⁵ *Papel de banco*, bank notes.

The Tricolor

By LEANDRO H. FERNANDEZ

Professor of History, University of the Philippines

AMONG the rare documents of the Philippine Revolution which should prove of some interest to students of our country's history are certain issues of a revolutionary newspaper entitled *Tricolor*. The newspaper referred to is not listed in the well-known bibliographies of Pardo de Tavera, Griffin, and Retana; neither has a mention of it been made in the published writings of the late historian Epifanio de los Santos Cristobal, or in those of James A. LeRoy and of Teodoro M. Kalaw. A brief description of the same, therefore, will not be altogether superfluous; on the contrary, it is hoped that it will prove of some value to those who are making a special study of the Philippine revolutionary press.

WRITTEN BY HAND

The *Tricolor* was a weekly paper in Spanish and Visayan, put out undoubtedly by some Iloilo revolutionists. The person or persons who prepared it must have labored hard and patiently at the task, for the paper was put out in manuscript form, written in ink on *papel de barba*, seventeen inches long and twelve and a half wide. A space measuring approximately three and a half inches from the top of the sheet was set aside for the main headlines; the rest was generally divided into four columns by pencil lines drawn from top to bottom. The paper was put out anonymously, with articles bearing no signatures at all or signed only with pen-names. It was, to use its own words, *comunicado a lo incomunicable*, and *comunicado subterranamente*. Moreover, the business address given was *campo de la dignidad*.

I am not informed as to the exact date of the first issue of this weekly; neither do I know how long it lived. I have, however, gone over six numbers corresponding to the following dates: November 25th, and the 1st, 9th, 23rd, and 30th of December, 1900, and January 13th of the year following. Judged from the articles appearing therein, the paper as a whole was highly political in character and was meant to carry on propaganda among the masses to the end that the spirit of opposition to American rule might be kept intact. It was a belated attempt to hold the Panayan revolutionists within the fold.



A "SUBTERRANEAN" REVOLUTIONARY NEWSPAPER, WRITTEN ENTIRELY BY HAND, PROBABLY IN ILOILO, IN 1900

THE CONTENTS

The numbers I have seen are somewhat soiled and slightly torn in places, and therefore it is not possible to transcribe all the articles in complete form. It may be of general interest, however, to reproduce here the headings of the chief articles. They are as follows: for the November 25th issue, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity", "Instructions in the Art of Warfare"; for December 1st, "Unbelievable", "*Idem Secundum Idem*", "Instructions in the Art of Warfare (Cont.)", "Satan's Tail"; for December 9th, "Obedience, Subordination, and Discipline", "Instructions in the Art of Warfare (Cont.)", "Unreasonable Thieves", "News from Talim", for December 23rd, "To MacKinley", "December 16th"; "Instructions in the Art of Warfare (Cont.)", "December 24th"; for December 30th, "Thoughts on Christmas Eve", "The Passing Year"; and for January 13th, "Enough of Deceit", "Away with Pastrycooks", etc.

Compared with the more well known papers of the revolution, to wit *La Independencia*, *El Heraldo*, and *La Republica Filipina*, the *Tricolor* was much narrower in scope, containing fewer articles and news items, although it breathed the same patriotic ardor, preached the same spirit of revolt, and made an equally determined stand against American control. In make-up, the *Tricolor* was inferior to any of the above mentioned periodicals. It consisted of only one sheet, and, as already stated, was not printed but in manuscript form. It is perhaps because

(Continued on page 258)

Landscape Gardening in Manila

By P. J. WESTER

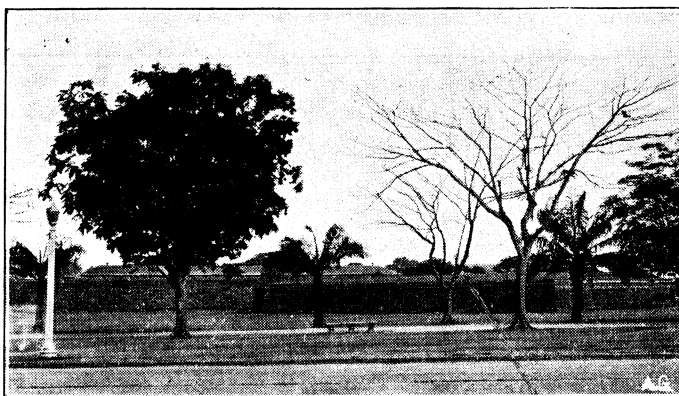
GRANTED that attractive surroundings are conducive to greater contentment, well-being, and happiness, the "Manila Beautiful" idea is justified on that score alone, aside from the fact that carried out it would be a commercial asset of no mean value.

SCREENING UNSIGHTLY SPOTS

Until funds shall be available for filling in marshy and brackish lands where they are too exposed to public view, such places could easily be made more attractive by planting nipa palms, screw pines, malobago, ribbon grass, *Arundo donax*, cannas, and ferns to screen unsightliness. By raising patches of ground here and there to provide them with a foothold, many vines, such as *Ipomoea cairica*, *Argyrea speciosa*, *Thunbergia laurifolia*, *T. grandiflora*, *Tetrastigma harmandii*, all of which are easily procurable, could be used with excellent effect for the same purpose. That magnificent aroid, the palau, *Cyrtosperma merkusii*, thrives to perfection in a swampy locale. It grows best in fresh water swamps, but makes sufficient growth to make a good show if the ground is not too brackish.

THE FIRE-TREE NOT FOR STREETS

The fire-tree is one of our most striking trees, a blazing mass of color when in bloom, and the leaves are of a fern-like delicate beauty. No park in the tropics would be quite complete without it. On the other hand, scarcely any tree is so ill adapted to street planting. It has a shallow root system with large buttresses that break up the sidewalks and curbs. It is leafless during the hottest season when shade is most needed, and it produces the densest shade during the rainy season when we least need it. It does not thrive where it is exposed to salt spray.



The Siar, *Peltophorum inerme*, (to the left), is an excellent shade tree which is extensively planted in Manila. It is a showy tree when in bloom. The two fire-trees (to the right) are unsuitable as shade trees for streets. The Oil Palm (in the center) shows how excessive pruning destroys beauty.

is one too many. Their removal cannot be urged too strongly.

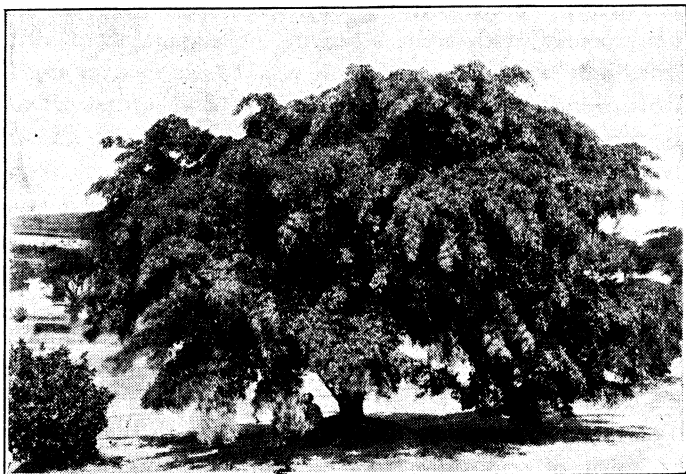
The fire-tree lacks the charm of the Japanese cherry, but it is certainly more than sufficiently gaudy for advertising purposes if that is desired. Since its flowering season coincides with that of *Cassia javanica*, a tree with pink, and *C. fistula*, a tree with yellow flowers, both very beautiful, all could be linked up in an advertising campaign. The fire-tree has a broad flat top, and its flowers would perhaps be displayed to the best advantage if the trees were planted in fairly large groups, where they could be seen from above,—somewhat of a problem in the flat Manila landscape, for such a display could be staged well only on a rolling terrain.

THE NEED OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

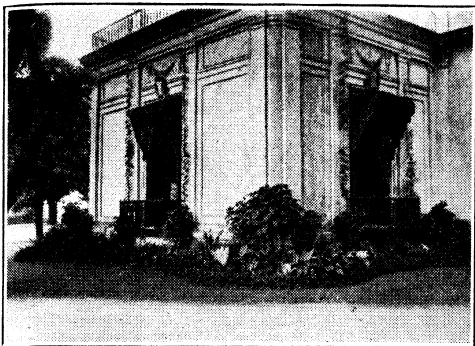
If the "Manila Beautiful" idea ever is to materialize, a comprehensive plan for beautifying the city must be worked out by some one who has a sound conception of landscape architecture and is familiar with local conditions and tropical vegetation, especially ornamental plants. If this is not done, the resultant planting is certain to be a hodge-podge, with tasteless and bizarre effects that will be anything but attractive.



The Guango, *Pithecolobium saman*, makes one of the most magnificent shade trees in the tropics, but it is too large, with too shallow a root system, which breaks up sidewalks and curbs, for use as a street tree along narrow streets.



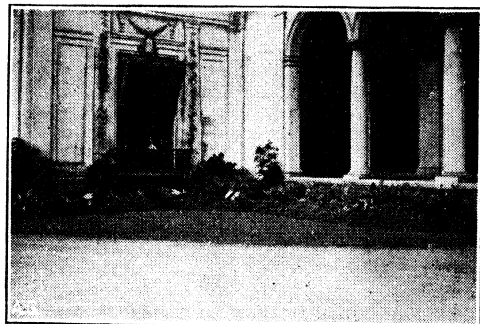
A young Salisi, *Ficus benjamina*, a native "weeping" fig tree of remarkable beauty. It makes an excellent shade tree for wide streets. It is becoming generally planted in Manila.



Another shady corner of the Governor-General's office. Native ferns and selaginellas make up the bulk of the planting, with papuas at the corners and variegated arrowroot, caladiums, and dieffenbachias to furnish color against the green background.



An attractive corner of the office of the Governor-General of the Philippines. The foundation planting is of umbrella plants, papuas, ferns, selaginellas, fancy caladiums, and dieffenbachias in the shade (to the right) and of Muehlenbeckia, violets, and Thunbergia fragrans in the open. The vines are Ayo, Tetragium harmandii, a native climber



Still another example of the use of shade-loving plants for foundation planting at the office of the Governor-General

PRUNING SHEARS SHOULD NOT BE OVER-USED

It is no less essential that, once approved, the plan should be consistently adhered to, executed in detail, and the plantings properly cared for afterward. By the last I refer particularly to heading back shrubbery. While the pruning shears are needed now and then to shape up overgrown shrubbery, they should be used with caution or they become instruments of the destruction instead of the enhancement of vegetative beauty. Examples of this are all too common.

FLOWERING TREES

The Philippine Islands is the native home of many very ornamental plants. Among them, bird-nest ferns and many orchids have been domesticated, but relatively few other native ornamental plants are used for decorative purposes.

The fire-tree, while it is perhaps unsurpassed in intense coloring, for real delicate beauty is quite inferior to *Cassia javanica*, a native tree already referred to, which in the flowering season is a mass of beautiful pink flowers, and reminds one of the flowering cherries of Japan. We have several native rhododendrons whose flowers are unsurpassed in beauty and delicate coloring, but all grow in the wilderness. None are cultivated. They cannot, of course, be planted in Manila where the climate is too warm, but they might be grown in Baguio. During an inspection trip in the Bicol region a few months ago, I came across a vine of *Strongylodon macrobotrys*, whose flowers rank among the finest I have ever seen. They grew in good sized oblong dense clusters and were so lustrous that in the shade among the trees they actually produced the effect of luminosity. *Vernonia vidalli* is a tree which in the flowering season is covered with a profusion of whitish to pale purple flowers in large panicles. The banabá is also a fine flowering tree.

In *Calophyllum glabrum* we have another tree with shining dark green leaves, in its season covered with fragrant white flowers. There are several native species of *Ficus* of marked

beauty, such as *F. calophylloides*, *F. benjamina*, and *F. nuda*, that are of weeping willow habit, and *F. gigantifolia*, which has very large leaves. *Ligustrum pubinerve* is a native privet which in bloom is a beautiful mass of white. In *Cyrtosperma merkusii*, previously referred to, we have a showy plant belonging to the calla family which attains a height of eight feet. All these, and many others which might be mentioned, could easily be domesticated to great advantage for decorative planting.

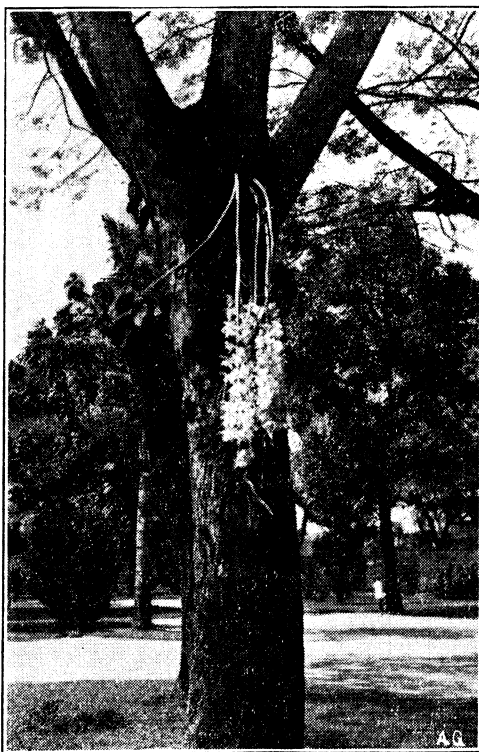
FOREIGN ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

While much has been accomplished in the way of introducing foreign ornamentals, a glance at any book on tropical gardening will show that there are an immense number of plants that could be imported to the great enrichment of our ornamental flora. Most of these plants could be obtained in exchange for Philippine plants at the mere cost of collecting and mailing the seeds.

In the meantime we have a host of excellent ornamental plants that could be used very effectively. While the subject is too vast to cover in detail in a brief article, I venture to call attention to certain improvements that seem to me essential in carrying out a "Manila Beautiful" idea.

TREES OF ONE SPECIES ONLY ON AN AVENUE

First of all, I believe that a hard and fast rule should be adopted to use only trees of a single species in a continuous file on both sides of a street. Compare the beautiful archway of guangos in the best planted part of Isaac Peral, or the attractive mango avenue on Ayala Boulevard, with most other streets. What architect would in a colonnade use first a few Tuscan, then one or two Doric columns, followed by another of Gothic design? The effect would be grotesque, ridiculous. The same is true of promiscuous street tree planting. *It is continuity of design and its replication in one tree after another that produces the beautiful effects admired in a well-executed and properly-cared-for avenue.*



A good specimen of *Denarobium superbum*, a beautiful Philippine orchid. (Malacañang Palace grounds)

(Continued on page 254)

New Data on Chinese and Siamese Ceramic Wares of the 14th and 15th Centuries

Summarized by Walter Robb from the field and laboratory notes of Professor H. O. Beyer, University of the Philippines

II

EARLY BLUE-AND-WHITE WARES

HOBSON and other writers have surmised that the earliest Ming examples of blue-and-white ware were rather rough and crude in color and design; but this is not borne out by the testimony of the Philippine sites.

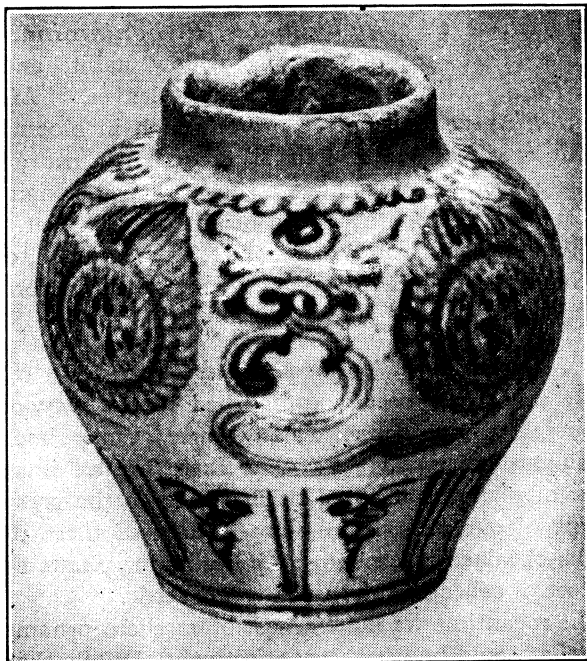


Fig. 17.—Small blue-and-white jar, about 5 in. high, painted in a dark blue of two distinct color shades, over a porcelain body; 15th century type. (Cebu grave-piece; National Museum; Bu. Sc. photo.)

Some rather crude blue decoration was found on a few rare pieces in the 13th-century site at Santa Ana, but this is certainly of late Sung or early Yuan date. The most typical beginning Ming site is that of Pappa's Hill, previously referred to as a 14th-century type. Only a very small quantity of blue-and-white ware appears there, and this chiefly in the upper horizon, which probably dates



Fig. 18.—Small blue-and-white cup, about 3 in. diam., with a very sharp bevelled-edge footrim and unglazed base; well-painted 15th century design in Mohammedan blue under a glaze crazed and frosted by decay. (Cebu grave-piece; National Museum; Bu. Sc. photo.)

from the time of Hung Wu and Yung Lo, the first and second Ming emperors. All the fragments and the one whole piece recovered at this site show a fairly clear and well-ex-

cuted pencilled or brush-painted design in a medium dark "Mohammedan blue" color; and all are small and relatively thin jarlets, square or round boxes, figurines, etc.

No blue-and-white or polychrome decoration appears on



Fig. 19.—Blue-and-white box (originally with cover), 8 in. long, well-painted design in dark violet blue under a glaze partly frosted by decay; unglazed base. Probably late 15th or beginning 16th century. (Leyte grave-piece; Beyer Collection; photo by C. W. Miller.)

any of the heavier and thicker wares found there, except certain black and dark-brown painted wares of Tzechow and Sawankhalok origin. These latter pieces are certainly of 14th century date (or earlier), and it is interesting to note that the designs on the true blue-and-white por-

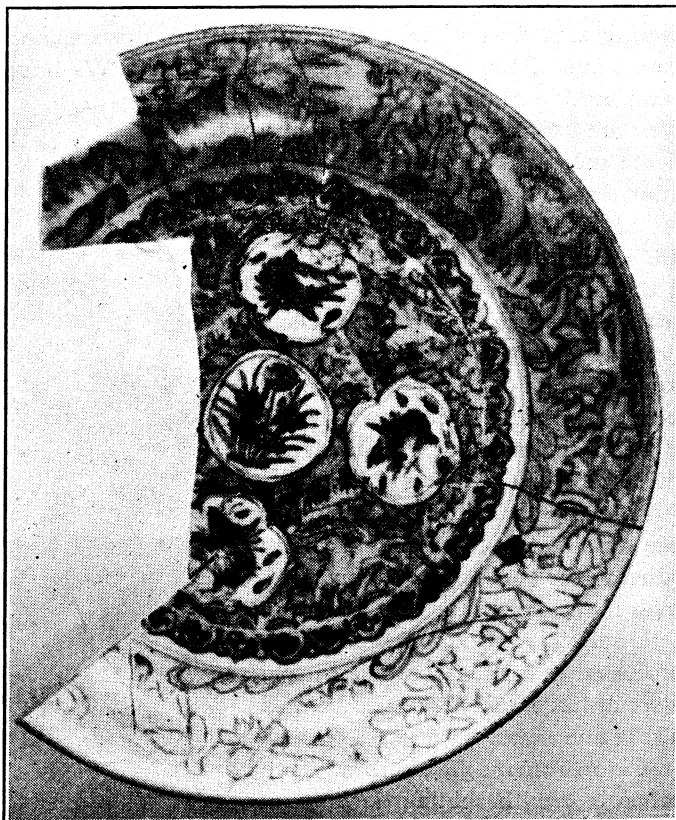


Fig. 20.—Large blue-and-white dish, about 15 in. diam. finely painted in Mohammedan blue of two color shades, with horses, cranes, and other objects reserved in white; base covered with special opaque milky-white glaze. From Bohol, accidental excavation, with some fragments lost; 15th or beginning 16th century. (Bantug Collection; Bu. Sc. photo.)



Fig. 21.—Small Sawankhalok celadon jar, about 6 in. high, with a light-grey hard stoneware body and a thick grey-green crackled glaze of fine quality; red-burned unglazed base; 14th or 15th century. (Cebu grave-piece; National Museum; Bu. Sc. photo.)

celain pieces are similar if not identical with those on typical Tzechow wares of known late Sung or Yuan date. The body of the blue-and-white pieces, however, is a true white porcelain of the Kingtechen type (though showing a more sugary fracture than the 16th century wares), while the Tzechow and Sawankhalok wares have stoneware bodies of varying degrees of hardness.

Some of the fragments show a decided shading in the blue, both light and dark tones being

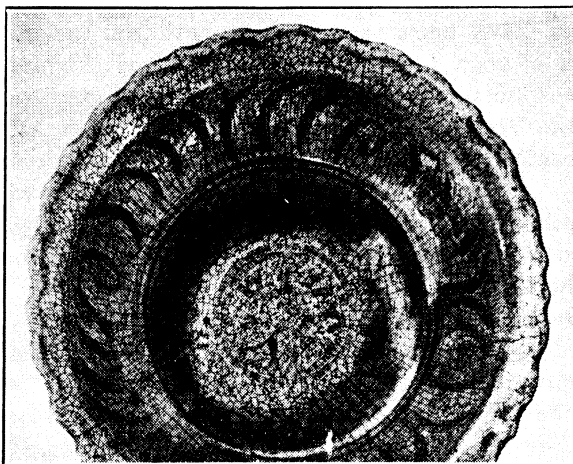


Fig. 25.—Sawankhalok celadon dish, 10-1/2 in. diam., with a transparent and watery grey glaze over a hard grey stoneware body; unglazed and reddened base. Probably late 14th or 15th century. (Cebu grave-piece; Beyer Collection; photo by C. W. Miller.)

used. It is possible, therefore, that they represent the earlier years of the Hsüan Te period (1426-35), though there is no other evidence that this site was inhabited so lately—and the testimony of other sites tends to be against such

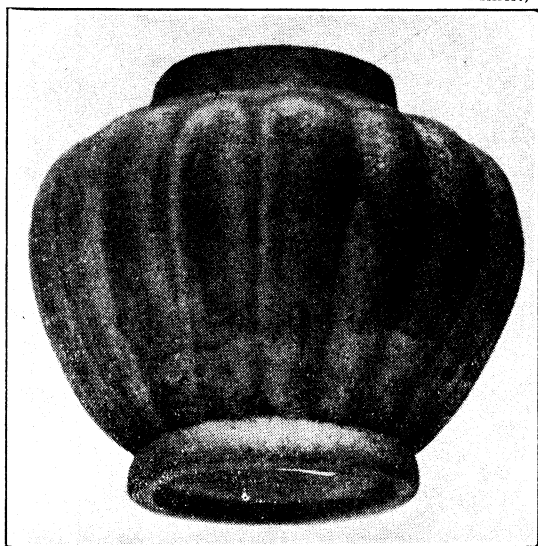


Fig. 22.—Fruit-shaped small jar (originally with cover), about 4 in. high, with a grey-buff stoneware body and a flaky grey-white opaque glaze; unglazed base; 15th or 16th century. (Cebu grave-piece; National Museum; Bu. Sc. photo.)

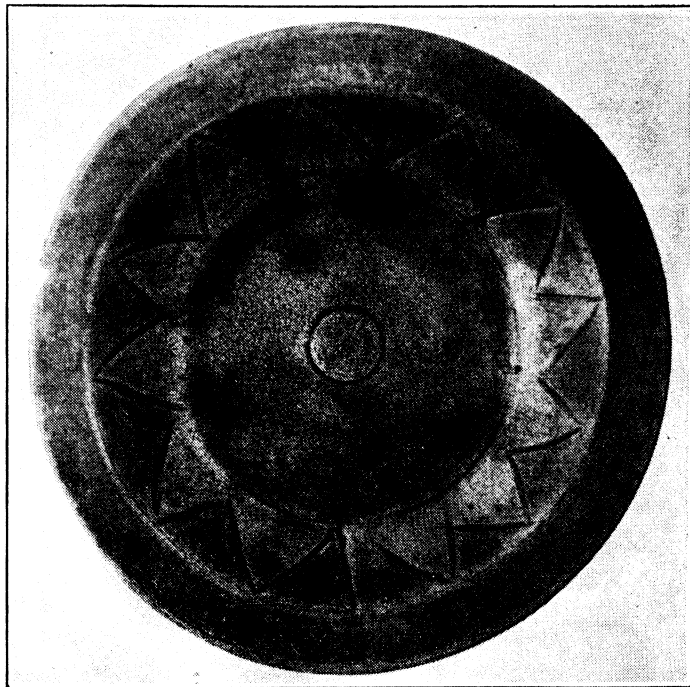


Fig. 24.—A large Sawankhalok celadon dish, about 12 in. diam., with a yellowish olive-green glaze over a softish grey-buff stoneware body. Probably 14th century, though possibly early 15th. (Cebu grave-piece; Beyer Collection; photo by C. W. Miller.)

an attribution.

The Lubug site, referred to in the classification as chiefly early 15th century, contains a great variety of blue-and-white and pure white glazed porcelain fragments, probably all or mostly dating from the Yung Lo (1403-1424) and Hsüan Te (1426-1435) reigns. General indications point towards the site as having been abandoned by 1450 or shortly thereafter.

The types of designs found in this site are so well shown by the illustrations herewith that they need not be discussed in



Fig. 23.—Two small Sawankhalok eared bottles or tall jarlets, with stoneware bodies and brown glazes of different types; bases unglazed. Probably 14th century. (Cebu grave pieces; National Museum; Bu. Sc. photos.)

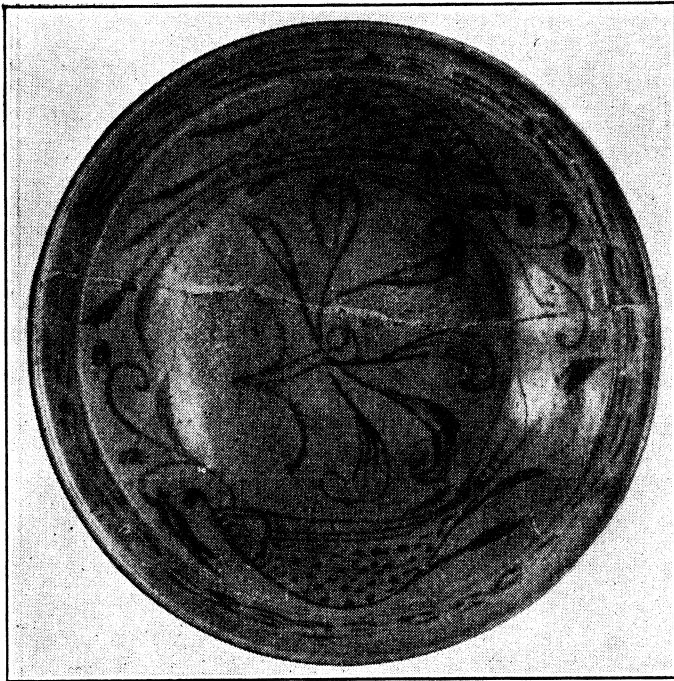


Fig. 26.—Unique Sawankhalok dish, about 11-1/2 in. diam., with a fish design sketched by an artistic hand in greenish black under a light grey glaze. (For fragment of similar piece, and interesting comment on the type, see R. S. le May, *Jour. Siam Society*, Vol. xix, pt. 2, Sept., 1925; pl. 3 and pp. 76 & 82.) Probably 15th century or early 16th. (Cebu grave-piece; Beyer Collection; photo by Bu. Sc.)

detail. So far no actual whole pieces have been excavated at Lubug but large quantities of good fragments have been obtained and the whole pieces illustrated (which have been obtained from graves in the Visayan Islands) have all been identified by careful comparison with the Lubug fragments.

It is to be noted that the color both of the glaze and of the blue designs is very distinctive on 15th century ware. Two qualities of blue are noted on the Lubug fragments. One is a true Mohammedan blue which has a curious semi-liquid quality which contrasts decidedly with the darker and more opaque Mohammedan blue of the Chia Ching period. This quality of blue is not found in any of the typical 16th or 17th century wares in the Philippine sites,

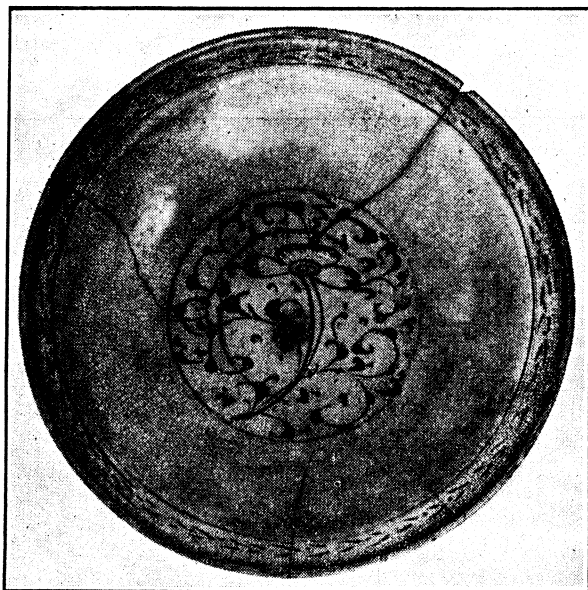


Fig. 27.—Typical early Sawankhalok black-and-white dish, 11-1/2 in. diam., with design painted in a greenish or brownish black under a thin straw-colored glaze over a coarse grey stoneware body covered with several coatings of a cream-colored slip; 13th or 14th century. (Cebu grave-piece; Beyer Collection; photo by C. W. Miller.)

though it was reproduced with a fair degree of success in certain 18th and 19th century copies of early Ming wares. The color tone varies greatly with the thickness of the glaze above it, since all the early Ming transparent glazes are full of tiny bubbles which give to the underglaze designs a misty quality. This is noticeable on pieces of all dates from Hung Wu to Cheng Te, though particularly characteristic of certain types of Hsüan Te and later wares.

Another decided characteristic of the 15th century blue and-white pieces is a glassy glaze of a decided greenish tone sometimes approaching true celadon. The small blue-and-white plate with a phoenix-design, for example, shows three different glazes; one, of a greenish-gray tone, over the blue design on the upper side; a second, of light celadon green, covering the back; and a nearly pure white opaque glaze within the foot-rim. Other pieces show glaze of a greenish caste both on the front and back, and a white or grayish-colored glaze within the foot-rim. All of these glazes show decided differences in quality when compared with the typical wares of the middle and late Ming times during the 16th and 17th centuries.

The quality of the drawing or painting varies greatly on the 15th century ware. It is obvious that most of the Philippine specimens belong to a rather rough and hastily executed class which was probably made largely either for the cheaper local trade or for export. And it is only occasionally that pieces with finely executed designs are found.

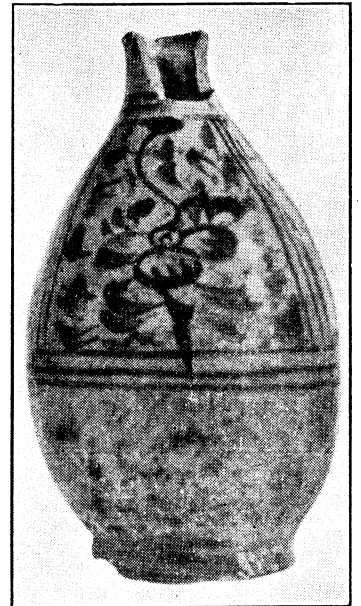


Fig. 28.—Sawankhalok black-and-white bottle, about 8 in. high, of ware and glaze similar to Fig. 27, with design of a Tzechow type; 13th or 14th century. (Cebu grave-piece; Beyer Collection; photo by C. W. Miller.)



Fig. 29.—Sawankhalok dish of size and ware similar to Fig. 27, but with fish design painted in black under a cracked green glaze (a Pappa's Hill type); 13th or 14th century, probably 14th. (Cebu grave-piece; Beyer Collection; photo by C. W. Miller.)



Fig. 30.—Probable Sawankhalok blue-and-white ware, with a fine-grained greyish white stoneware body, and a design of 15th century type painted in a medium dark blue of greenish cast base unglazed and presenting a typical Sawankhalok finish. (Cebu grave-piece; National Museum; Bu. Sc. photo.)

Such pieces do occur, however, and were probably brought as gifts to the chiefs or local aristocracy rather than for the common trade; and in one or two cases at least they have been found in Philippine graves containing metal daggers, gold beads, and other articles associated exclusively with the chiefly class.

On the other hand, it is obvious that previous writers have too much emphasized the purely export character of

this ware, as most of our local evidence forces us to believe that they are usually simply poorly executed or defective examples of types commonly made for Chinese consumption at home. This is particularly noticeable when one examines a large series of specimens, such as those now in Beyer's possession. Taking the specimens piece by piece, it is readily noted that nearly every piece con-

tains some flaw or defect either in body, glaze,

or design which has caused the piece to be culled out of the better class of wares for the home trade. Some of these defects may be listed as follows: Unglazed spots on the body; over-burned or miscolored splotches in the glaze itself; misshapen bodies; flaws or depressions in the body made either before glazing or during the firing; lumps of sand or dirt adhering to the glaze, etc. If only a few Philip-

pine pieces exhibited these defects, there might still be some possibility of the whole class being of a special export type. But when one finds such defects on nearly 90% of the pieces found in the Philip-

Fig. 32.—Two well-made blue-and-white pieces of uncertain antecedents; about 2/3 natural size. (a) Covered round box of same ware as Fig. 30, and bearing designs found on typical Sawankhalok black-and-white pieces of the 15th and beginning 16th centuries; painting in a dark blue approaching indigo; base unglazed. (b) Jarlet of porcellanous stoneware; Mohammedan blue design of 15th century type, under a thick Chinese-type glaze; base fully glazed. (Both Cebu grave-pieces; National Museum; Bu. Sc. photos.)

(Continued on page 250)



Fig. 31.—Two small black-glazed jarlets, of a light-weight grey stoneware and cord-cut base; accompanied by a spindle-whorl of native pottery; all probably 13th or 14th century. Upper jarlet and spindle-whorl from a Pappa's Hill grave; lower jarlet from a 13th century Santa Ana coffin burial. (Beyer Collection; Bu. Sc. photos.)



Fig. 33.—Jarlet, about natural size, with porcellanous body and a light-green celadon glaze; whiteness of underglaze raised design over-emphasized in halftone; 15th century type, probably Chinese—though similar decoration is found on other jarlets that show a more definitely Sawankhalok body, glaze, and shape. (Cebu grave-piece; National Museum; Bu. Sc. photo.)

What Is Art?

By PROF. T. INGLIS MOORE

"IF you do not ask me, I know; if you ask me, I know not," said Saint Augustine when asked to define God. And the philosopher is in much the same case as the saint when it comes to explaining the nature of art. He has a stiff job in front of him. But the work of definition and explanation is curiously fascinating. The subject of art is so rich and varied that any original attempt to analyse it can hardly fail to bring out some interesting points.

THE PRACTICAL MAN

The Practical Man usually has a double or contradictory attitude towards art. On the one hand, he looks upon it as a useless triviality, like the playing of children, a foolish dissipation. "Art," he knows, "bakes no bread," and artists, he suspects, are mostly lazy, effeminate, and immoral. On the other hand, he regards the artists, if dead for some centuries, as immortal rather than immoral. He looks up to Shakespeare and Beethoven with a traditional respect. But their famous works are not for him—they are too "deep."

THE ARTIST AS HUMAN

Yet the greatest artist is of the same human stuff as he is, and, in general, art expresses ideas and feelings which are universal. Art is only a sealed book to the person who does not bother to break the seal. It is not something strange, mysterious, esoteric, unfathomable, divine. It is a particular combination of words, sounds, rhythms, colors, lines, masses, proportions, lights and shades, expressing human emotions and thoughts. The expression can be understood and enjoyed by any one with eyes, ears, and a measure of intelligence.

The consideration of the principles of art in general is called *aesthetics*, and it is commonly regarded as an abstruse science or branch of philosophy. Its finer points do indeed demand a technical vocabulary and subtle abstractions. But there is a tremendous amount of unnecessary jargon and bombast in discussions of art. The fundamentals are simple and can be simply expressed, so that he who runs may read. I shall try to suggest a few points about the fundamental problems of art, answering the essential questions briefly and simply, and giving conclusions rather than arguments.

QUESTIONS

The essential questions of aesthetics are: What is the nature of art? How is art distinguished from other human activities? What does it come from? What is the aesthetic feeling? What use is art? What is its ideal? Is it Beauty? Power? Truth? Goodness? What is the function of art? What are the distinguishing characteristics of each art? What is the relation of one art to another? Which art is the greatest?

ART A MATTER OF THE SENSES

The key to the nature of art is to be found in the word for the consideration of art—"aesthetics." "*Aesthesis*" is merely the Greek word for sensation, perception by the senses, the sensing of an object. Art is thus essentially a matter of the senses, sensible, perceptual. It springs from

"our five senses startling with delight," is expressed through them, and makes its appeal to them. Yet every perception or feeling has some thought element attached, an idea: "Every perception," as James puts it, "is apperceptive." Thus art is the expression of thought as well as feeling. But whereas the sense element alone—as in decorative art—is enough to constitute a work of art, pure thought alone, the ideal element by itself, can not be art. It is philosophy or science.

ART AND FEELING

The idea, to be artistic, must be feeling-colored, sense-tempered, sense-expressed. "To be or not to be, that is the question," is not poetry—except when feeling-colored by Hamlet's personal emotion in his particular dramatic situation. The general idea must be reduced to concrete terms of sense and informed with feeling before it can be artistic. Thus Shakespeare's generalizations are usually poetic, Pope's are not. Perhaps Oriental art with its symbolistic method has succeeded best in this reduction of the philosophic to the artistic, the abstract idea to the concrete sense symbol.

THE ARTIST'S URGE

This aesthetic or sense expression comes from the artist's particular constitution. He receives a stimulus, often some sensation, sometimes an idea, either coming from outside him or inside. A feeling is aroused. He wishes to express it because he is fired by a creative urge, an impulse to relieve his feelings by making something. If he were a practical man, he would express himself in action. If he were a mere sentimentalist, he would let his feeling evaporate into nothingness, into mere dreaming. Being an artist, he seizes his medium of expression—word, sound, paint, stone, etc.—and translates the feeling into an artistic form, embodying it in a sense image, by means of the image-faculty, the imagination. Upon the nature of the feeling or idea and the degree to which he gives it adequate representation depends the greatness of his art. But, be the result good or bad, the act of creation is his mode of action. It is as much action and calls for as much, if not more, will power and hard work as any practical act.

ARTISTIC ABILITY

Thus the nature of art is essentially *expression*. The artistic ability is the ability to express, in and by images, the thought and feeling of the artist. This expression contains two elements, what he says and how he says it: *content* and *form*. Form here denotes the entire mode of expression, both the medium (such as sound or paint) and the shape the content takes within the medium. The latter kind of form we may also call *style*. Of the two elements, content and form, the form is the more important. "Art," said Goethe, "is form."

UNITY OF CONTENT AND FORM

In literature these elements may be separated fairly easily, owing to the great conceptual power of words. In

(Continued on page 242)

So This Is Modern Art

By IGNACIO MANLAPAZ

THIS is what we might call the esthetic age. By esthetic I mean something quite different from artistic. The artistic age produces artists; the esthetic produces critics, poseurs, and esthetes. An esthete is one who ranks art above life and bungles both in consequence.

The current false ideas of art we owe to the esthetes. To misunderstand art is the esthetes' privilege and they have more than abused that privilege. They have said far more stupid things about art than the Comstocks they make sport of. They have made a god of art, unfortunately forgetting that what men would destroy they first make into a god.

And, indeed, they are killing art with their unwise love. They are damning it with inordinate praise. To say, for instance, as Mallarmé did, that the world was made to lead to a beautiful book is to say something too comical not to be tragic. It is extravagances of this kidney that serve more than anything else to discredit art and make her odious. Even art cannot afford to have fanatics having anything to do with her.

MODERN ART AND NATURE

Now, when art is so ridiculously overvalued, nature is, of course, undervalued. Indeed, esthetes never tire of holding forth on nature's inferiority to art. Baudelaire said, "Woman is natural and therefore abominable". Whistler maintained that nature was always wrong. Others went to even greater lengths. Kandinsky, for instance, turned his back absolutely on nature while Picasso invented his own nature.

Consider the Cubists, Picasso's ever increasing tribe. There was a time when artists recreated nature in their image; nowadays, the Cubists recreate it in the image of the soap-box. They have made geometry their nature and sneeringly regard God's nature as old-fashioned. And all this is by way of being modern and original. Alas, what a delusion! The geometry with which they have replaced nature is Euclidean, and even Cubists must know that this has been elbowed out of court by Einstein. It has been superseded by a more modern geometry with a physical meaning which the Cubists' figures haven't got. And, then, how about the art of the Aztecs and the ancient Egyptians? The Cubists ought to have made their bow to the world before them to make valid their claim to originality. But they evidently have a mistaken sense of time as they have a mistaken idea of space.

LAWLESSNESS OF MODERN ART

The lawlessness of modern art is a very unique sort of lawlessness. Alfredo Casella's well known definition of modern music: "Music is the art of combining sounds both in time and space according to the composer's creative egoism and his complete indifference to every law that opposes his sincerity" does not completely express it. The modern artist breaks the laws of his art even when there is no creative urge to justify his action. We might even say that he breaks those laws precisely because there is no

creative urge to justify his action. He is lawless with a vengeance. He is lawless for lawlessness' sake.

Laws—specially artistic laws—are certainly a nuisance. But we cannot dispense with them. Even life itself follows certain laws. Great artists may break laws, but they may not be lawless, for in a profound sense great art and life are one.

ART FOR ART'S SAKE?

Modern artists and esthetes are, as everybody knows, nothing if not affected. Who but they could have hatched the doctrine of art for art's sake? Nietzsche, who had a keen nose for silly artificialities, denounced it and substituted art for life's sake. In his "Dance of Life", Havelock Ellis is inclined to countenance it because of what he believes to be its pragmatic value. It produces sound results, he asserts. But does it? Artists who embrace this doctrine generally turn out only affected art. Their productions are often too artistic to be great art. They seem to be mere mannerisms of the artists.

I think a more satisfactory doctrine is possible. Life for art's sake and art for life's sake is perhaps still more pragmatically sound. I say this and pass on. Mr. Ellis knows best.

IS ART DEATHLESS?

The deathlessness of art is a delusion compared to which Messrs. Bryan's and Voliva's beliefs are eternal truths. And yet no esthete is free from it. Even the clever Oscar Wilde shared it. He declared with a profound conviction that "art is the one thing death cannot harm." Pshaw! Art is precisely the one thing death loves to harm. How many great artists of antiquity have lived and died unheard of by us and consequently unhonored and unsung! How many masterpieces have, after delighting the hearts of men, crumbled silently to dust, leaving not the slightest trace of their magic or even their name! The vaunted immortality of art unfortunately depends upon the medium artists and chroniclers use. And wood and stone, bricks and papyrus, pigment and bronze, parchment and paper are all alike in that they are perishable. Time, which lends beauty to the ugly, has no pity for the beautiful.

IS ART IMMORAL?

There is, however, an article of modern artistic faith which seems to be fundamentally sound. I mean the conception of the amorality of art. Art is beyond good and evil. The artist can represent everything. Vice and virtue are alike grist for his mill. He is partial to neither. He stands aloof.

The trouble, however, is that the modern artist does not consistently hold this faith. In passing from theory to practice he shows an unesthetic partiality for vice. He exaggerates the attractiveness of sin. He makes too much of evil. Consequently his art is not amoral. And when art is not amoral, we may be sure it is not sound art.

Art is not morality in its Sunday clothes. But neither is it immorality in its everyday clothes.

(Continued on page 242)

The Indian Buffalo in the Philippines

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and

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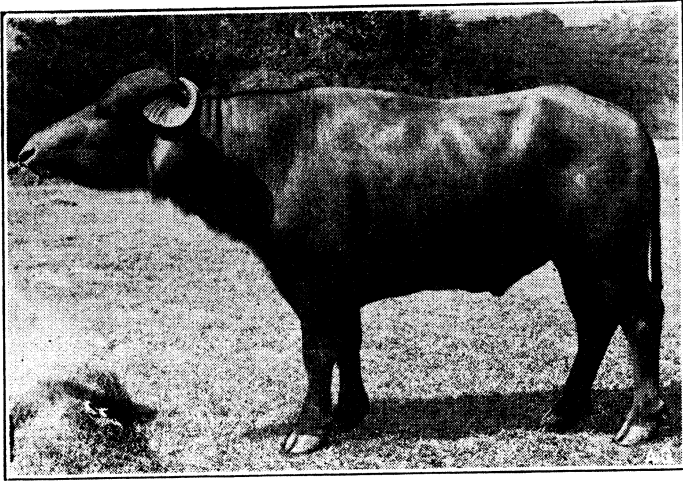


Fig. 1.—An Indian buffalo of good size and conformation. (Photographs by the Photographic Division of the College of Agriculture.)

OF the various kinds of animals imported into this country, the Indian buffalo is one of the few breeds which have readily found acceptance among local breeders. Because of its merits this breed of carabao is bound to become a permanent and important influence in the development of the animal industry in the Philippines.

ORIGIN AND DATES OF IMPORTATION

The Indian buffalo is a native of India. The Philippine Bureau of Agriculture made two importations of these animals from Bombay, India. The first group, consisting of 57 head, arrived in the Philippines in June, 1917. In August, 1918, the second shipment of 85 animals arrived. From both these shipments some of the animals were retained by the Bureau and placed on the government live stock farms at Ubay, Bohol, and Boñgabon, Nueva Ecija. From the second shipment the present herd of the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, was obtained. The rest of the animals went to private owners. In the province of Bukidnon, a number of ranches, principally those owned by Messrs. Manuel Fortich, José G. Sanvictores, A. Rubin, Florentino Cruz, and Daniel Sy Cip, have Indian buffaloes. Mr. Fortich has probably the largest herd of carabaos in the Philippines in which the Indian buffalo is used to grade up the native stock.

There were earlier importations by private dealers, for at the Bureau of Animal Industry may be found photographs which were taken on February 10, 1910, of Indian buffaloes owned by Mr. Mariano Molo of Pasay, Rizal. The fate of these animals is not known.

CHARACTERISTICS

The Indian buffalo is a distinct breed of carabao, known also as the Ram's Horn or Delhi buffalo. It belongs to the dairy type; hence, the sharp wedges of the milk animal and the superior development of the mammary gland are very marked among them. Its color is jet black, but the switch is frequently white. A few individuals have been observed to have white legs. One bull of solid brown

color was seen at the Fortich ranch in Bukidnon by the senior author. In size, this breed is larger than the Philippine carabao. Records at the College of Agriculture give the average weight of bulls to be 577 kgm. while the females average 557 kgm. The average height of both sexes is 131 cm. One of the distinguishing features of the Indian buffalo is the curved-in horns from which the name Ram's Horn is derived. These horns leave the head towards the side and curve slightly backward before the ends curve inward and downward and again curve towards the side, thus describing a circle. The poll is very prominent and round. The barrel is extraordinarily large, the back being almost level because of the more or less horizontal spring of ribs. That the Indian buffalo is a choice breed is shown at the hindquarters by its exceptionally wide and level rump. The prominent "hooks", or points of the hip, are typical of the breed. Below its capacious hindquarters are located the large udder with well-developed teats. The Indian buffalo also possesses strong, large, and sloping hoofs which can withstand long wear on hard roads, and, on soft ground, are less likely to slip than the flatter feet of native carabaos.

The Indian buffalo is well adapted to Philippine conditions and is resistant against common diseases. For these reasons, herds of this breed have been raised successfully in the open without the extra care usually necessary for foreign animals.

DAIRY QUALITIES

Owing to the comparatively large amount of milk of good quality which may be obtained from the Indian buffalo, this breed should be raised primarily for dairy purposes. Its hardiness and favorable response to the local method of handling renders animals of this breed more desirable to raise than those of the dairy breeds of cattle from the temperate countries.

The richness of the milk of the Indian buffalo with reference to fat and other constituents may be seen from the following average analysis made of samples obtained from

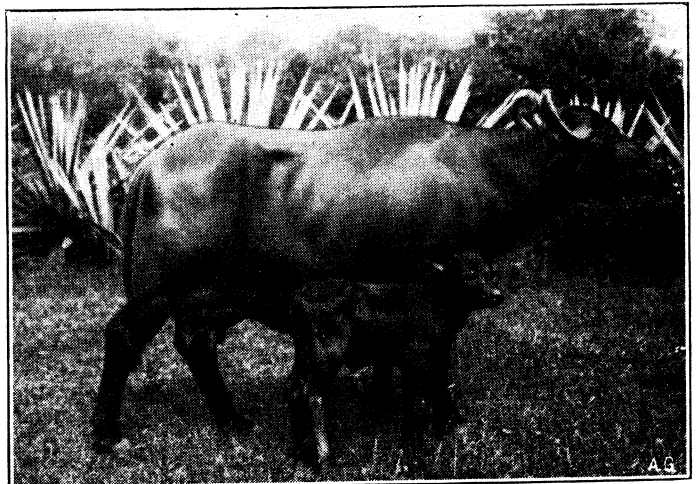


Fig. 2.—An Indian buffalo cow with her calf. The cow shows the characteristic body lines of a dairy animal, and a capacious, well-developed udder.

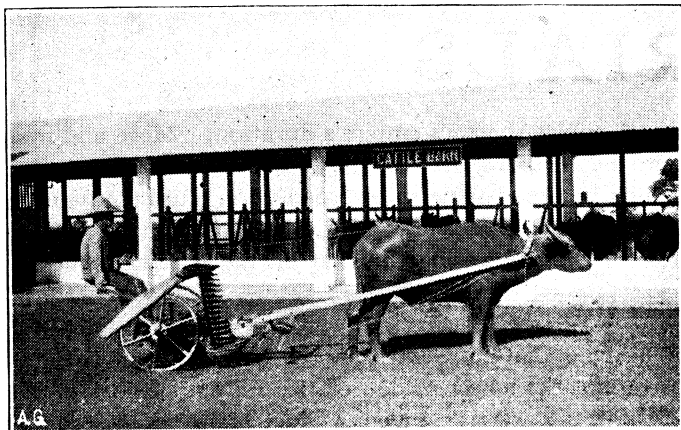


Fig. 3.—A crossbred Indian buffalo-Philippine carabao steer. He has the advantage of size which fits him well for pulling such heavy farm machines as the clipper.

animals owned by the College of Agriculture: Specific gravity, 1.0315; water, 80.99 per cent; fat, 7.31 per cent; casein, 4.48 per cent; albumin, 1.26 per cent; lactose, 4.89 per cent; ash, 0.81 per cent. In comparison with the milk of the native carabao, the milk of Indian buffalo is thinner in consistency owing to a smaller percentage of total solids, principally butter fat. As compared with the milk of cattle, however, the milk of the Indian buffalo is denser and richer in all constituents, excepting milk sugar, in which they are about the same. Because of the rather high percentage of butter fat in the milk of the Indian buffalo, a large amount of cream may be separated from it for the production of butter of a white color.

An idea of the dairy capacity of the Indian buffalo may be obtained from records of milk production of cows belonging to the College as follows:

Cow	Milk Production	Lactation period
No. 7.....	715.6 liters	354 days
No. 7.....	596.1 liters	291 days
No. 7.....	594.0 liters	257 days
No. 11.....	1,908.2 liters	718 days

During the milking period the calves were allowed to go with their dams for about twelve hours each day until weaning time or when the calves were about five or six months of age. Had the calves been removed soon after calving the production would have been greater.

The case of Indian buffalo cow No. 11 is worthy of special attention, for the lactation period of 718 days was extraordinarily long, giving a corresponding large milk yield amounting to 1,908.2 liters. This shows the capability of the Indian buffalo cow to carry on production for a long time provided she is not bred early in her lactation.

Experiments at the College showed that for the production of soft cheese one liter of milk of the Indian buffalo yielded an average of 254.6 grams of Improved Sta. Cruz cheese, 158.2 grams of Cebu cheese, and 218.8 grams of Meycauayan cheese. The relative nutritive value of the different cheeses is determined largely by the total solids contained in each. From the analysis made of the cheeses the total solids in each are 41.2 per cent in the Improved Sta. Cruz cheese, 56.4 per cent in the Cebu Cheese, and 45.3 per cent in the Meycauayan cheese.

The Indian buffalo bull has been found to be well adapted to pulling the plow or cart. Because of his size and strength he is easily the equal of the native carabao, if not superior. The Indian buffalo bull can be worked during the hottest part of the day in any season of the year. The soundness of his feet fits him particularly for hauling heavy loads on the macadamized roads of the country.

MERITS OF THE CROSSBREED

The Indian buffalo is destined to play a large part in the improvement of the native carabao by interbreeding. Tentative results at the College of Agriculture show that crossbreeds exceed both the native and the Indian buffalo parent in weight.

Largely because of its size, strength, and type of feet which the crossbreed inherits from the Indian buffalo, individuals of this breeding are highly esteemed as draft animals. They fill a need for high-class work stock necessary for heavy cartage work or deep plowing. They can withstand work under the hottest sun of the tropics.

For milking purposes the value of the crossbreed may be seen from the performance shown by three cows from which complete records of production were obtained. In these cases, the calves were separated when very young so that the data presented refer to full production. Cow No. 21 yielded 866.5 liters of milk during a lactation period of 294 days, the average daily production being 2.9 liters. With cow No. 36 the total milk production was 1,067 liters during a milking period of 309 days. Her average daily production was 3.5 liters. Cow No. 38 gave 1.6 liters daily, the lowest average daily milk yield. This was due to the extraordinary long duration of her milking period which was 578 days. Her total milk production during that time was 914.6 liters.

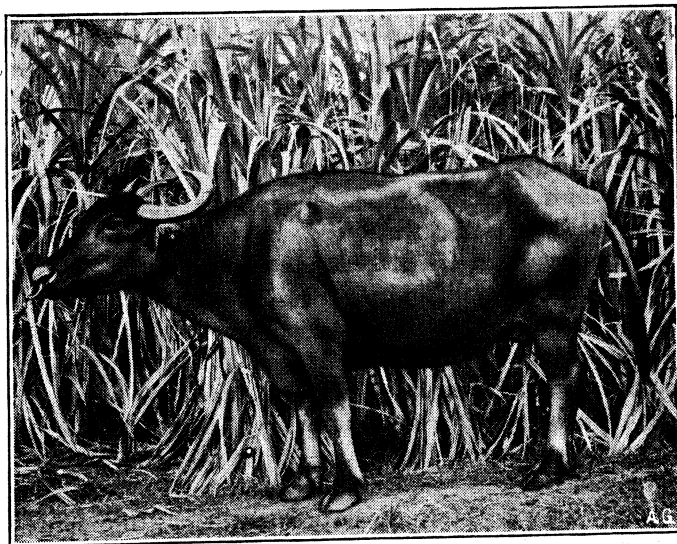


Fig. 4.—A crossbreed out of a native carabao cow by an Indian buffalo bull. She shows general characteristics that are intermediate between those of the parents.

EDITORIALS

Mahatma Gandhi has been called an impractical visionary, and one writer said recently in "Current History"

Saint Gandhi Puts One Over as India so desperately
On The Practical World needs, he is tragically unfitted because, though so nearly his people's savior, he is unable to take a realistic view of the situation."

This may be true, but it can not be denied that Gandhi's program of passive resistance, of non-violent non-coöperation and mass civil disobedience, is one of the shrewdest blows ever struck at the rule of armed might. His household spinning and weaving campaign is not merely symbolic of a desire to return to more primitive ways, but is a part of a plan to make India independent of the textile mills of England which, if it succeeds, will ruin one of Britain's most important industries. His salt-making campaign in defiance of the government monopoly is a clever stroke designed to bring all British law into contempt. For the people to make their own salt out of sea-water is in itself a useful and innocent act, and although it may be against the law, the government is helpless to prevent it, for it can not patrol the entire sea-coast.

The scene of thousands of people lying down in the streets in front of railway stations to block traffic, with the proud English trying to pick their way by stepping over the bodies, and the booing and jeering at government dignitaries and petty officials everywhere, adds the final touch to this lurid, comic, and dramatic spectacle. People can not be shot down for such things, not more than a small proportion of them can be clubbed and beaten, and the jails are full.

Let no one think this situation is not serious. British might, long so thwarted and mocked, would make the position of the British government in India untenable. And let no one, anywhere, think that this would not affect him. For India is the key-stone of the British Empire. India and India alone made Britain the world power that it is. Without India, Great Britain would once more become merely the British Isles, utterly unable to support the present population. There would be a tremendous shift in the balance of power in Europe which would upset the equilibrium everywhere and would lead to consequences impossible to foretell in war and waste and death and human misery.

Britain, therefore, can not give up. The Indians can better afford to compromise. As for the world at large, it may well, in self-defense, demand that Britain govern and not misgovern India. All men must realize that the old European theories and practices of colonial government have become impossible. The policy of the open and cynical exploitation of a subject people by the "mother" country can no longer be maintained, not only because of the growing world opinion against it but because of the growing strength of the subject peoples themselves.

The imperial powers have always and everywhere played not only the rôle of ruler, but, intentionally or unintentionally, the rôle of teacher and organizer of the people they ruled. Foreign government is, therefore, self-limiting. Each

day of empire shortens empire's duration. More and more must the relations between the imperial nations and their colonies become partnerships based upon mutual advantage and mutual agreement. "Saint" Gandhi has at least succeeded in impressing this fact on the practical world.

Thinking that it would take the "kick" out of the demonstration, the editor of one of the Filipino dailies in Manila killed a good story for his readers

Burning Books when he suppressed a fact discovered by one of his reporters after the semi-public function at which Mr. Roosevelt's book, "The Philippines, A Treasure and A Problem," was supposed to have been thrown into the sea, or rather Manila Bay, as a sign of protest against some of the statements contained in it. The reporter became suspicious and paid a fisherman to drag the book up after the ceremonies. It proved to be a novel written by an author quite innocent of ever having mentioned the Philippines. Those in charge of the demonstration had been unable to secure a copy of Mr. Roosevelt's book, so took the first book handy. A number of politicians are planning to burn a copy of the Roosevelt book before the Balintawak monument on Balintawak Day, and are said to be offering a fancy price for a copy. If they don't succeed in obtaining one, they can at least take satisfaction in the fact that burned books tell no tales.

Better than burning a book that contains statements one does not agree with, is to controvert them. Mr. Roosevelt has made some statements in his

Copy the British book on the Philippines indicating that
and the Dutch? he rather favors European colonial policy as compared with the policy which America has so far followed in the Philippines. The opinion has not met with much favor, either from the Americans here or the Filipinos. Mr. Walter Robb, for instance, editor of the *American Chamber of Commerce Journal*, generally supposed to be a dyed-in-the-wool "imperialist", wrote editorially in his August number: "Must we copy from the Dutch? Or from the British? And at this time, when we came unfettered into the East and have remained so? After all, we set an administration going here according to *our* principles, and it may be possible for us to be helpful to other powers without aping them—especially without imitating their errors. It ought to be possible for us to round out our own policy and adhere to it, regardless of the practices and commingled principles, let one suppose, of other countries. One does not denounce the American policy a failure, however much he would amend it: there is bounden evidence of its success. . . . Nothing seems to be wrong that existing facilities could not right. On the contrary, there is a great deal that is obviously right, and downright satisfying, that would be swept away by a radical change of course. In fact, time itself works toward the making of a desirable nook upon the frontiers of America for a self-governing, self-respecting Philippines. Time is likely to win. Bet on time."



AN ORIENTAL VIEW OF "THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN"

"At the termination of the trial on Saturday evening, a dramatic spectacle was witnessed by the milling crowd that had gathered to see the final skirmishes in the celebrated legal battle. Before the eyes of everybody, Auditor Dikit and Fiscal Felix shook hands with the two accused as if nothing had happened during the last few weeks. There were smiles of optimism on the faces of everybody."

The foregoing came from the Cebu correspondent of the *Philippines Herald* reporting on the trial of the manager and bookkeeper of the branch of the Philippine National Bank there who were tried for stealing around half a million pesos, mostly government funds. Auditor Dikit was the chief witness for the prosecution, and the Fiscal, of course, was the prosecuting attorney. At this writing the decision has not yet been handed down.

Was this handshaking and smiling not carrying the amenities somewhat too far? Was this the occasion for such pleasantness? Was this the concourse of the right individuals for such civility? Was this gentleness of manners not a little out of place? Did it not tend to reduce the whole trial to just what the reporter said it was—a "spectacle"?

Or did the Fiscal and the Government Auditor look upon the trial as a sort of indoor sport, a game, after the close of which the contestants shake hands just to show there is no bad feeling after the heat of competition?

Was there, then, not an actual loss of a large sum of money? Was there not a man and another man accused of serious crimes for which, if found guilty, they would have to spend many years in prison? Was there not a question

of two men's honor, fidelity to duty, trustworthiness under responsibility? Were there not anxious relatives, wives and children, whose happiness and future were seriously concerned? Was there not an outraged public which wanted to see justice done? Were there not friends who trembled for these two? Were there not public officials and witnesses who believed them guilty and followed their duty in stating the evidence against them to secure conviction—the decision "Guilty as charged"?

Why then these faces wreathed in smiles, these smirks, these bows? Did these officials think they were about serious business in a court of justice, or did they think it was a reception? Had they not just bent every effort to send the two accused to prison for long terms, or had they been only joking with them?

The experience of Porto Rico under American sovereignty is a valuable object lesson to the Philippines. When

An Object Lesson Governor Theodore Roosevelt visited the Porto Rico schools last year, he told the children not to buy American flags to wave a greeting to him, but asked them to save their money for food. That incident is symptomatic of the economic condition of that American territory.

There the people, to quote a recent report, are "always hungry"; "hunger has become more acute with increasing population; during more than thirty years of American rule little has been done toward teaching Porto Rico, an agricultural country, how to feed itself, while at the same time exports from the soil have increased by several hundred per cent."

Our attention has in the past often been called to the wonderful economic development of Porto Rico as shown in its rapidly growing exports of sugar. Time and again we have been advised to emulate its example and its alluring favorable balance of trade.

But why hunger and misery among Porto Ricans in the face of a "favorable balance of trade"? When there is so much production—and on a large scale, too,—why the people's suffering? That is the tragic irony behind so-called "favorable balance" of trade.

Porto Rico is another evidence to prove that greater production does not necessarily mean greater welfare among the people. Much depends on the share of the people in that production. Porto Rico is also a living denial of the assumption that a larger money wage necessarily means a fuller satisfaction of human wants.

The Porto Rican of the pre-American period was an independent small landholder, not getting much money income, but producing enough food for his own needs. Then came the invasion of the sugar industry by American capital. The small farmers sold their land, tempted by the high prices offered, and the high wages paid laborers. But with the loss of their land, the Porto Ricans went down in the social scale—they became mere wage-earners, depending on the daily wage for everything to keep body and soul together.

Then the Porto Rican, as the American president of the University of Porto Rico writes in a recent article, "soon learned how great is the gap between a small cash income, supplemented by the many items which enter uncoun- ted in the usual farm situation, and a larger cash income which must provide for all". The chronic hunger in Porto Rico is due to the fact that the laborer's apparent high wage is not sufficient to pay for the items of the imported food he needs.

The lesson to the Filipino is obvious. And now that the protection of the rice industry is under consideration in the legislature, it is timely to state, using Secretary Alunan's words in testifying before a legislative committee, that "a protective tariff is necessary if the low price of imported products prevents the growth of a local industry which should be encouraged".

The rice industry is indeed one that "should be encouraged", not mainly for the benefit of the big rice growers, but for the protection of small landholders and as an in-

centive to them to stick to their small farms, and preserve their present economic independence. Rice growing on the small farm is the most effective means of enabling the small landholders to resist the invasion of big capital engaged in agricultural production for export.

CONRADO BENITEZ.

The writer of these columns recently passed through two great experiences within a week. He saw a pre-view of the screen version of Erich Maria Remarque's tragic book, "All Quiet on the Western Front", at the Rialto Theater, and he heard Efrem Zimbalist, one of the three or four greatest violinists of the world, play at the Opera House.

Two matchless artistic performances: one presenting the indescribable horror, the desperate suffering, and the futile, criminal wastage of the most precious thing in the world—youth; the other transporting us to those high realms of music to which hatred and folly can not rise.

Were it not a matter of everyday experience, it would be impossible to conceive such contrasts—a world of apes and a world of gods, coexisting and intermingling.

A young German soldier who idealizes what to some would appear as a sordid sex experience and believes he has found love; the evil whistle of a sharp-shooter's bullet which, a short time afterwards, snuffs out his young life as he reaches over the parapet to catch a butterfly; bewildered boys of sixteen drafted to carry on the wicked war, of whom a veteran says with infinite pity: "They only know how to die!"—these are unforgettable scenes which for years will and should torture us. Opposed to that—the utterly lovely slow movement in Handel's Sonata in E.

The irresponsible and criminal plotting of the statesmen, and Beethoven's Romance in G; the stupidity of the older generation, and the Andante Cantabile of Tchaikovsky; shells, bombs, machine guns, and bayonets, and the Mendelssohn Concerto.

And all of this in its heights and depths, its despair and cynicism, and its serenity and joy—human, human.

It is for us to escape from this bitter, bestial, lower world, seeking love and beauty and truth, to make life full and free. And it is for us to learn to look for leadership not to the shamans with their primitive, superstitious other-worldism, but to science for knowledge and to art for the ideal to inspire it.

St. Augustine

By GILBERT S. PEREZ

THERE . . . was the pear tree
Laden with tempting fruit;
And ten of us,
Ten . . . alive with lustful
Lewdness,
Shook them all down
And flung them
To the grunting
Hogs.

What in the theft
Delighted me?
What in the rape
Of the luscious
Golden wombs
Stirred the depths
Of my sin-soaked
Soul?

Naught hath loveliness
Now,
Naught but the glory
Of life spiritual,
Of life chain free
From that miserable
Circus
Of meaningless vanity:
The world.

Halo-Halo

By MAPAGBIRÔ



OSIAS

SLICK and shiny,
Smooth and sleek,
Not a tiny
Wrinkle in cheek.
Hair all glossy,
Not a flaw,
Set in flossy
Pompadour.

Oh, isn't it nice for us all to know,
When the balls at Washington dazzle and glow,
That we have, to make a social stir,
Such a pretty and pleasant Commissioner!

Paliquero,
Egotist,
As proud as Pharaoh,
Dogmatist.
"Admire! O see us!"
He points to himself,
And crying, "Free us!"
Makes his pelf.

And so he displays his confidence
In his person fine, his talents immense.
And thus at once to the top he rose,
For everyone wants the Man Who Knows!

Lungs of leather
Talk longer than deep,
While listeners together
Fall sound asleep.
Till boys of Chicago
Refuse him his fare,
Place an embargo
On his hot air.

But it must be sweet for Congress to hear
Cock-a-doodlings long of our proud Chanticleer!
And the sending of Missions and Quezon confess
How his Washington work has been a success!

Varsity President
Erudite,
Now the Resident
Learned and polite.

Showed his knowledge
On Text-Book Board;
Now school and college
His texts can afford.

Though Chicagoans find him lacking humility,
No one can doubt his wide versatility.
And the income he makes from his writing shows
He's surely a prince of *provecho* prose!

Judge Sison speaks out frankly on adultery as no crime.
He refuses "to keep mum." But can Dad refuse to keep
Mum and get a divorce?

And Pedro de la Llana comments that we change morals—
and why not change wives too?

In fact dear Pete waxes lyrical on the subject and mixes
his metaphors: "When Love is dead; when Disillusionment
casts its sombre shadow over the lives of two individuals
in everlasting conflict; when the flower of romance has
withered, and in its place has set the cankerous growth
of despair, if there is still any amount of pride left, they
will inevitably break the chains that bind them in defiance
of all laws human and divine, and 'taking as it were the
wings of the morning, fly to the uttermost parts of the
earth, and be at rest.'"

Pete should have put it in poetry like this:

When Love is dead, on the badly wed
Disillusionment will make descent,
Its shadow spread like sombre lead,
And give no chance to the rose of romance,
That withers where cankers are chains and anchors
To break and fly to the utmost sky
On the wings of morning to the rest of dawning,
Where metaphors mix no longer, and tricks
Of laws of divorce exert no force.
All this is said for the badly wed,
When Love is dead.

A woman in Makati, Rizal, lost four teeth through an
erratic chicken. We have eaten some tough chicken but
none as bad as that.

The weather bureau announces the depression over
Bashi Channel is filling up. We know that depression
over the filling. Ask our dentist!

An Englishwoman has just swum the Hellespont in three
hours, beating all previous records, including that of Lord
Byron.

As the poet says, "Alas, where are the swims of yester-
year?"

Chief Piatt is increasing the police force by 100 ad-
ditional men.

Now what about another 100 to protect us from the
police?

The crime wave is the one wave that never stops rolling.

"Speaker Roxas and party were streaking across the
Continent to-day to Seattle."

If they went so fast, who spotted their streaks?

Dean Bocobo advocates protection for the rice industry
as against the sugar industry, the protection of which
conspires against Independence.

So our sugar is really a bitter sweet.

Alitaptap'

By CONRADO V. PEDROCHE

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

THE old blind poet was singing to his wife, Maliwag: This, Maliwag, is a tale of other years. Does the aged mango tree still stand by the bank of the woodland brook against the sunset sky? Look, Maliwag, when the old waxmoon wanes on the crest of the hills, at that big mango tree. Dost thou not see the little fireflies haunting its leafless branches in the night of the death of the old moon?

I hear the howling of distant dogs, Maliwag. They are afraid, for they see the ghost of the beautiful Alitaptap and the sparkle of her eyes. The wild boar of the mountains avoids the trees, for he beholds the white soul of the daughter of Bitú-in, beloved of the stars, and Bulan, descended from the moon.

Maliwag, a tale of the days that are gone!

WHO came from the great blue sky with the falling of a little star on the lap of the earth and the trembling of a yellow ray of moonbeam through a rift in the clouds on the silent vale of Masulpak?

A cold fear seized the hearts of the people of the silent vale, for the winds of the heavens were strong when the little star and the yellow moonbeam descended upon the earth.

Who came but Bitú-in, beloved of the stars, and Bulan, the moon-prince?

"Let there be no fear in your hearts," said the mighty Bulan with a sparkle in his eyes of gold, "for I come with



"THE BEAUTIFUL ALITAPTAP HEARD HER FATHER. . . ."

the fair Bitú-in to give you peace. We shall reign over you with wisdom and the years will bring us plenty."

The people of Masulpak listened, for there was music in the voice of the moon-prince and a light in the smile of the daughter of the stars.

The rivers swarmed with thousand fishes and the trees were heavy with fruits. O Maliwag, there was plenty in all the land, for Bulan was *Hari*,² and Bitú-in was beautiful with a smile on her lips.

"*Bathala*³ hath spoken unto us with his words of wisdom and wherefore shouldst we not give our thanks? Bulan, with his shield of gold, descended upon us with his bride, the star-eyed Bitú-in. Long shall they live among us. They shall give us the light of the heavens and the wisdom of the ages, for *Bathala* hath spoken." Thus sang the bards of *Masulpak*, their songs swelling their hearts like the river *Matulin*⁴ as it rushed into the sea.

Only Balo-na was sad. Balo-na, the priestess, was sad and her sorrow, like a cloud on the sun, shaded the light of her face. Mournful were her thoughts as she would sit by the bank of the river *Matulin* and read the language of the birds from the path of their flight across the sky. For she was Balo-na, wise Balo-na, who could peer into the future and tell of the years that were to be.

"I can see a dark night descending upon us. Descending upon us from the sky like a thick cloud. For *Alitaptap* will issue from the womb of the star-princess Bitú-in, *Alitaptap*, fiery-eyed daughter of *Bulan*. She shall come and will cause much unhappiness, for she will be born without a heart." Thus wept the long-haired Balo-na as she read the language of the birds from the path of their flight across the sky and translated it from the glittering witch-bowl which she held between her crooked fingers. And she tore her hair in anguish and moaned long and loud like a lost soul in the night.

The bards came upon her in the morning and asked: "Why weepest thou, Balo-na? Knowest thou not that *Bulan* is among us with his star-dimpled bride Bitú-in?"

"That I know, bards of *Masulpak*. But listen so thou wilt know further." And she told them of the dark night and of *Alitaptap*, fiery-eyed daughter of *Bulan*, who would cause much unhappiness.

But the bards turned away in anger and struck their strings in a tone of mockery.

LISTEN, *Maliwag*, do I hear the wind among the tall bamboos? Look, perhaps thou wilt see the sparkle of the eyes of *Alitaptap* in their eternal vigil. Down the streams among the twigs that fringe the banks, dost thou not see them, *Maliwag*, the eyes of the daughter of *Bulan*?

THE tail of a comet wrote in letters of silver across the sky the birth of *Alitaptap*. The comet vanished and a rain of little stars fell upon the silent vale.

The people of *Masulpak* saw the sign and wondered. Balo-na told them, for she alone understood the mysteries of the skies, she alone could read and translate from her yellow witch-bowl the meaning of the comet's tail.

The river *Matulin* paused, and the strange letters of the comet danced on her bosom. The wind listened; the night lingered till she died, and the flush of a young dawn suffused the *Hulo*, east sky of *Masulpak*.

And even as the comet's tail wrote and Balo-na read and translated, *Alitaptap* was born of Bitú-in in a night when there was a rain of little stars falling on the silent vale of *Masulpak*.

Like the morning with her laughter of dewdrop and sunshine was *Bulan* joyous. "We shall call her *Alitaptap*, for many were the little stars which fell last night on our land. Even so shall we call my child *Alitaptap*."

The bards plucked their strings and the thistles danced on the shore. The hills listened and the sun paused in her journey. The wild boar of the mountains heard the music

and his heart leapt to the tune, while the birds and insects chirped their songs, for they knew that *Bulan* and Bitú-in were happy.

But Balo-na wept by the bank of the laughing *Matulin*. She tore her hair in anguish and moaned long and loud like a lost soul in the night.

Alitaptap was beautiful, O *Maliwag*. Beautiful like the starlight, for her mother was Bitú-in. Lovely was she like the moonlight, for she was the daughter of *Bulan*.

Many suns rose and set and the moons rose and set like the suns, *Maliwag*. And the cycle of the years turned twice seven times. Twice seven times did the cycle of the years turn and *Alitaptap* was grown.

Long and black and streaming was her hair like silken sea-weeds. Like a nymph she was, *Maliwag*, when of early mornings she would bathe in the crystal stream. Her bosom was soft and warm and her lips were red like the birth of young passion in the hearts of the many brave youths who saw her. And she could sing, *Maliwag*. She could sing and her voice was like the voice of the rain wooing the flowers in her garden. She sang of life in palaces of silver and magic halls of gold. She could not sing of the beauty of *Masulpak*, for she was born of Bitú-in and *Bulan*. Even so were her dreams not of the earth. Winged were her thoughts and they reached the skies, for even the very stars heard her and they knew it was the daughter of Bitú-in singing under the moon.

She had a tiny star on her forehead, *Maliwag*, and her eyes were as fiery as the stars. Even her fingers were tipped with the starlight and her teeth were dazzling silver. Lovely was her face like the moonlight and like the moonlight was the beauty of her soul and the smile on her lips.

STARLIGHT... Moonlight... O *Maliwag*, for me there is only one eternal darkness. I live but in thy love.

BALO-NA wept by the bank of the river *Matulin* and peered into her yellow witch-bowl. She saw the night approaching and she tore her hair in anguish.

"O *Bathala*, wherefore should we suffer because *Alitaptap* was born? Teach me, O Lord of the skies and seas. Give me the wisdom that shall know everything. How, O *Bathala*, how shall I keep the future from my people? How can I banish the night coming over the peaceful vale of *Masulpak*?"

The witch-bowl trembled in her fingers and Balo-na saw: "*Alitaptap* must marry that her son may redeem *Masulpak* from the ruin that is nearing. *Alitaptap* must marry that from her will be born he who shall be the pride of the Hall of *Bulan* and drive away the strange warriors of *La-ut*."⁵

Yes, *Maliwag*, even as she read was Balo-na exultant.

The river *Matulin* heard her cry of joy and *Alingao*⁶ carried her voice to the distant hills. The wild boar was startled and even the trees stopped to listen. For Balo-na had uttered a cry of triumph. She had seen and known.

"Thou art mighty, O *Bulan*, but I am Balo-na, the wise Balo-na who can peer into the future. Listen to me, O *Hari*, and be not wroth, for I am come to read thee the message of *Bathala* that thou mayest know."

"Comest thou in jest, Balo-na, or what vision art thou possessed with?"

(Continued on page 238)

The Goya Postage Stamps

SPAIN did not officially commemorate in 1928 the death one hundred years before of its great painter, Goya. But amends were made this year when a series of interesting and striking stamps were issued in his honor, beginning June 8, at the Spanish-American Exposition at Seville.

The painter's portrait is reproduced on some of these stamps; one of his most famous paintings, *La Maja Desnuda*, graces another set; and a number of air-mail stamps reproduce six of his etchings taken from the two famous sets, "Los Caprichos" and "Los Proverbios", in which he "exposed the vices of a degraded society with savage satire."

He himself, however, led a riotous and dissolute life—but lived to the good old age of eighty-two. The story of his relations with the Duchess of Alba, *La Maja Desnuda*, the lady on the stamp reproduced on this page, is interesting.

According to Pijoan, in his "History of Art" (Harper & Brothers, 1928), "Goya painted and made love to the ladies of the court, and they all, even the Queen, seemed to have welcomed his advances. But his principal love-affair was with the Duchess of Alba, one of the most famous scandals of the period. This lady was the holder of the title, and, like all the rich heiresses, had been brought up in considerable independence. Her husband died young, and she was in a position to do as she pleased. Goya painted her portrait many times, in street cos-

the Duchess of Alba lasted two years, and the Queen was finally obliged to commute the exile of the lady to bring Goya back to Madrid. After this, it appears, the idyl came to an end. In the series of etchings known as *Los Caprichos*, he frequently caricatured the Duchess, "a vision of deceit and inconstancy."

Francisco Goya y Lucientes was born in 1746 at Fuendetodos, the son of a country gentleman. He probably passed his youth in Saragossa, and soon showed his talent for painting. There are many stories of his mischievous pranks at this time, and it is said that he had to flee from Saragossa to escape prosecution by the Inquisition for his sneers. He went to Madrid, and later to Rome where he lived a riotous life, alternating study with dissipation. After various adventures and misadventures, he returned to Madrid where he became the court paint-

er, painting, during his long life, the portraits of four successive sovereigns of Spain and their families. He disdained flattery, and these portraits, with their searching and sometimes cruel analysis of character, reveal him as a cynical onlooker at a decadent court. He painted a great many other portraits and also a number of famous religious pictures.

Goya founded no school and had no direct followers, but his strongly personal and spontaneous art greatly influenced the development of modern painting. He died in Bordeaux in 1828.

His remains were transferred to Madrid in 1919.



A REPRODUCTION OF ONE OF THE BEST GOYA PORTRAITS



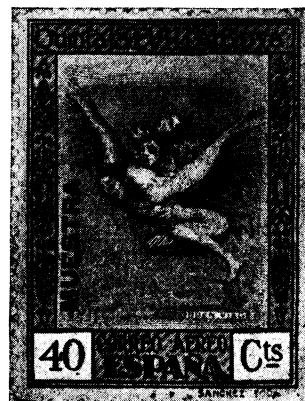
"LA MAJA DESNUDA" FROM GOYA'S FAMOUS PAINTING



THE ILLUSTRATION ON THIS STAMP WAS TAKEN FROM "LOS CAPRICHOS"

time, in court dress, indolently reclining on a couch, and in the same posture unclothed. The scandal finally resulted in the exile of the Duchess, but Goya, nothing dismayed, accompanied her to her estates in Sanlúcar de Barrameda. On the journey, the carriage stuck in the mud, and Goya's gallant assistance to the lady resulted in a cold which left him deaf for life. The escapade with

The stamps were engraved by Mr. José Sanchez of the Madrid Mint, and the printing was done by Waterlow & Sons of London. The reproductions on this page are all slightly larger than the stamps in order to bring the designs out better, which, however, gives them a coarseness not evident in the stamps themselves.



ALSO FROM "LOS CAPRICHOS"



The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



Influence of "The Cine" on the Home

It was a rainy Sunday afternoon. Home seemed gloomy and time hung heavy. What to do? Why not attend the cine for a change? So off we went. Evidently half of Manila was of the same mind. The theater lobby was crowded and it was literally a fight to turn in one's money to get the pasteboards to admit one to the stuffy theater.

And the show? The verdict of an unbiased review was entirely correct: "Nothing to save it from mediocrity but a few tunes."

In our own case we were intent on going to the cine anyway, almost regardless of the picture. But how often it happens that we would like to have a just, unbiased opinion of a picture before spending our money, or before allowing the younger members of the family to attend?

Never a Friday afternoon, or a Saturday comes, but what the young lady daughter of the family doesn't announce her intention of attending the current rage in pictures. Occasionally we get up the courage to say: "I'd rather you didn't go to this one," or, "I think it would be a waste of money and time to see that one." Quite often we are remonstrated with in a decided manner. Her favorite actor was in this one, her favorite actress in that, and we hear this: "Mother, you mustn't judge a picture by its title; you look at the names of the players." So we may be argued down.

Sometimes I have found it true that the lurid, sensational titles to the pictures are merely to catch the crowd. They are chosen evidently with a thought to the box office receipts. When I scan the "write-ups" of the pictures in the local papers, I may be able to decide in my own mind whether I would care to see them or not, and whether the children should go, but too often these "reviews" handed out in advance with the advertisements are so lavish in their praise that they give very little idea of the true merit of the picture.

What Manila needs—and that applies to the rest of the Philippines as well—are unbiased reviews of the pictures which are being shown, by critics who know what is good for young people and children, as well as adults. The critics should speak out with absolute frankness, and if a picture is cheap, sensational, and without merit, they should say so. It would help greatly to insure the picture-going public in the Philippines getting a better selection of films—suited to Philippine audiences.

There is one publication from America which carries each month short reviews of the principal film releases of the month. Its criticisms are honestly made and I have found it a valuable guide in my home to avoid spending money for shows which are worthless. But there are few persons who see this particular publication. They have to rely on the local papers and the advertisements.

It seems to me that the women's clubs might render a great service in this connection by sponsoring reviews of films so that mothers might be guided in choosing the pictures for their children to see. For the grown-ups it doesn't matter so much, but I believe that discrimination should be shown in the type of shows that children from eight years to sixteen should see. The influence of the cine should not be under-estimated. If our boys and girls see entertaining, clean, worth-while pictures, the effect will be all for the good. But if they get too much tawdry, low-brow, sexy, sensational stuff, they will get the wrong slant on life. Who can say how far-reaching and serious the result?

Fashion Offerings for the Month



NEVER have the styles been more suitable and the materials more charming for youth than they are today.

There are dainty dimities and dotted Swiss and figured voiles for the dressier afternoon frocks. Then the more durable but nonetheless attractive prints for school wear. I was delighted to find so many youthful styles appropriate for this climate. I am illustrating a few of them here—frocks for the growing girl, aged six to eighteen. And I have not forgotten the sun suit for the tiniest member of the family.

Closets and Built-in Wardrobes

AN orderly well-kept house is a joy to any woman who makes home a center of her activities, but I have heard more than one woman say in despairing tones that they couldn't have order because their home lacked closets

(Continued on page 238)

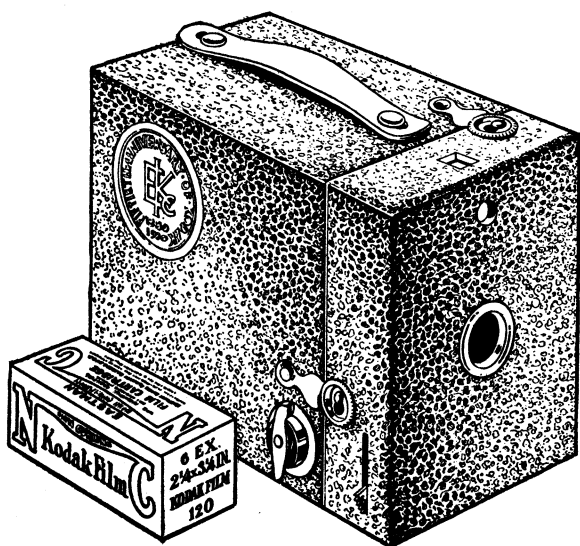
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I am a student in the **FIRST YEAR** of **HIGH SCHOOL** (or the equivalent grade in private school; Intermediate School Certificate herewith), and am therefore eligible to receive—**FREE**—one Eastman Anniversary Camera and roll of Kodak Film. I understand that this offer is good beginning October 1st and only while the Cameras last, and that no more Cameras will be given away after the initial supply is gone. "First Come, First Served."

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or built-in *aparadores* in which to keep clothing and linen.

This is true of most of the homes in the Philippines. It could be easily remedied if the women would voice their demands and see that new homes were supplied with these necessary and convenient storage spaces.

Tight closets with close-fitting doors to keep out vermin and with screened vents to supply proper ventilation are just as possible in this country as they are in America or anywhere else. With them the home is provided with the

proper conveniences for the storing of clothing. Clumsy wardrobes are dispensed with and a neat, tidy appearance of the home is obtained.

I recently had the privilege of inspecting one of the most recently built Manila homes which is modern in every detail. It was most delightfully planned and arranged. I admired the electrical kitchen, the colored plumbing fixtures, the graceful staircase, and the beautiful finish of the satiny floors and panels.

But it was the arrangement of the closets, one for each of the three bedrooms, which had my most enthusiastic approval. A shelf was placed just over the rod that ran

lengthwise of the closet to hold the dresses. On this shelf were handy hat stands to keep ladies' hats in perfect shape. Along the bottom was a shelf for shoes, each pair with its own shoe-trees. Protectors or envelopes made of piñapok were supplied for the dresses. It all presented such an appearance of neatness that I dreaded to go home to my own small, over-crowded *aparadores*.

Those who are planning new homes, either for themselves or to rent, should consider the matter of closet space carefully. Ornate trimmings can be dispensed with in favor of real house-keeping comforts. I have found an illustration which is so similar to the closets in my friend's home that I am having it reproduced here so that you may get an idea of the appearance.

ALITAPTAP

(Continued from page 233)

"I am Balo-na, righteous Hari, and my witch-bowl told me Alitaptap will bring you to ruin. For so the comet's tail wrote also in words of silver across the sky that night when beautiful Alitaptap was born. Ah, fair Bitú-in, I see the tears in thy eyes, but I am Balo-na who knows everything."

"Depart, hoary Balo-na, depart ere my sword cleaves thee in twain." The moon-prince flamed in his wrath. Like the thunder was his voice. His voice was like the thunder and his eyes flashed fire.

"But thou shalt listen further, O Hari, for I see a night descending upon us. One thing, my Hari, only one thing can redeem us from the ruin that shall come from the hordes of La-ut. Alitaptap must marry and her son shall be the



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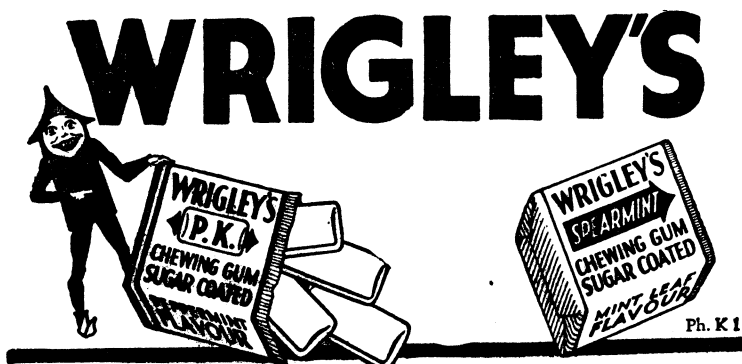


According to Biart, the historian, the Aztecs rarely lost their teeth. And, their lips stayed marvels of youthful loveliness even into old age.

It is now known that these wily enchantresses chewed gum. Doubtless this was their great and inexpensive beauty secret—since chewing is so very important for the attractive shaping of the mouth.

Wrigley's is the same sort of chewing gum as the Aztecs', only more perfect.

CHEW IT AT
LEAST TEN
MINUTES A
DAY



WATCH THE
NEW CHARM
ADDED TO
YOUR LIPS

Ph. K 1

pride of thy Hall, for he shall drive the strangers from our peaceful land."

The fire in the eyes of Bulan died down and a smile suffused his countenance.

"Thou hath spoken well, Balo-na. Alitaptap must marry. She will marry at the birth of the new moon, for many are the youths of Masulpak who hunger for the warmth of the heart of my daughter."

O Maliwag, but the lovely daughter of Bitú-in was born without a heart. She could sing of the stars only, for her mother was of the stars. To mortal feelings she was a stranger. She did not feel the delicate flutter of the flower-petals that bloomed in her garden or the hungry passions in the hearts of the many brave youths who saw her. How could she, Maliwag, how could she know when her thoughts and dreams were of the skies? Her body was mortal, but her soul, Maliwag, could not feel mortal desires. Mortal desires never came to her.

The bards of the Hall summoned Alitaptap from where she was playing on the rocks by the sea.

"Alitaptap, O beautiful Alitaptap, our lord, the mighty Bulan hath sent us for thee."

Alitaptap sped into the Hall. Lithe was she and swift of foot. Lithe and swift like the deer of the mountain when it hears the hunter's horn.

"My daughter, two and fourteen times hath the cycle of years turned and thou art now a woman. It is my desire, Alitaptap, and of thy mother, that on the night of the birth of the young moon, thou shalt be married. Many are the youths of Masulpak who hunger for the love in thy heart."

The beautiful Alitaptap heard her father, but the import of his words she did not understand.

Did I not say, Maliwag, that Alitaptap was not of the earth? that of mortal feelings she was a stranger, and that her songs were of the stars?

Bitú-in wept and Bulan was wroth.

"Alitaptap is young, O Bulan, wherefore art thou wroth?" Bitú-in murmured.

"At her age she must marry, for her son must come in time to save us from the warriors of La-ut. White is my head, Bitú-in, and weak are my arms. My years are spent and the spear is heavy. My shield remains unpolished on the wall and I have lost my power. Wherefore shouldst not Alitaptap marry that her son may redeem us from the foe? At the birth of the young moon, summon Balo-na that she may choose a sturdy husband for our daughter. Balo-na is wise. She will know the father of the son of Alitaptap. She will know the youth with the strength of steel and the courage of fire."

The old gray moon died on the lap of the hills. The streams groped singing in the darkness and the river Matulin rushed in fear to the sea. The nights were long and dark, for the stars closed their eyes in sleep. The dogs howled and the bats wandered in the night. The winds were strong in the heavens and the bamboos shuddered in the darkness.

Only the star on the forehead of Alitaptap remained, only the glow in her finger tips died not.

The horns of the new moon rose from the rim of the sea and the waters of the sea shimmered blue and yellow. The bards sang of its birth and struck their strings in joy. The stars opened their eyes one by one and the sky was bright

with stars. And the river Matulin heard the songs, paused, and hurried on to the sea.

"Balo-na, Balo-na, the young moon is born. Give us the youth with a heart of steel and the courage of fire."

Balo-na was exultant. She brought the young Maki-sig, for his heart was stronger than steel and he was braver than fire.

"This, O mighty Bulan, must be the husband of Alitaptap, for his heart is stronger than steel and he is braver than flame."

Alitaptap was summoned by the bards from where she was playing on the rocks by the sea.

"My daughter, we have found the man for thee. Take him into thy arms and give him the warmth of thy heart, for he shall give thee a brave son who shall save us from ruin."

Bulan's words, Alitaptap did not understand. She stood silent and amazed. Neither the softness in the plaintive strings of the bards nor the glow in the eyes of the brave Maki-sig made her feel.

"Daughter of Bitú-in, obey the words of thy father. Marry the young Maki-sig or my sword cleaves thee in twain."

But Alitaptap moved not, said not a word.

Bulan was wroth. His wrath rose like fire. His wrath consumed him like fire.

"Obey. . ." The voice of Bulan Hari trembled.

But Alitaptap moved not, said not a word.

And Bulan Hari drew his sword that gleamed like his molten wrath. From its sheath he drew the hungry sword.

O Maliwag, the cruel steel landed. Even as he raised his flashing blade, Bulan did not pause to think. Alitaptap shuddered cold. Cold she shuddered as she beheld the gleaming sword above her head.

Steel met star, for the blade landed on the star that decked the forehead of the beautiful Alitaptap. The steel rang sharp and loud and was broken. And the star flew into many scattered chips like tiny fireflies.

The lovely daughter of Bitú-in was dead and all around was night. Little star-particles struck Bulan in the eyes and he saw no more. But the soul of Alitaptap hovered about in the darkness.

The night which Balo-na had foreseen came with its fearful gloom. And the strangers from La-ut spread ruin over the peaceful land of Masulpak.

But Alitaptap is still faithful to her father.

Doest thou not see the fireflies, Maliwag, haunting the twigs that fringe the banks of the woodland streams? Alitaptap still lives. I hear the howling of distant dogs, Maliwag. Perhaps they behold the sparkle of the eyes of Alitaptap, daughter of Bulan Hari and Bitú-in, beloved of the stars.

But for me, Maliwag, for me the stars shine no more. I live but in thy love, I see but through thine eyes. The mountains grow with years, the oceans shrink and die, but love, Maliwag, love lives—eternal as the years, and everlasting as Bathala.

1 Alitaptap, firefly.

2 Hari, king.

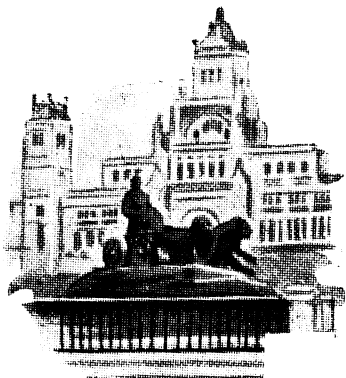
3 Bathala, god.

4 Matulin, swift.

5 La-ut, the west.

6 Alingao, echo.

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"All my clients are asked to use no soap except Palmolive. The pure palm and olive oils of which it is made give the skin deep, thorough cleansing. Daily cleansings with Palmolive have a tonic and rejuvenating effect on the skin."

Niraus
MADRID



"THE basis of all complexion care is, or should be, cleanse the skin thoroughly twice a day, using soap and water." That is the opinion of Niraus, well-known beauty specialist of Spain.

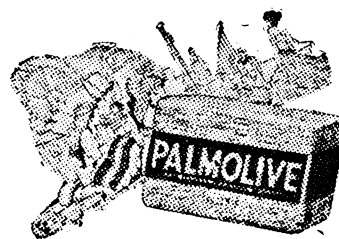
But Niraus warns against the use of ordinary soaps. He realizes that some soaps have a tendency to irritate the skin—causing the texture to lose its smooth loveliness. For that reason he specifies one soap and one only—Palmolive.

THIS SIMPLE TREATMENT MORNING AND NIGHT

Niraus—as well as Tejero of Barcelona—advocates this simple daily treatment, to

be used morning and night: massage a fine, creamy lather of Palmolive Soap gently into the skin, allowing it to penetrate the pores. Rinse, with warm water, then, with cold. A final rinse with ice water is refreshing as an astringent.

One week's use will show you why it is the first of all facial soaps in America and 48 other countries—and why millions use it for the bath as well.



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So This Is Modern Art

(Continued from page 225)

IS ART INTELLECTUAL?

Then, too, modern artists show what seems to me to be an unintelligent preference for intellectual art. They judge art not by its emotional but by its intellectual content. For them the highest art is that which appeals directly to the intellect.

Unfortunately, the so-called intellectual art is neither intellectual nor artistic. It appeals neither to the intellect nor to the emotions. It is esthetically neutral. In other words it hasn't got any appeal at all.

Spengler in his "Decline of the West" maintains that Western art is going to the dogs. If he is right then the qualities of modern art that I have been denouncing are precisely the qualities we must expect it to exhibit. It is inferior because superior people do not take to art these days. It is ugly because decay has set in. Ugliness, in Spengler's scheme, is its only excuse for being.

But suppose Spengler is wrong and modern art is what it is because of the stupidity of artists. Well, then I ought to have held my peace. For in the presence of stupidity wisdom can only counsel silence. "Against stupidity even the gods are powerless."

What Is Art?

(Continued from page 224)

music, where the medium of sound is fluid and conceptually inarticulate, it is very difficult to distinguish them—the content is the form. The highest art combines both in an almost indissoluble unity, the fitness of the technique with the content producing the artistic quality, just as taste in dress is a combination in perfect correspondence of the man and his clothes.

ART SELF-SUFFICIENT

An essential quality of this expression called art is its self-sufficiency. In the end, all activities are directed towards the satisfaction of some desire. Now practical pursuits, commercial, industrial, professional, are here seen as not practical, since they are only second-hand occupations, the means to another end, the gaining of money, which is a means of buying the things which are the means of satisfying some desire. In fact, many people thus live third or fourth-hand. But the artist lives life at first hand, since the act of creation is its own reward, an end in itself. Art fulfils the creative desire. It is self-sufficient. Herein art seems to be admirably direct, simple, and practical.

Yet, so perverted is popular thought, it actually condemns art for this self-sufficiency. It looks upon it as something not serious, like the play of children. People often regard art as not useful, not necessary to existence. Soap and automobiles and banks, they say, are useful and necessary; poems and pictures and songs are only luxuries.

Now this is obvious nonsense. The truth is exactly the opposite. Mankind existed for centuries without soap and automobiles and banks—and got along very happily without them. Without them the Greeks and Elizabethans reached the highest orders of civilization. But mankind has never been able to do without poetry and song. There has never been a time when human beings have had no art.

WHY ARTISTS ARE A HAPPY PEOPLE

Art is indispensable to life, a perennial necessity. It is "useful" in the highest sense of the word, useful to create happiness. Art, satisfying the fundamental creative instinct, is fundamental in securing the end of human activity. That is why the artist at his self-rewarding craft is essentially a happier human being than the worker in the factory or the broker in Wall Street. Only when industry, commerce, and professional pursuits are raised to the artistic level, i. e. become self-sufficient arts, will they become what they ought to be—primary instead of secondary functions of living.

THE UNIVERSAL APPEAL OF ART

Art is not only necessary, fundamental, and useful. It is universal. Practical forms of activity are often specific and technical so that only persons endowed with particular aptitudes and expert in the special technique can understand them. It is difficult to enter into the technical mind and feelings of an electrical engineer, a scientist, a financier. But few forms of art are so specific in their appeal or so complicated in their technique that they cannot be readily understood and appreciated. Art expresses usually the fundamental universal thoughts and feelings, and their expression, although embodied in specific sensible form, is universally intelligible. Its appeal is to general human nature, and all can understand the passion of *Tristan and Isolde*, the holiness of the *Sistine Madonna*, the thought of *The Thinker*, and the sorrow of King Lear.

ART OUTLIVES ACTION

Being universal, art becomes immortal. The expression of the artist is usually of greater permanence than the expression of the practical man in action. The deed passes. The image remains. As Blake finely puts it, "the world of the imagination is the world of eternity." Achilles was a brave man. He did brave deeds. But it remained for Homer to make him immortal, to keep his deeds alive. Otherwise his acts would have perished. How many princes and potentates to-day live only through some artist they despised at the time. It is a curious thing to reflect upon, that the sole traces of primitive humanity are often to be found only in scattered fragments of their art—a drawing of a reindeer, scratches on a cave wall, broken shards of pottery. All else is lost. Of the action of the practical man only remains that which is also the work of the imagination, artistic in nature, as in the case of the supreme artist-in-action, Christ, whose life and death combined in incarnate deed and gesture so many forms of art.

Art is, therefore, the expression of sensation, thought, and feeling in terms of sense images through the power of the imagination; the satisfaction of the fundamental instinct to create; a function of life self-sufficient, fundamental, necessary, universal, and immortal.

WHY DOES ART GIVE US PLEASURE?

What is the ideal, the purpose of this expression? What is the nature of the aesthetic feeling, the specific emotion associated with art and forms of nature with the same characteristics? It is a distinctive feeling, and is usually regarded as universal, though it is claimed that some primitive tribes and modern individuals seem to lack it. It is pleasurable but different from the pleasures of eating,

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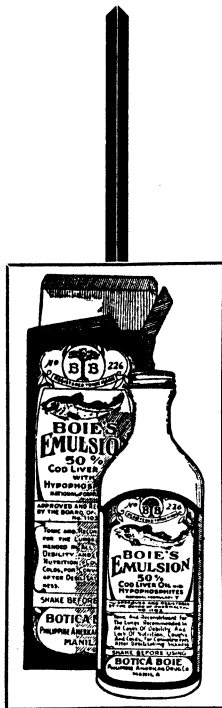


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drinking, and sex. What constitutes its pleasure? Once it was thought to be the pleasure derived from the contemplation of the beautiful. It is certainly contemplative as distinct from the other immediate pleasures. But—the beautiful? Ruskin claims that "Any object is beautiful which gives us pleasure." But what kind of pleasure is associated with the beautiful? The pleasure of eating a mango is hardly "beautiful," though the mango may possess certain characteristics of beauty.

THE UGLY AS ART

Again, the ugly is also a source of pleasure and a frequent subject of art. In a sense, ugliness is more interesting and "characteristic" than beauty. The grotesque has its place on Parnassus where dwell Dame Quickly and Bottom, Fagin and Quilp, where grin the gargoyles from their Gothic niche, and writhe the disembowelled sinners of Dante's inferno.

MORE THAN A FEELING FOR BEAUTY

The aesthetic feeling is thus more than that for the beautiful. It is related to some sensible object: it is "plastic and incarnate," in the phrase of Bosanquet. But what kind of object? Hogarth maintained that the beautiful was the perfectly functioning, in the organic or inorganic world. Lafcadio Hearn's evolutionary theory is similar, that what is fit for its environment is beautiful, although he links up with this doctrine the theory of reminiscence of beauty through race memory and an unconscious accumulated ideal of perfection. Ruskin too had a belief in perfection of function causing a pleasure really aesthetic, a belief based on the purposive ethics of Aristotle and the ideal of a functional harmony of the individual personality. In all these theories the common element is the widening of the term "beautiful" to include other things not usually considered as beautiful, that is, a confession that the aesthetic feeling is a feeling for something else besides beauty—the perfectly functioning, etc.

Is the essence of the aesthetic creation (which rouses the aesthetic feeling) the beautiful or not. Is Beauty the ideal of art? Once Beauty reigned as unchallengeable queen of the arts. To-day she is only one of competing claimants. We wish to give art a broader interpretation than the merely beautiful. Modern realism has shown the inadequacy of the old doctrine.

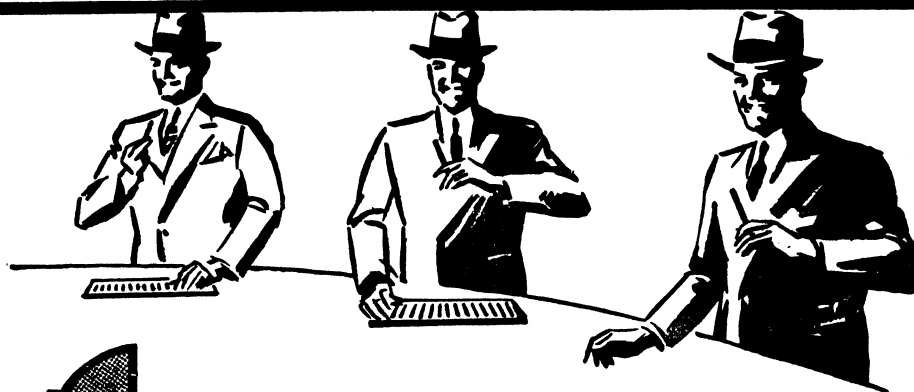
OLD AND NEW IDEAS OF BEAUTY

The desire for broader interpretation springs not only from a deeper realization of the complexity of art, but also from the philosophic ideas of evolution and relativity. For centuries beauty was conceived by philosophers of art as purely Platonic: "Beauty only, absolute, separate, simple, everlasting, which, without diminution and without increase, or any change, is imparted to the ever-growing and perishing beauty of all other things." As the ideal of art, this beauty was absolute. It was objectively valid.

To-day we regard beauty as subjective, possessing only a personal validity, and only mentally existent as a notion. In short, it is relative, and not absolute. It changes with the observer, since it exists not as a quality permanent in objects but as a quality of the mind attributed to them.

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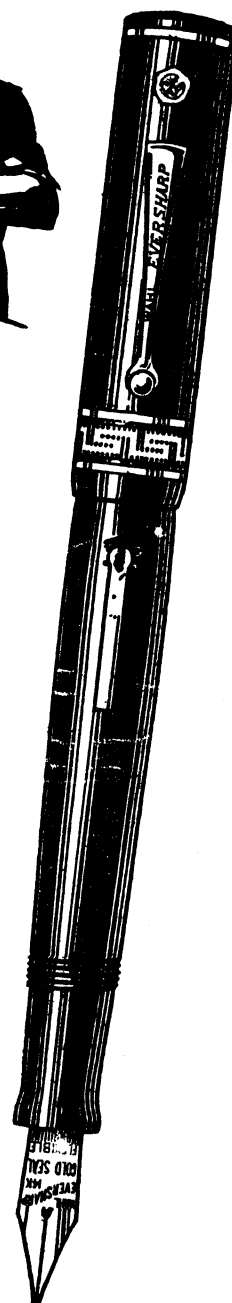
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objective. The secondary qualities, such as color and heat, exist in the mind, are mental, subjective. Such too are the "tertiary qualities," as Santayana calls them, the associated feeling or mood identified with the object, such as the fury of the typhoon wind, the dreariness of rain, the majesty of a tree. The beauty of an object is a tertiary quality of it, like its majesty and dreariness. Seen in the object, it exists only in the mind. It will change with the nature of the mind that "sees" it.

Beauty, now subjective, relative, dependent on our whim, is then only one quality of the artistic, not the single and essential one. Much indeed of modern literature, painting, music, architecture, and sculpture, is far from beautiful in any significant sense of the term. But why is it art?

THE POWER OF ART

It seems that the characteristics of this art are *power*. The power is often the result of verity, so that we may say that the work is artistic because it is powerful, and it is powerful because it is truthful. This can be seen in Rodin's *Balzac*. That huge dynamic block of stone with its Titanic symbolism in the craggy face and head gives us the true Balzac, not Balzac the man as he appeared in face and stature and appearance, but Balzac the artist, the spirit of power, the Titan. His mighty soul is veritably embodied in that image of marble. Yet the Commissioners rejected the statue!

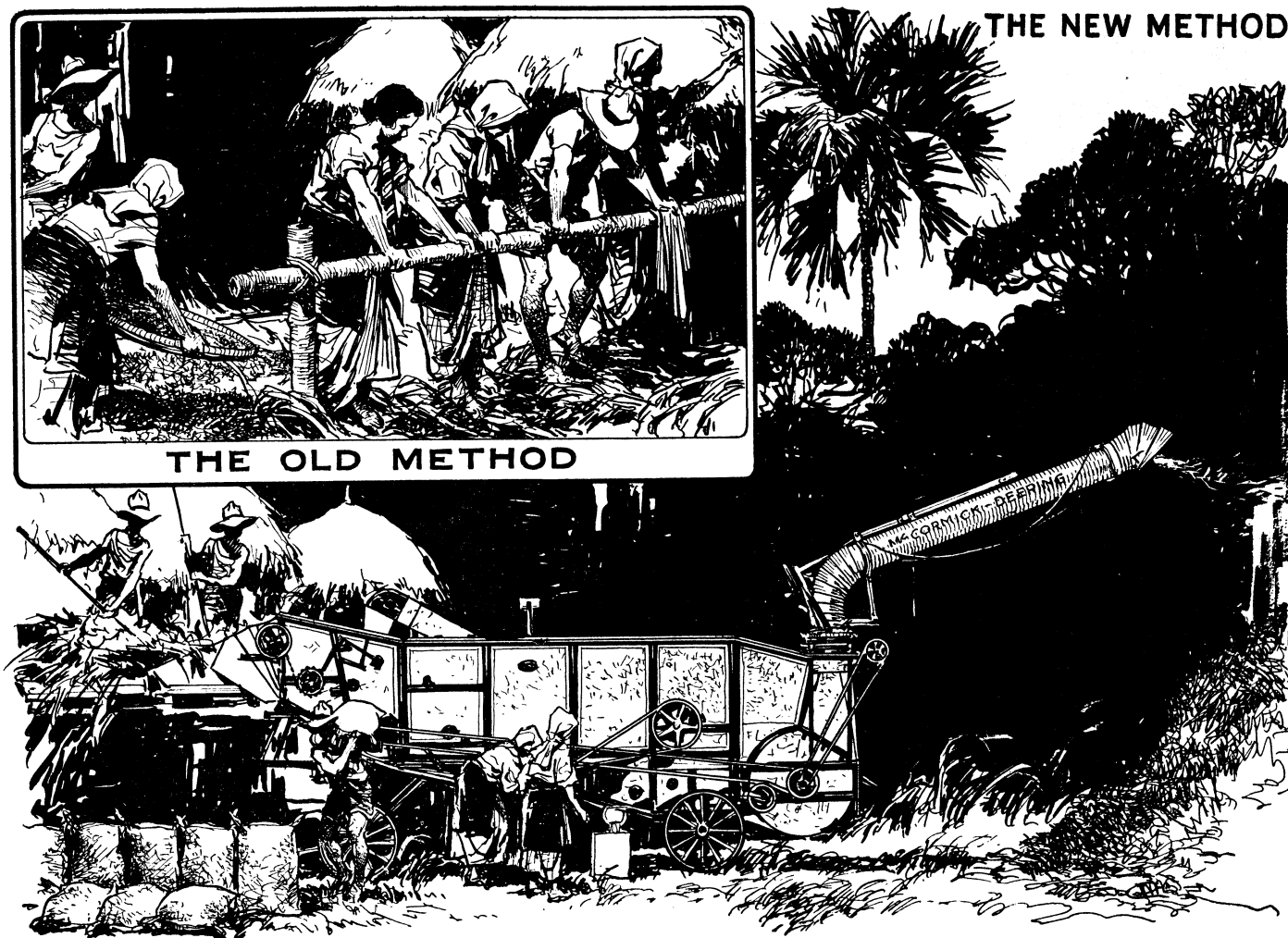
Powerful too is Rodin's *Hand of God*, perhaps the greatest sermon ever conceived in stone. Yet it is equally powerful for the believer and the atheist. Whether God exists or not, whether the idea of him is true or false, is immaterial here. The power does not depend on the truth of the idea. So also Gauguin's barbaric visions in colour and line may not be "truthful" in any sense except that they are true to his idea, the outer image corresponding to the internal concept. True only for Gauguin, they may be artistic for everybody. In cases such as these the essential quality seems to be power alone—the power of the individual vision and the power of its expression.

ART AS EXPRESSION

It might be put that the power of the expression is the expressiveness of the work, and in this the essential quality of art resides. We defined art as *expression*. The artistic will then not be the beautiful or the powerful, but the *expressive*. The first two can be included as forms of the third. "The aesthetic attitude consists in the expression of feeling for the sake of expression alone." (Bosanquet.)

ART AND MORALITY

This solution of the artistic or aesthetic as the expressive also solves the problem of the relation of Goodness to art. It dispels the illusion of the didactic nature or function of art. For Goodness or Perfection has also been advanced as the ideal of art. From Plato to Ruskin this moral element has been stressed. In the Platonic Republic only that art is permitted which teaches the good and elevates the morals of the state. Ruskin goes so far as to assert that "the greatest art is that which expresses the greatest number of noble ideas." Nobility, another name for Goodness, is ever present in his discussion of art. It even led him to condemn the work of Gustave Doré, and, by implication, the work of Dante which Doré was illustrat-



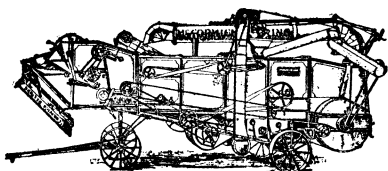
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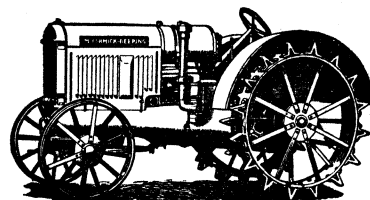
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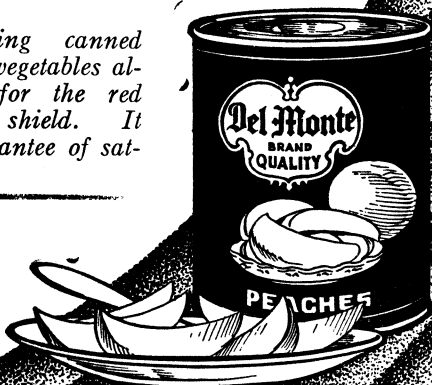
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ing. Thus, too, Spenser did not write his *Faerie Queene* to express beauty, but "the general end of all the book is to fashion a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle discipline."

Such doctrines show a fundamental misunderstanding of the nature and function of art, even on the part of the greatest philosophers, critics, and poets. Art is self-sufficient. To reduce it to morals is to take away its birth-right for a mess of pottage. It is confusing distinct and unique entities. Art exists for art's sake.

This does not mean that art is divorced from life, sterile, or immoral. The artist expresses life and does it for life, since the creative impulse is itself as much a part of life as the moral impulse. In fact, it is the highest expression of life, life in its most dynamic aspect, life which creates life. "It is the life which cutteth into life," as Nietzsche says.

Since art is life, it has, of course, its moral side. But this is only incidental. In essence a poem or picture is no more moral or immoral than a rose, a leopard, a sunset, or a child. All this is simple obvious, and trite enough. But it is amazing how firm a hold the moralistic fallacy has on the popular mind. Literature is still taught for its supposed "lesson." The primitive mind still sees its morbid shame in the picturing of the nude.

ART INTENSIFIES, CLARIFIES, AND INTERPRETS LIFE

The question of the relation of art to life is something far higher than mere morals. The function of art in life is well dealt with by Professor Edman in "The World, the Arts, and the Artist." It is three-fold. Art intensifies, clarifies, and interprets life. "For a moment in one aspect, for a lifetime in many, experiences may achieve lucidity and vividness, intensity and depth. To effect such an intensification and clarification of experience is the province of art... Art is the name for that whole process of intelligence by which life, understanding its own conditions, turns them to the most interesting and exquisite account."

It awakens our dulled sensibilities, gives us new eyes and ears, makes the world live afresh. "Art was made for that," says Browning through Fra Lippo Lippi. By introducing its regularity of pattern into the chaos of experienced sense data or facts, it turns the chaos to cosmos, and makes definite and clear what we had not guessed before or only half suspected.

Finally, it interprets life, gives meaning to both perceptions and thoughts, shows them as significant. Arnold defined poetry as "a criticism of life." All art is critical and interpretative. Even decorative art suggests a criticism and interpretation in terms of pure sense.

And for the artist himself, art serves to express life as well as to intensify, clarify, and interpret it. Art, in short, is not an idle recreation, a mere playing of man which has little to do with the stern realities of experience. Neither should it be an escape from life into a beautiful dream world. Even the faery world of *The Midsummer Night's Dream* would be nothing without the gross reality of Bottom the weaver. Ariel alone would not be enough. Maeterlinck, too, keeps in touch, however faintly, with life through his symbolism. Art is neither a part nor aloof from life. It is the heightening of life, life seized in its fullest, deepest, richest.

(To be concluded in the next issue of this Magazine)

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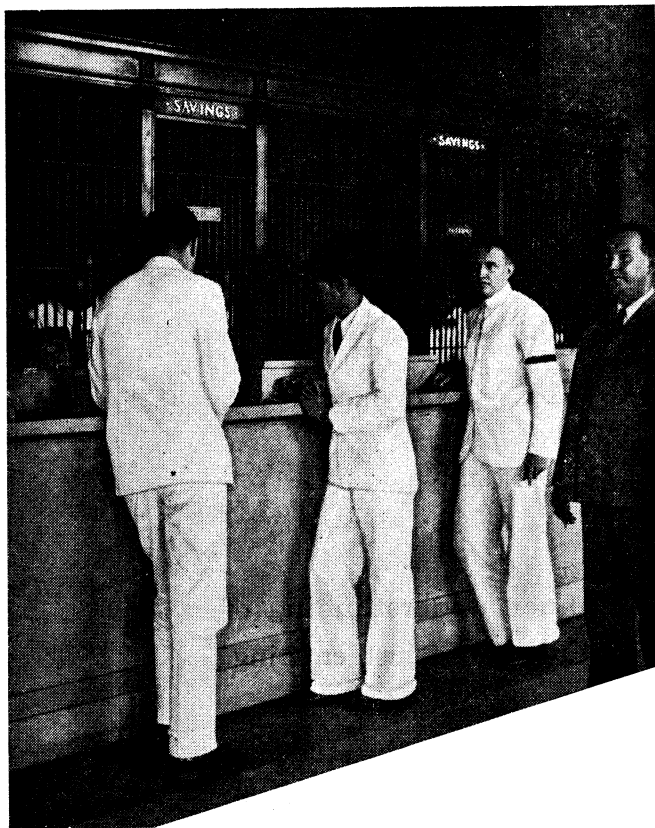
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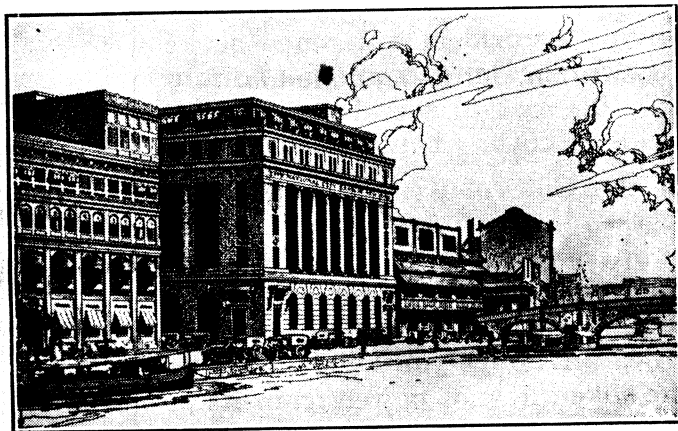
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Ceramic Wares

(Continued from page 223)

pine and Malaysian graves, the conclusion seems obvious that they are merely culls from the regular wares made for home consumption. Certain special designs were doubtless already made for export trade in the 15th century. But Beyer is inclined to think that a great majority of the specimens exported were simply the poorer classes of types and designs made for home consumption in China. Furthermore, that the 5 or 10% of good-quality pieces found were probably brought over either as gifts or for a higher-class trade than the ordinary and common wares.

EARLY 16TH CENTURY WARE

It is not easy to draw a sharp line of demarcation between the late 15th and the early 16th century wares. In general the Chia Ching (1522-66) wares may be separated out on the score of their particular type of blue and the appearance of certain new standard designs. But Beyer admits that the boundary line between Cheng Hua (1465-87) and Cheng Te (1506-21) types is still very difficult to determine, and thinks that much further study will be necessary before the characteristic types of each period can be isolated and described.

At the present time then, it may be said that the boundary line between what may be called typical 15th and typical 16th century wares can only be drawn near the beginning of the Chia Ching period, say about 1520 A.D.†

SAWANKHALOK WARES

The more notable points in relation to this ware are, first, the relatively large quantity of identifiable Sawankhalok pieces found in Philippine graves; and secondly, the great range in variety, size, and type here as compared to the rather meager range described in the literature of the subject from collections existing both in Siam and Europe.

In the Visayan Islands graves the proportion of Sawankhalok pieces runs from 20 to 40% of the entire quantity of ceramic specimens interred with the burials. In the stratified Luzon deposits, however, which mostly represent old village sites, the proportion of Sawankhalok ware falls off very noticeably—probably not exceeding 5% (or perhaps even 2%) in any site. Also the date range varies, showing Sawankhalok contact chiefly in the 15th century sites in Luzon as against a greater proportion of 13th and 14th century types in the Visayan Islands. Nevertheless, small quantities of Sawankhalok fragments are found in nearly all early porcelain age horizons down to sometime in the 16th century, but no fragments of these wares have been found in any site dating subsequently to the 16th century. The fact that the proportion is low in Luzon and steadily increases as one proceeds southward through the Visayan Islands to Mindanao and Sulu seems to indicate clearly that these wares entered the Islands from the south, and were carried northward chiefly by local inter-island trade. The contrary is true of Chinese wares, which entered the Philippines chiefly or wholly from the north and are found in highest proportion in Luzon and in decreasing proportion as one goes southward.

On the question of variety in type and design, the Philippine collections show many shapes and types that do not appear in any of the descriptions or illustrations in the literature of Sawankhalok ware. They also show at least two types of decoration about which previous writers have



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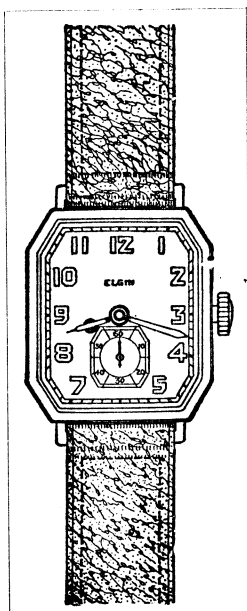
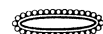
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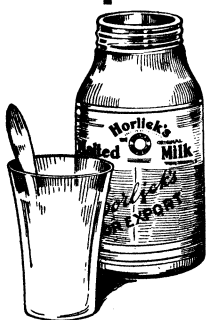
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been doubtful. These are, first, blue decoration under the glaze; and second, decoration in over-glaze or on-biscuit enamels. The Beyer collections show several specimens of undoubted Sawankhalok ware with blue decoration under the glaze. It should be noted, however, that the body is not a true white porcelain but consists of a fine grained whitish stoneware somewhat resembling steatite (though heavier). The blue varies in color from an ultramarine to a light greyish or greenish-blue sometimes gradually turning into a greenish-black—seemingly being affected either by the character of the biscuit or by the firing. Four specimens having decoration in colored enamels exist in the Beyer collection. The colors were originally yellow, brown, and a greenish tone. The designs and the carved patterns on these pieces are almost identical with certain Tzechow Chinese wares of probable 13th or 14th century date; and the Sawankhalok potters have undoubtedly had a Tzechow model for their pattern.

The variety of Sawankhalok shapes is best shown by the illustrations. There are glaze colors also appearing that are not mentioned in the literature. One of the most interesting is a variety of flambé glaze approximating certain types of Chün Chinese ware. In fact it seems as though the Sawankhalok potters tried to copy nearly all of the known types of Yuan and beginning Ming Chinese wares of which examples came into their hands, from the 13th to the 15th centuries. Most of the copies are quite inferior to the Chinese originals though some of the celadons and the black-and-white wares have great artistic merit. There are a few specimens at least that may be classed with the best Chinese work.

A DOUBTFUL WARE

Most of the Sawankhalok wares are fairly easy to recognize on account of their peculiar characteristics of shape and design, as well as in glaze and body. There has been found in the Philippine graves, however, another class of small jarlets and other objects made of a rather light-weight grey stoneware and coated with an opaque dark-brown or black glaze, the provenance of which is still doubtful. Actually they most resemble certain Chinese wares of the Tang dynasty, but a study of their distribution in the stratified Philippine deposits indicates clearly that they cannot be of earlier date than late Sung or Yuan times; and fragments of them are found even as late as the 14th and early 15th centuries, though they are found in largest quantity and most characteristic form in the 12th to 14th-century sites. In some ways they resemble the brown-glazed Sawankhalok wares, though both body and glaze are actually different. If Sawankhalok, they must represent a very early period in the history of those kilns and a body-clay nearer akin to the older celadons than to the later brown-glazed wares. Recent study of the Luzon sites, however, seems to indicate that these wares cannot be Sawankhalok since they are found in sites in which no other fragments of real Sawankhalok ware appear. Also, the same body clay is found with green and brown glazes of more distinctively Chinese types, mostly in sites of the 13th century or earlier. (For example, Boston's Ranch, Santa Ana, and Tagig show the best types of these wares.)

If actually Chinese, these doubtful wares were probably manufactured in Fukien or northern Kwangtung. In

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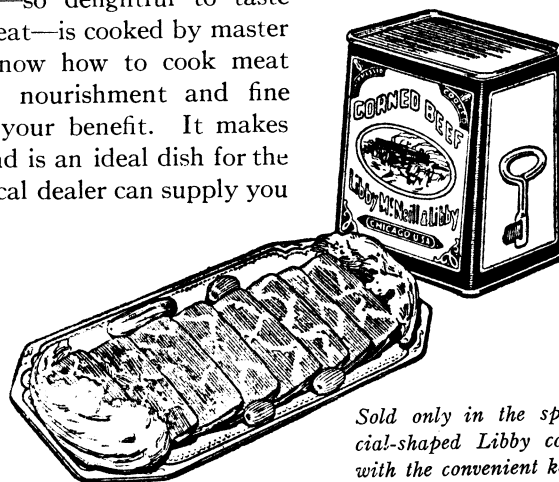
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fact some of the lighter-weight dragon jars, and similar stoneware of late Yuan and early Ming times, exhibit a body ware of quite similar color and consistency. The jars are almost certainly from some part of Fukien.

CONCLUSION

The above account covers the most important general facts relating to Professor Beyer's recent Philippine discoveries regarding the period in question. The illustrations will supply further details of the specific types of wares discussed. The work is still going forward and other interesting discoveries—particularly as regards the later Sung and Yuan wares—are to be expected in the future.

Beyer's attention is now being centered on developing a correlation between the imported Chinese and Siamese wares of known date and the native pottery types often found with them. None of the native Philippine wares are glazed, though some were painted with colored pigments. Many of them, however, show very interesting and distinctive types of decoration by incised and molded designs. Some of the shapes of the early wares are also artistically fashioned, and on the whole they form an interesting and attractive addition to the collection of imported wares.

In bringing this paper to a close, it may be noted that the native pottery goes back for more than a thousand years prior to the introduction of porcelain; and for that reason, despite the interest of the subject, it had best be left for treatment in a separate and future paper.

Manila, April 22, 1930.

† This date coincides conveniently with Magellan's discovery of the Philippines in 1521, so that, as regards these Islands, we may speak of pre-Magellan and post-Magellan types.

Copies of a limited edition of the separate of this article and the preceding first instalment, specially printed on coated paper with a number of additional illustrations and in a cover reproducing an early Ming dish in colors, are for sale at two pesos each.

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Landscape Gardening in Manila

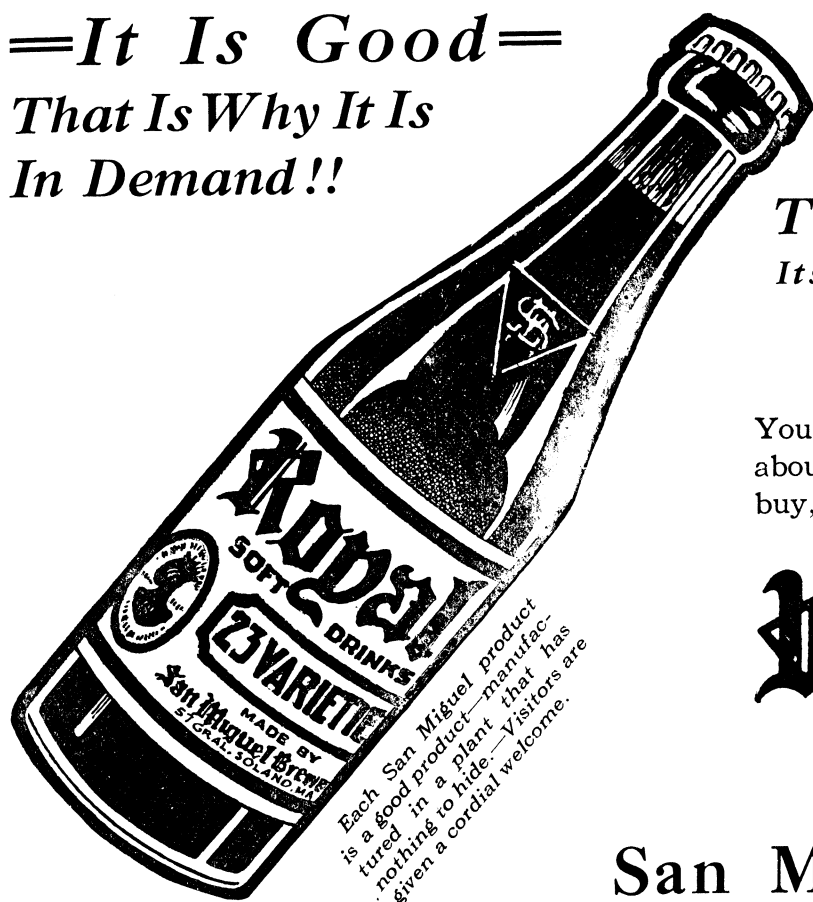
(Continued from page 219)

DEWEY BOULEVARD

The Dewey Boulevard offers the best opportunity in Manila for making a good driveway. It should be both attractive and dignified to do honor to the man for whom it was named, no less than for the good name of Manila. Of all the trees I know, *Ficus benjamina* is the best all-around tree for this purpose, with *F. nitida* a good alternative. It may seem a heroic measure, but I believe the result attained would justify the removal of the trees now on the Boulevard and the planting of a new avenue of either of the two species mentioned. This would not necessarily mean the immediate destruction of the old trees. The new trees could be planted between the old, and the latter gradually removed as they interfere with the new ones. To serve its purpose well, an avenue tree here must not only have adequate spread but it must be able to endure the salt spray from the Bay.

Aside from the avenue, it is believed that the drive could be made vastly more attractive by placing between the road and the stone coping here and there an occasional informal group of salt-spray-resistant shrubs and palms such

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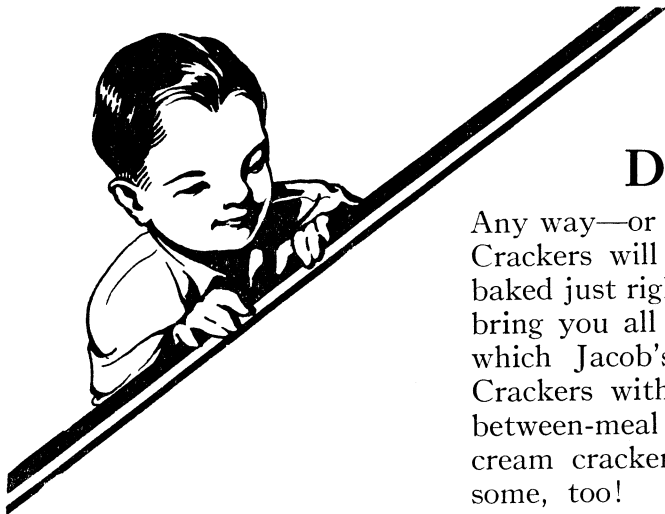
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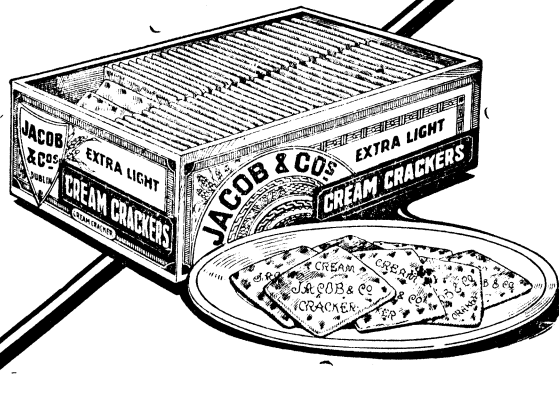
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DAVAO

as the royal palm, bamboos, pandans, and robust grasses. There should be no planting of hibisci or other shrubs in rows alternate with trees.

PADRE BURGOS AND TAFT AVENUE

Padre Burgos is another wide roadway, and it should be lined with large spreading trees. The guango or rain-tree, as it is commonly called, is not recommended for general planting, but here, if anywhere in the city, this tree would be appropriate.

Many years ago a beginning was made to line Taft Avenue with mangos. If this plan had been adhered to, this would now be a very attractive driveway. The more developed part of the Ayala Boulevard shows what it might have been.

All shrubs planted in small circles or groups around trees, as those for instance on Taft Avenue and Dewey Boulevard, should be removed. They add neither grace nor dignity to the view.

TREES FOR PARKS

Deciduous flowering trees such as the fire-tree, *Cassia javanica*, *C. fistula*, and dapdap, which bloom when they are bare of leaves, are at their best in a park or a wide open space with plenty of greenery to frame them.

The royal palm with its tall plumed shaft is always a majestically beautiful object, and like all palms it typifies the tropics. More royal and other palms, such as the native anahao, sagisi, and *Orania palindan*, not to speak of many introduced species, might well be planted. But stately as an avenue of royal palms is when they develop in full splendor, few things look worse than when there are misses and poorly grown specimens. They might be planted in groups of three palms or more, depending upon the location, both on small squares and where space is more ample. On Burnham Green or in Harrison Park, for instance, a cluster of some twenty palms in a cluster, as if left standing when the jungle was cleared, would be a notable sight. If a palm dies or lags behind the others in growth, this does not detract so much from the beauty of the whole in a group as it does in an avenue.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

We have many kinds of attractive shrubs, from showy hibisci with flowers in many colors to bright foliated plants such as crotons and acalyphas. The hibisci are almost invariably planted singly and in rows, and in addition they are commonly sheared so often that the flowers, which constitute their principal charm, do not have an opportunity to develop. If the shearing was stopped and the plants were allowed a natural development this alone would be a great improvement, and it would release labor for other work.

THE HIBISCI SHOULD NOT BE TRIMMED

The hibisci rank among our showiest shrubs, but there is scarcely a place in Manila where they have been given an opportunity to display their beauty in full. If they were massed on each side of, say, the Quezon, Victoria, or Santa Lucia gates, and the plantings were stretched out liberally along the walls on the sides, with other large groups of shrubs placed at the intersections of the street in the foreground, these approaches to Intramuros would be more attractive. In the same way, the entrance to the Aquarium could be vastly improved by massing shrubbery

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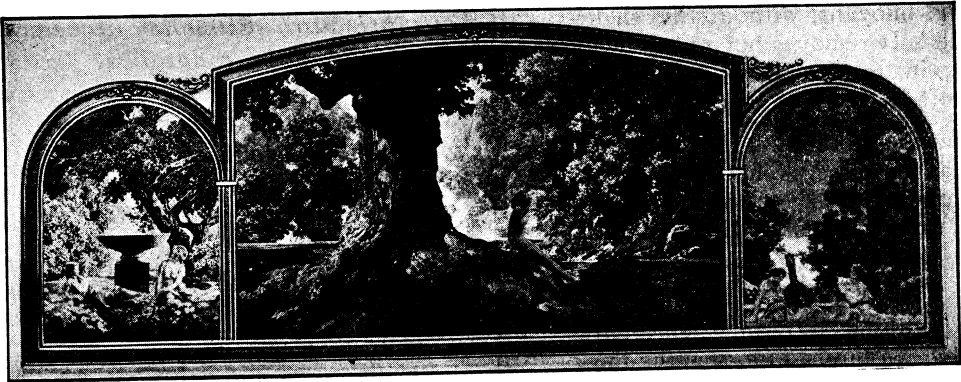
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OLEANDERS

Oleanders planted in a continuous file so close that they make a hedge are also very attractive placed along drive-ways or used for a background in massed shrubbery. They resist salt spray to a remarkable degree and would be useful for planting along the Dewey Boulevard to the west where many other shrubs would make a poor showing.

MAKE MANILA THE ORCHID CITY

Because of their odd growths and habits and the beauty of the flowers of many species, the orchids are in a class by themselves. So far as I know no city has ever tried to capitalize them as a tourist attraction. *Here lies an opportunity to be first in this field which should not be lost.* The Philippine Islands has many beautiful orchids, and others could be imported from abroad if desired. An orchid collection would be a real "attraction" and would make good copy for advertising purposes.

LOTUS AND OTHER WATER LILIES

There should be a pond with a good display of lotus and other water lilies, not forgetting the giant lilies of Japan, Australia, and South America. There is ample space for this on the Burnham Green and in Harrison Park.

BAMBOOS AND OTHER PLANTS

Many of our best ornamental plants are not planted as extensively as they should be, and their propagation on a larger scale is strongly recommended. I refer particularly to *Acalypha emarginata*, *A. godseffiana*, *Thevetia nereifolia*, *Cassia fistula*, *Angelonia grandiflora*, *Arundo donax*, *Petreaea volubilis*, *Cestrum diurnum*, *C. aurantiacum*, *Russelia juncea*, *Thunbergia laurifolia*, *Bignonia magnifica*, *Ixora macrothyrsa*, the best croton varieties, and the hibiscus varieties from Hawaii. More bamboos, at once graceful and typical of the tropics, would make a charming addition to the ornamental plants on our public grounds.

BILL BOARDS AND ELECTRIC WIRES

The improvement that would be effected by the removal of advertising and bill boards is so obvious as to require no more than passing mention.

Finally, if arrangements could be made to have all electric wires placed under ground, as has been partially done by the Telephone Company, it would add infinitely to the beauty of Manila not only by ending the destructions of trees which interfere with the wires, but by the removal of the unsightly poles and wires. Aside from this improvement in the outward appearance of the city, the location of the wires underground would result in fewer interruptions of light and less danger to life from falling wires during typhoons.

The Tricolor

(Continued from page 217)

of this fact, however, that the *Tricolor*, like its earlier contemporary *Ag Alitaptap*, another revolutionary journal put out in manuscript form in San Mateo (Rizal) under the able direction of my worthy colleague in the University,

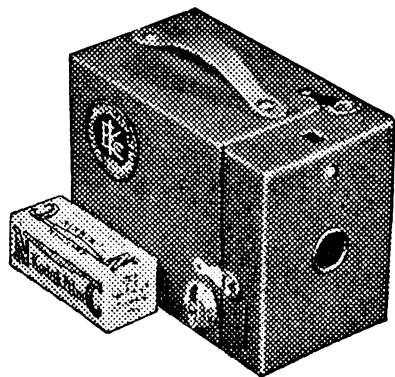
Dr. Sixto de los Angeles, Head of the Department of Legal Medicine, is of special interest—newspapers in manuscript form being very rare in any country in modern times.

To give the readers a more concrete idea of the paper under discussion, I will select two of the articles appearing in the issue of December 30th, and transcribe them in full.

THOUGHTS ON CHRISTMAS EVE

While the ministers of the Church are perchance singing the *Misa de Gallo* in commemoration of the birth of the Redeemer of the World, I find myself engaged in scribbling, devoting my time to another kind of work; but it matters not, for I believe that in so doing I have not employed my time in vain:—"To think of the Fatherland is also to think of God."

It is about a year now since the nationalists permitted the imperialists as a matter of convenience to occupy the province of Iloilo without bloodshed or struggle on the part of the latter. For some months thereafter the nationalists remained quiet, but full of hope; later, they divided themselves into guerrillas and finally adopted war measures. The above policy or plan was employed by the Filipino army without compromising its dignity, nor doing itself any violence; meanwhile the imperialists in possession of the towns spared no efforts to attract the Filipinos who were becoming more and more united and protected both the people and the army so that these became invincible, thus reducing to pure utopia all diplomatic overtures made by



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One additional fast TRAIN is now in service on Main Line South. This Train runs as express between Manila and Lucena and is known as the LUCENA EXPRESS. Between Pagbilao and Aloneros this Train stops at all intermediate stations.

Southbound LUCENA EXPRESS leaves Manila (Tutuban) at 5:15 A. M., and Paco at 5:40 A. M., arriving Lucena at 9:03 A. M. and Aloneros at 12:52 P. M.

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LUCENA EXPRESS stops at San Lazaro, Sta. Mesa, Paco, San Pedro, Laguna, Biñang, Santa Rosa, Calamba, Los Baños College, Masaya, San Pablo, Tiaon, Taguan, Candelaria, Lutucan, Sariaya, and makes connection with trains operating on Pagsanjan, Malvar and Batangas branches. Southbound LUCENA EXPRESS connects at Paco with Train 611 for Noveleta.

Between Manila and Aloneros FOUR southbound and THREE northbound trains are available for passengers every day.

Additional trains have also been placed in service on PAGSANJAN and NAIC BRANCHES to connect with LUCENA EXPRESS.

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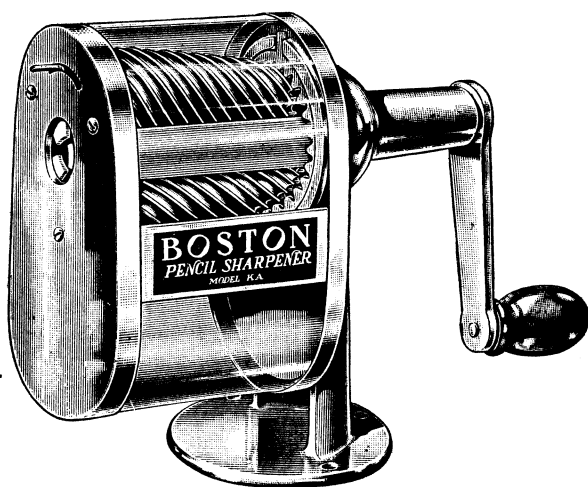
DENNISTON, INC.

124 ESCOLTA

the imperialists.

Seeing that their deceitful design which they called "policy of attraction" (and which we call "of subjugation") came to naught, the imperialists changed their plan, and since then began a series of mischiefs committed on the helpless Filipinos: since then, things changed, that is, their wickedness reached such an alarming proportion that instead of our having our troubles with thieves, we had them with bandits; instead of having them with persons thirsting for blood, we had them with Atilas; instead of barbarians, we had them with savages without equal; and finally instead of having them with men without country (for they know nothing of justice), we had them with monsters.

There, dear compatriots, you have the adjectives that define our enemies; and, knowing them, is there anyone who wishes to approach them? Is there any who still dares to say that the imperialists are good and human, kind and just? Brothers, in the name of the fatherland, of that which is dearest in your home and of our martyrs, let us abhor them, let us avoid them all our lives. If of the friar, because he was the cause of our misfortune in the past, we say "Let us have nothing to do with him", why should we not say the same of those who are the cause of our present difficulties? Let us flee from them—all of us without exception; let us take care that we are not deceived by their designs as have been deceived many of our countrymen who desired to live side by side with our foes as a matter of convenience, they say, for the Fatherland and for their homes, believing that in every army there is law (a thing which is unknown to the imperialists).



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What tortures! What martyrdom! And after all this, will our countrymen continue to live side by side with the savages? Probably not, because they will bear in mind that our enemies, bad as they are, are apt to commit other mischiefs tomorrow or the day after, by using instead of the common bomb-shell an electric and asphyxiating one, inflicting unnecessary deaths without mercy and relief, in which case it would be more preferable to join the revolutionary ranks where there is personal safety—a thing impossible of attainment among the imperialists!

Each one of us has particular duties in the fields of battle, as everyone has obligations towards the Fatherland.

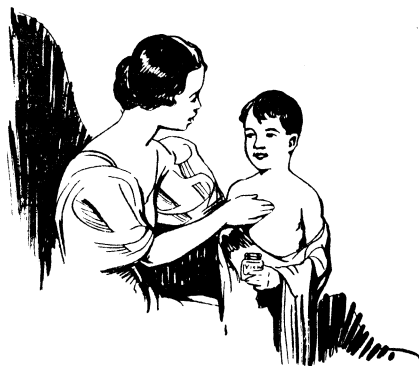
These facts established, we also believe that it is fitting to say that, under no circumstance, it is wise for any one to take the oath of allegiance to the sovereignty of the U. S. although this be done only as a matter of personal choice since every individual is a part of society which in turn is a part of the people and of the government, and consequently every oath taken by an individual, who is a part of the government, weakens the faculty of the latter—a thing undesirable under our present conditions when it is necessary to put together all our forces and energies for the defense of our newly found rights.

Let us avoid then, this mistake, let us place under taboo those who are otherwise disposed and in this way we can face the future generations without any cause for shame.

BRAVE.

THE PASSING YEAR

It is over a year ago that the thunder of cannon and the hissing of bullets were incessantly heard. Groans, lamenta-



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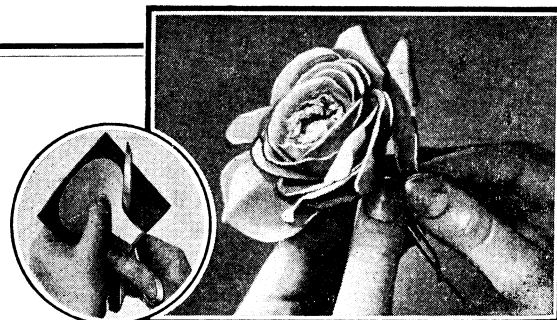
BOTICA BOIE

tions, and military orders in loud confusion prevailed in the fields of battle: a heroic struggle was carried on with courage, but in the end came the inevitable result—the strong trampled upon the weak.

Let us draw a veil over the past; let us not remember even the names of those who under the guise of patriotism indulged in orgies and banquets as if these constituted the basis of the prosperity of the nation.

Fortunately Providence had inspired a few who were of noble hearts, men who were disinterested and courageous, with the idea of continuing the struggle for independence, and in spite of the many obstacles in the way these men did not abate in their patriotic efforts and finally succeeded in rekindling the spirit of those who had become disheartened because of the semisavage invasion. What a satisfaction, dear readers, it is for these men to see their country, once disordered and divided, now united in a strong union ready to defend its rights or perish, rather than to submit to the ignominious yoke of slavery. Oh, you dispersed countrymen, come to our camps, join any garrison, and you will see reflected in the happy faces of the deserving sons of the land a feeling of general satisfaction.

On the other hand, what remorse has beset those who weakened at the first obstacles, and changed their line of conduct. Placed in an improper position unworthy of human dignity, they find themselves obliged for purposes of equilibrium to play the dangerous political game of making overtures to both sides without attaining in spite of all their efforts any security for themselves. A good example of this obtains in the cases of those who changed their line



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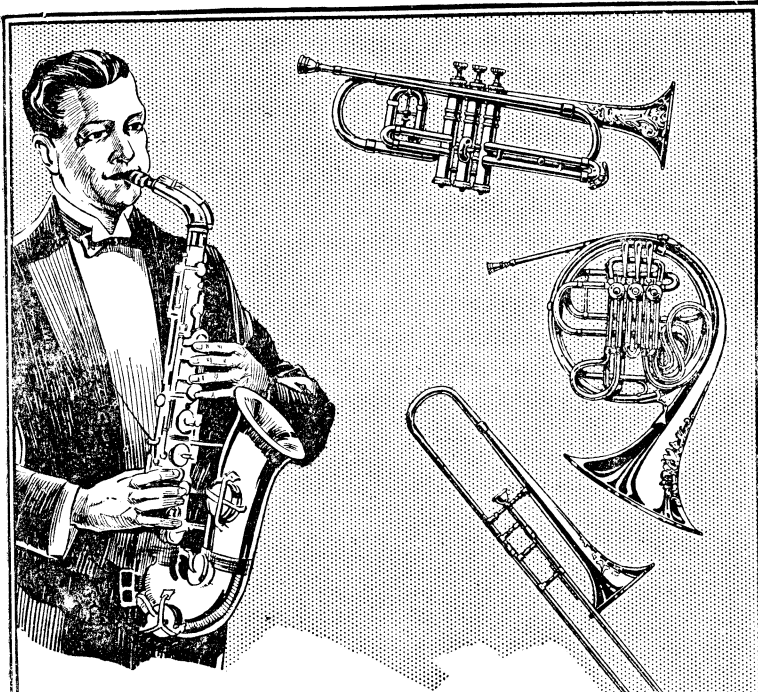
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of conduct; for whatever may be the final outcome of the affray, for them there can never be anything favorable.

"Let us detest the offense and be sorry for the offender" is a legal aphorism which we should keep in mind; for after all the misguided ones are our own brothers and they shall know how to return to the fold.

Thus transpires the year which closes with ayes, lamentations, and suffering: a year which will never be forgotten by any good Filipino, and on which history, in narrating its bloody events, will justly bestow the honorable title of purification, since it is during that year more than any other that those who truly loved independence and fought for it became known, as well as those who were weak in this regard and did not have sufficient courage to continue the gigantic task already begun, the accomplishment of which would necessarily redound to the benefit of the Fatherland.

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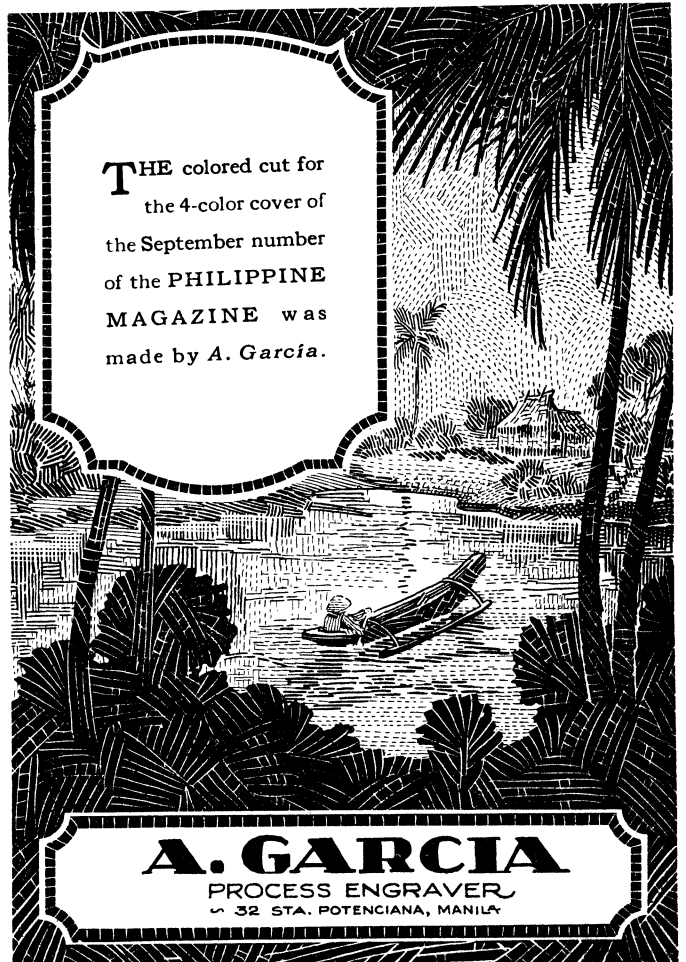
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Three Hundred Pesos

(Continued from page 216)

dark. . . . Here it is! No, it's just a mass of dried grass. I thought it was the three hundred pesos. . . .

I will be drenched to the skin before I reach that bench. I'd better stop under that tree beside the iron cage where they keep the elephants. . . . If I could only stumble on that roll of *papel de banco* wrapped in a white handkerchief. Three hundred pesos. I could not save that much by polishing shoes for even thirty years. Three hundred pesos. . . .

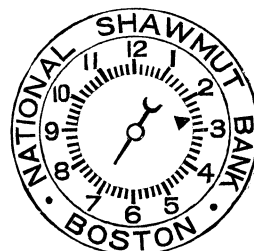
Just suppose I did find it? What would I buy with so much money? Perhaps I'd go to school. But what would be the use of going to school yet, if I had that much? Three hundred pesos. I'd buy many, many things. Shoes, clothes, hats, ice-cream, *halo-halo*,⁶ a raincoat. . . . Oh, many things. Or else I would leave the city and open a store in the provinces. No, I would not do that. That would be raising too much suspicion. I'd stay here in the city and spend the money here. I'd go to the talkies. I've never been to a talkie. And I'd see all boxing events at the Stadium. Perhaps I'd not need to be a boxer with that amount of money. Three hundred pesos, three hundred pesos, three hun. . . .

What's that white thing there under the hedge? Maybe it's just a piece of paper. Or a bunch of dried grass. Or a patch of light coming from that electric light over there. There is no harm in prodding it with my foot. . . . No, it is not a piece of paper, nor dried grass, nor a patch of light.

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Suppose it is. . . . I'm going to pick it up. Cautiously. Like I am just scratching my foot. Nobody is around. And it is quite dark here. But I must be careful. . . .

Naku! It's a roll of something. About the size of a fist. And wrapped in a white handkerchief, too! I'll feel it with my fingers. The roll rustles. *Papel de banco!*

I am a rich boy now. I don't know what to do with so much money. I'm afraid. I think I will unwrap it here and throw away the handkerchief. No, I'll not do that. Somebody might be snooping around. Who knows if there are *secretos*^s hiding behind those hedges? I'll not unwrap the roll. I'll just chuck it into my "shine-shoe" box as if it were a piece of polishing cloth that has dropped from it. There! It is done. Nobody will suspect that there are three hundred pesos hidden inside this box.

I must hurry home now. I don't care if my aunt does beat me. I must walk fast. Why, my sore toe does not pain me anymore! But I must not run. They might suspect I am running away from somebody.

Here is the Santa Cruz Bridge. I wonder if these people I meet are looking at me? I am feeling nervous. My knees are very weak; they seem to be melting. I wish my teeth would stop chattering.

If I keep up this pace, I will reach home in about twenty minutes. I'll take the eastern side of Avenida Rizal so that I will meet fewer people. There are not so many lights there, either. I wonder if my face looks pale? I am afraid someone will notice how my lips tremble. . . . Hmph! That calesa nearly hit me. I must be very careful.

My heart is thumping like a hammer inside me. I can feel it pounding in my throat, at my temples. I think I



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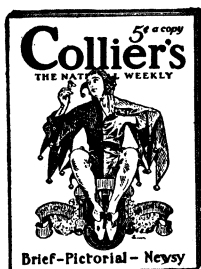
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Manila, P. I.

will faint if I do not reach home very soon.

I think that man behind me—the one wearing the black raincoat—is trailing me. I wonder if he is the same man I saw in the Mehan Gardens?

Here comes a big policeman. I think he is looking at me, too. He's very near now. I'll pretend I did not notice him. If he stops me and searches my box, I'll manage to slip away. If I cannot do that, I will tell him that I picked the roll up, thinking that it was only a rag that I might use for polishing. . . Now I can breathe easier. That big policeman has passed.

But that man in the black raincoat persists in following me. Probably he is a secreto. If he catches me with this three hundred pesos inside my box, will he accuse me of stealing it? I did not steal this money. I picked it up. But would they believe me? They will say I stole it. I'll be brought to Bagumbayan, and grilled there.

I think I had better drop the money into the next gutter that I pass.

No, I'll never do that. Perhaps that man following me is not a secreto at all. He may be just by chance going the same way I am.



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At last! There is an unlighted alley right ahead of me. As soon as I reach that alley, I'll dive into it and slip away. I'm nearing it now.

There! I must run very fast. He can't see me in this dark alley. That's our house now. . . . Nearer. . . . Still nearer. . . . I'm going up the bamboo ladder now. Aunt is asleep. I'll spread out my mat and go to sleep immediately.

I cannot sleep. I must hide this money somewhere. Anywhere. I cannot have it under my pillow all night.

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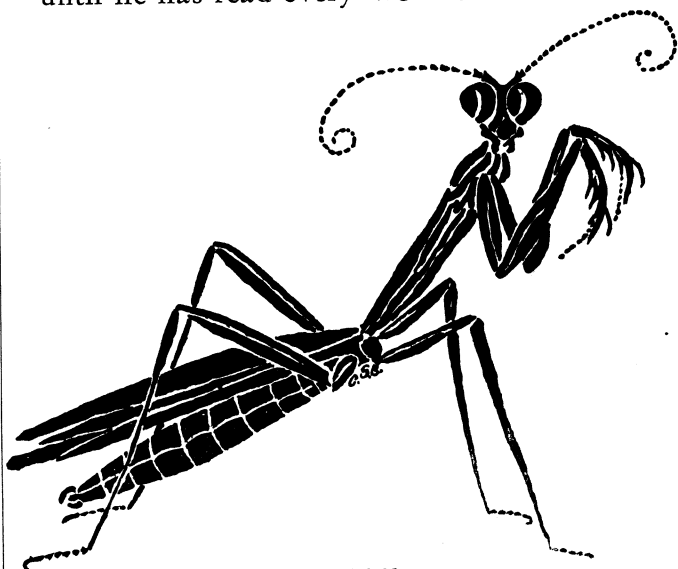
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No, I must throw away the handkerchief. They might use it for identification. I'll burn it tomorrow.

I'll unwrap it now—

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⁶Halo-halo, a mixed drink made of milk, beans, and fruits.

⁷Naku, an expression of surprise.

⁸Secretos, detectives



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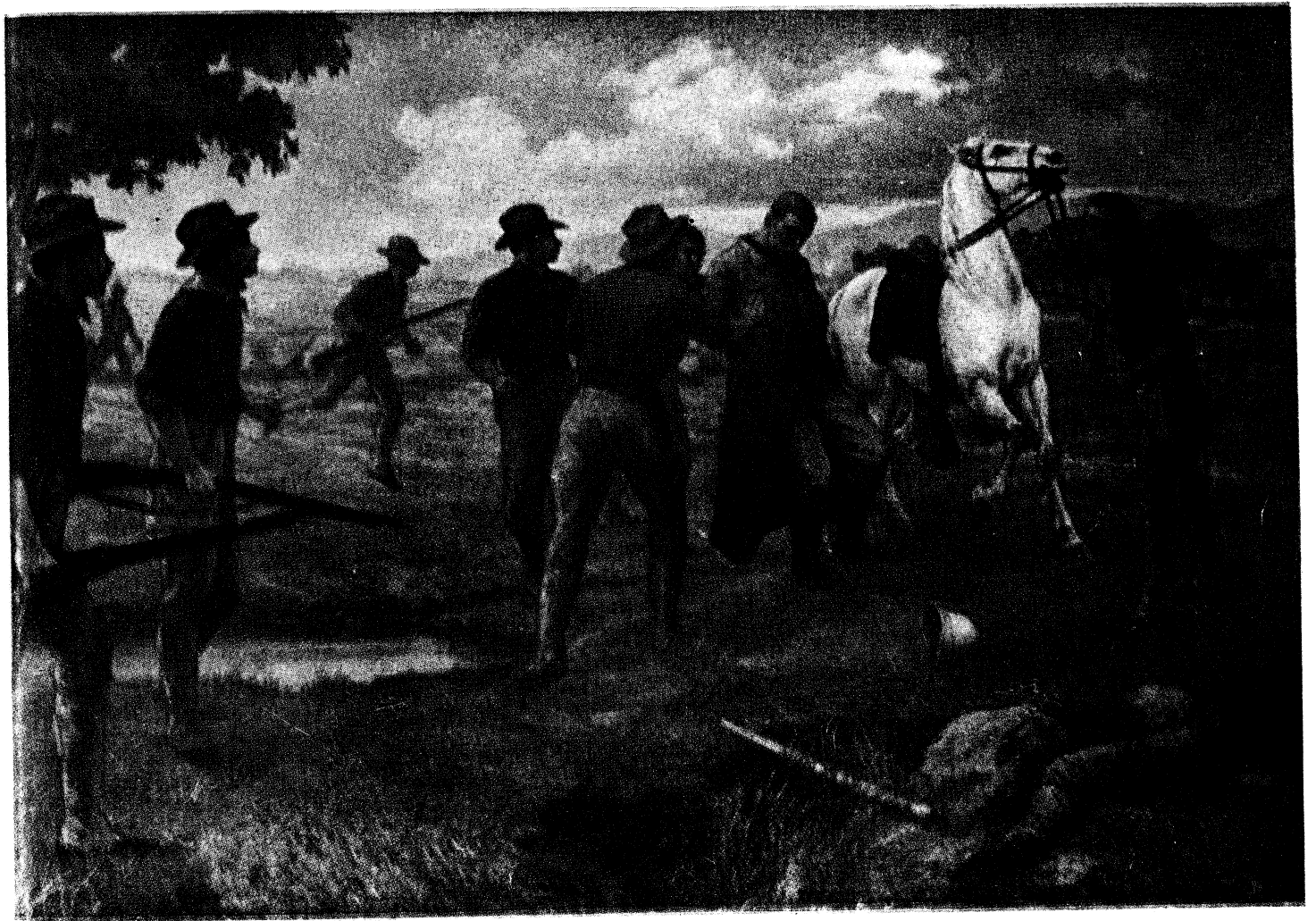
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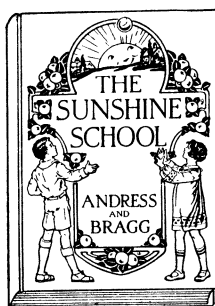
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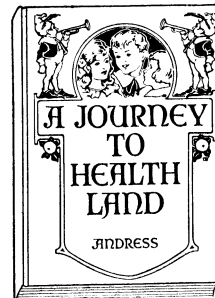
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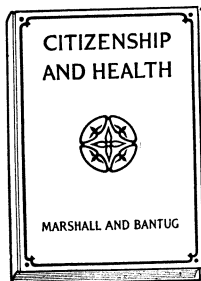
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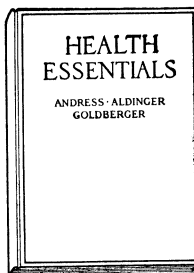
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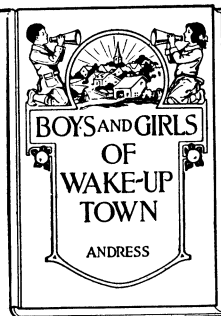
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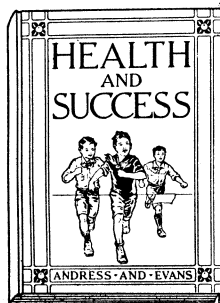
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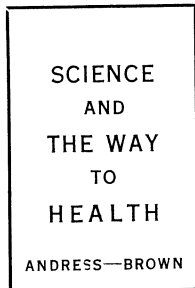
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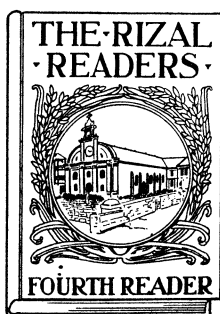
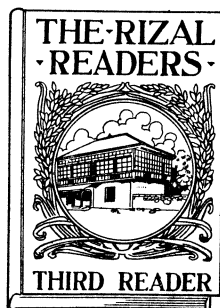
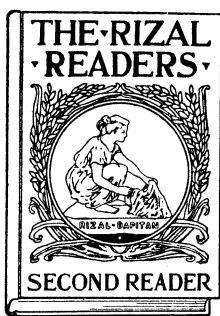
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VOL. XXVII

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Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner

GENERAL

AUGUST showed no improvement in Philippine business conditions. The general and seasonal depressions coincided to bring economic activity to what appears to many as an irreducible minimum. Abaca and copra set new low price records and sugar failed to show any improvement. Discouraging reports on Government income, customs collections, and foreign trade could not be offset by any definitely optimistic indications other than continued improvement in reduction of inventories enabling merchants to settle their past obligations in better order.

August construction activity in the City of Manila improved over July, the total being ₱567,000 as against ₱361,000 for June. The August figure is less than 10 per cent under August, 1929.

Manila Railroad daily freight movement for August averaged 1,700 metric tons as compared with 1,600 metric tons for July and 2,300 for August, 1929.

FOREIGN TRADE

The Collector of Customs has released statistics covering the first six months of this year. Comparing the values with those for the first six months of 1929, it is clear that total foreign trade declined over 17 per cent, imports fell five per cent, and exports declined nearly 12 per cent. The balance of trade was still favorable but 14 million pesos against last year's 40 million—down 64 per cent.

GOVERNMENT INCOME

The Insular Auditor's report for the first seven months showed a net decrease in tax collections of ₱2,425,400 as compared with the same period in 1929. The loss was principally in the business taxes—sales, excise, customs, and income. Complete data for August is not available but port collections were down ₱1,172,087 as against August last year. Government expenditures to July 30 were in excess of last year by ₱4,448,331.

FINANCIAL

The scarcity of export paper was severely indicated in the total August sale of Treasury exchange in New York, ₱15,200,000 as compared with ₱5,500,000 in July and ₱4,100,000 in August last year. The Insular Auditor's report on banking showed the following data in millions of pesos:

	Aug. 31, 1929	Aug. 30, 1930
Total resources.....	245	243
Loans, discounts and overdrafts..	123	119
Investments.....	17	31
Demand and time deposits.....	127	128
Working capital of foreign banks.	39	31
Circulation.....	140	130

RICE

The outstanding economic feature of the month was the realization that self-sufficiency in domestic rice has been achieved for the first time since American occupation. Readers easily recall the efforts and preaching put forth in years past to further the production of rice. At times it was treated as the sole economic problem of the country. But now that the goal has been reached, there appears to be little "pointing with pride" and much "viewing with alarm". The lack of joy at this long sought consummation is due to the fact that we jumped in one year from a troublesome deficiency to a difficult surplus. However, the fact remains that judging from trade data for the first half of the year the abundance of local rice will net the Philippines a saving of over seven million pesos which may nearly measure our favorable trade balance at the end of the present year. A surplus in foodstuffs may be annoying but it is far safer during hard times than is a deficiency.

Rice stocks at Manila were ample with arrivals high. Trading in the commodity was so dull that Chinese merchants were considering closing down the Tutuban Rice

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Exchange. Palay prices continued around ₱3.00 with little, if any, change from the July level.

MANILA HEMP

The market for Manila hemp was quiet and weak throughout the month. Prices declined slowly to new low levels due to the abundance and cheapness of sisal and other substitute fibers. Arrivals were better than during July. Exports to London were considerably larger but to the United States they were a trifle less. Stocks on hand were at the same position as at the close of July but were 30 per cent less than at the same date last year.

Prices on August 30 were: E, ₱18.00; F, ₱15.50; I, ₱12.00 to ₱12.50; JUS, ₱11.50; JUK, ₱9.00; K, ₱7.75; L-1, ₱7.50.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

The August market for coconut products established a new low record with prices declining in all items except copra cake. Both American and continental copra buyers were indifferent, causing exports to fall lower than during the previous month, while arrivals and stocks on hand were both higher. Coconut oil showed a fair volume of transactions at heavy concessions on the part of sellers, although stocks in this particular product were relatively low.

Copra resacada, buyers' warehouse, Manila, showed a high of ₱8.625 and a low of ₱8.00 per picul; coconut oil in drums, Manila, per kilogram showed a high of ₱0.27 and a low of ₱0.265; copra cake, f.o.b. steamer, Manila, per metric ton showed a high of ₱44.50 and a low of ₱39.50, being the only product of this group to register a higher level than July.

SUGAR

Prospects for the new crop were placed slightly below the 1929-1930 total. The local centrifugal market opened dull with quotations at ₱7.625, falling to ₱7.40 during the third week, but rallying to ₱7.65 at the close of August. Exports from November 1, 1929, to August 31, 1930, were 687,050 metric tons.

TOBACCO

Local stocks of old Cagayan and Isabela tobacco were practically cleared during August. The 1930 crop of Cagayan was almost entirely bought up from the farmers at prices averaging approximately ₱9.00 per hundred pounds. Of the Isabela new crop, only small quantities have been purchased to the end of the month. Exports of rawleaf, stripped, and scraps amounted to over 4,533,000 kilograms as compared with 1,800,000 kilograms during July. September 26, 1930.

News of the World

THE PHILIPPINES

Aug. 23.—Representatives Manuel C. Briones and Pedro Gil, members of the Philippine mission to Washington, arrive in Manila.

Insular Collector of Customs Aldanese orders the suspension of Major Silvino Gallardo, chief of the Customs secret service, for alleged inefficiency.

Aug. 25.—Efrem Zimbalist, world-famous violinist, begins a series of concerts in Manila.

Aug. 26.—Cholera again appears in Manila, the present case making the sixth since the outbreak.

Announced that the government will take steps against those responsible for irregularities in the disposition of public lands in Davao.

Aug. 27.—Announced that the 1931 Manila Carnival will be held from January 31 to February 15.

Acting Director of Posts Juan Ruiz is exonerated of the charges brought against him by former Director José Topacio.

During the past four months a total mortality of 1956 of 3398 cases have been reported throughout the infected areas in the Philippines, chiefly the Bisayas.

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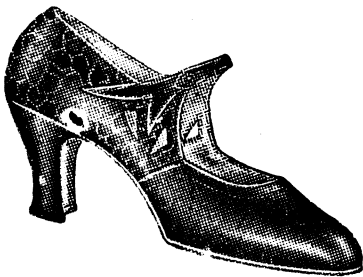
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Manila

Aug. 29.—The first prize for models for the proposed Bonifacio monument is awarded to Guillermo Tolentino, the second prize to Juan F. Nakpil. The monument is to cost around ₱100,000.

Representative Julian Belen of Albay dies of tuberculosis, aged 35.

Dña Carmen de Ayala, widow of the late Pedro P. Roxas, founder of a large fortune, dies aged 84. Dña Carmen was known for her many acts of charity.

Aug. 30.—Miss Jovita Fuentes, Filipino soprano, returns to Manila from Europe for a series of concerts.

Sept. 1.—The House passes the radio transfer bill which appropriates money for the operation of the government radio stations by the Bureau of Posts. The stations have been operated by the Radio Corporation of the Philippines for over a year. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Sept. 3.—The first annual report of Governor-General Davis to the President is made public. He speaks of "the unshaken loyalty of the Filipino people for the American flag", praises the department secretaries for their coöperation and their spirit of independence and impartiality in making recommendations regarding the approval or disapproval of legislation, states that the Council of State is serving a very useful purpose, and praises "the very commendable spirit of coöperation of the Legislature", this being "largely due to the earnest and patriotic example of the leaders, who demonstrated intelligent leadership of a very high order", but criticizes the policy of rushing legislation through during the last days of the session.

Sept. 5.—The Senate passes the radio bill with amendments, enabling the government to operate the nine radio stations, that were leased to the Radio Corporation, from September 16 to the end of the year, during which time the government will decide upon a definite and permanent policy with reference to radio communication.

El Tiempo, Iloilo daily, wins in the libel suit brought against it by Mariano Arroyo, Governor of the province. The decision, written by Judge Manuel Moran, states that the information published by *El Tiempo* was true—that Governor Arroyo and Representative Buenaflor ran a gambling house from which the Governor received ₱1000 monthly. Criminal charges will be filed against the two officials in view of the decision, it is reported.

Sept. 12.—Juan D. Quintos, district auditor of Cavite, is appointed comptroller of the University of the Philippines by the Board of Regents upon the recommendation of the Insular Auditor to take the place of M. Gozar whose murder, a month or two ago, is still unsolved.

Sept. 11.—Secretary of Commerce and Communications Perez releases the report of the special investigation committee of the automobile division of the Bureau of Public Works. Thirty-two men in the Bureau face disciplinary action, including two chiefs of divisions and seven district engineers, not counting several more officials who have already been dismissed or imprisoned. The estimated loss through falsification of official receipts is over ₱100,000.

Sept. 11.—Representative Buenaflor attacks Judge Moran for his decision in the *El Tiempo* libel case, stating that it was dictated by politics.

Sept. 12.—Secretary of Justice José Abad Santos issues a statement saying that Judge Moran was designated to hear the case because of his known independence and integrity.

Representative Tomas Alonzo, Nacionalista of Cebu, attacks the Philippine Supreme Court in a two-hour speech on the floor of the House. He made a plea for an inquiry into the situation, also urging the people to protest loud enough so Washington could hear it.

Representative Luis Santiago introduces

a bill providing for the impeachment of members of the Legislature who commit an offense against the dignity and good name of the law-making body.

Sept. 15.—Insular Auditor Hammond in his first annual report gives the low rate of taxation as one of the principal causes of the financial dependence of the provincial and municipal governments on the central government. Underassessment of property and the large amount of real property exemptions constitute another handicap. He states that real property assessed at over ₱377,000,000, chiefly church and school property, is exempt from taxation. Insular aid to the local governments amounted to nearly ₱20,000,000, not including various allotments totalling some ₱8,000,000 more. The total net indebtedness at the end of 1929 was ₱134,956,500, or 61.94% of the maximum borrowing capacity.

The Governor-General receives a petition from the Iloilo bar asking for the appointment of Judge Moran as permanent judge of the court of first instance at Iloilo.

Sept. 15.—Speaker and Mrs. Roxas return to Manila; also Mrs. Osias, wife of the Resident Commissioner at Washington. Mr. Roxas states that the Filipinos should be

less "apologetic" and more aggressive in their demand for independence.

Sept. 16.—The Governor-General having approved the radio bill, the Bureau of Posts takes over the radio stations from the Radio Corporation of the Philippines.

THE UNITED STATES

Aug. 14.—The severe drought in the mid-west has reached the proportions of a national emergency, and a conference between President Hoover and the governors of nine of the states leads to a program of farm relief the main parts of which are making government and private loans available to farmers, calling upon the Red Cross for assistance, encouraging the increase of employment this autumn and winter, and reducing freight rates on feed, food, and livestock.

Aug. 17.—Jackson and O'Brien, flying for an endurance record at St. Louis, are forced down by a broken crank-case, after establishing a new world record of 26 days, 23 hours, 28 minutes in the air without stopping.

Aug. 26.—Lon Chaney, famous character actor, dies of pneumonia, aged 47.

Aug. 31.—Major-General Henry T. Allen, U. S. Army, retired, organizer of the Philippine Constabulary, dies, aged 71.

Sept. 2.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs redeems Manila port work bonds amounting to ₱12,000,000. They were issued in 1920 and payable in 30 years but redeemable after 10 years. As the rate of interest, 5-1/2%, is the highest paid by the insular government, it was considered wise to redeem the bonds promptly.

Two French airmen, Costes and Belmonte, fly from Paris to New York, the third non-stop western crossing of the north Atlantic. Ten men lost their lives in similar attempts. The time of the two Frenchmen was 37 hours, 18 minutes.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Aug. 17.—The nationalist army wins a victory at Tsinanfu, said to mean the breaking of the backbone of the northern rebellion.

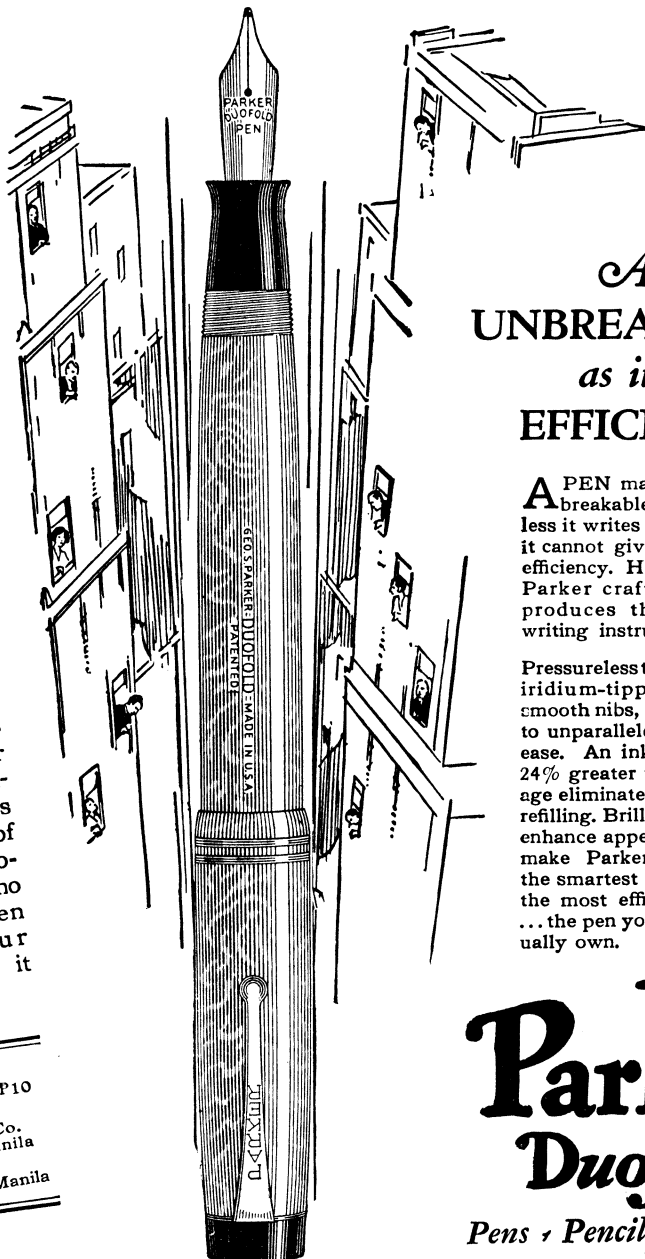
Aug. 24.—President Leguia, who has ruled Peru for 11 years under a virtual dictatorship, attempts to flee.

Aug. 25.—The report of the League of Nations mandate commission on the Palestine situation states that the British govern-

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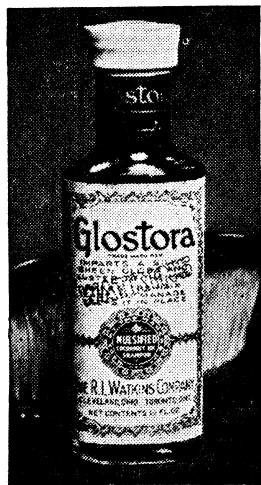
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ment has failed in the administration of the Palestine mandate and failed in maintaining the security of life and property there. The report states that Britain erred in establishing Palestine as a Jewish home.

Sept. 1.—Disturbed conditions are reported throughout Latin-America. The president of Peru is in prison and the country is under martial law, and other revolutionary activities are rife in Argentina and Guatemala.

Sept. 2.—William Randolph Hearst, noted American newspaper publisher, is ordered out of France by the French government. The order is believed to be due to his part in securing and publishing the secret Anglo-French naval pact last year.

A hurricane in Santo Domingo kills several thousand people and does millions of dollars worth of damage.

Sept. 6.—Several persons are injured in strike riots at San Sebastian, summer capital of Spain, upon the arrival of the King there.

President Irigoyen of Argentina yields to the demands of his own party and resigns, and General Uriburu seizes control, deposing the provisional government of Vice-President Martinez.

Sept. 9.—Two men, leaders in the uprisings against the successful revolutionary government of Argentina, are executed in the public plaza at Buenos Aires.

Sept. 15.—The conservatives make large gains in the general elections in Germany.

The New Books

GENERAL

Five Hundred Criminal Careers, Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck; Knopf, 410 pp., \$11.00.

The first thorough attempt to trace the careers of a large group of criminals after release from the reformatory. Eighty per cent of them were not reformed five to ten years later. Presents material of absorbing human interest and of unexampled importance in the field of penology.

Goethals—Genius of the Panama Canal, Joseph and Farnham Bishop; Harper & Bros., 512 pp., \$11.00.

The life of one of the most famous of West Point graduates—the builder of the Panama Canal. Here for the first time are revealed the facts behind the bitter disappointments that closed his career.

The International Aspect of the Missionary Movement in China, Chao-

Kwang Wu; Johns Hopkins Press, 296 pp., \$6.60.

Deals with the legal rights of missionaries, the control and protection of missionaries, international complications, and the status of missionaries and their political influence.

Man and His Universe, John Langdon Davies; Harper & Bros., 362 pp., \$11.00.

The story of man's attempts to solve the mysteries of creation, written in a charming style with a sound scientific background.

The Outline of Man's Knowledge, Clement Wood; Copeland Co., 674 pp., \$11.00.

Outlines of history, science, religion, and philosophy in one volume; a comprehensive survey of human learning and achievement.

The Quest for Certainty, John Dewey; Minton, Balch & Co., 320 pp., \$8.80.

An iconoclastic and constructive book, sweeping aside the cobwebs of tradition, and contending for a philosophy that accepts a changing world and unites science and human well-being. America's foremost thinker here makes the complete statement of his philosophy.

Walther Rathenau, His Life and Work, Count Harry Kessler; Harcourt, Brace & Co., 388 pp., \$8.25.

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of Germany's new foreign policy and the post-war rationalization of German industry, whose assassination in 1922 shook Germany like the assassination of Lincoln shocked America.

Who Moved the Stone? Frank Morison; Century Co., 302 pp., P5.50.

"This book deals with the most awesome mystery in the history of Christendom. Just what happened on that Saturday night when the body of Jesus disappeared from the cave-like tomb outside the gates of Jerusalem?" "There may be, and, as the writer thinks," says the author, "a profoundly historical basis for that much disputed sentence in the Apostles' Creed—the third day He rose again from the dead".

Jump, Don Glassman; Simon & Schuster, 338 pp., P6.60.

Tales of the "Caterpillar Club", an unofficial society of men who have saved their lives by forced jumps from crippled airplanes. A history of the parachute from its first theoretical description in 1495 to the present day.

FICTION

Jimmie Dale and the Blue Envelope Murder, F. L. Packard; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 298 pp., P2.20.

The Gray Seal was not dead, as Caruthers, the famed newspaper editor, had thought, and Jimmy Dale falls back into the old life of breathless excitement and trigger-quick action.

Prosperity Street, Barnaby Brook; Minton, Balch & Co., 316 pp., P5.50.

From poverty to Prime Ministry—a book with a rich Dickensian flavor of good cheer.

Parade Ground, Jaquelin Deitrick; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 324 pp., P2.20.

A vigorous and daring interpretation of present-day young marriage.

The Secret Adversary, Agatha Christie; Dodd, Mead & Co., 338 pp., P4.40.

A mystery and detective story that opens with the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

Rice, Louise Jordan Miln; Stokes Co., 342 pp., P4.40.

A poignant novel of Chinese peasant family life by the author of "Mr. Wu".

The Way Home, Henry Handel Richardson; Norton & Co., 330 pp., P5.50.

A novel that completes the trilogy begun in "Australia Felix" and concluded in "Ultima Thule".

Years of Grace, Margaret Ayer Barnes; Houghton Mifflin Co., 580 pp., P5.50.

A story depicting the American social scene of the last four decades, a rich, humorous, dramatic narrative with a moving end.

The Young and Secret, Alice Grant Roman; Minton, Balch & Co., 320 pp., P4.40.

The story of a young girl and a sculptor—an original plot set forth with gayety and charm.

The Planets for October, 1930

BY THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

MERCURY will be in poor position for observation this month, but it may possibly be seen close to the horizon in the east, right before dawn, about October 12.

VENUS will still be the evening star, but is setting earlier and earlier. About 7 p. m., it will already be quite low in the western sky, a little below Antares in the Scorpion.

MARS will not rise till about midnight. A little before dawn it will be almost at the zenith, near Castor and Pollux in Gemini.

JUPITER rises just a little before Mars, and will be found at dawn close to Mars, Castor and Pollux.

SATURN, at 8 p. m., may be seen in the southwest, half way up from the horizon, among the bright stars of Sagittarius.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on October 21-22, 1930, but it will not be visible at all in the Philippines. Eclipse expeditions from the United States (Naval Observatory, Washington) and from Australia intend to view the eclipse from a small volcanic island (Niua Fou Island), midway between the Fiji and Samoan Islands. The duration of totality will be only about ninety-three seconds.

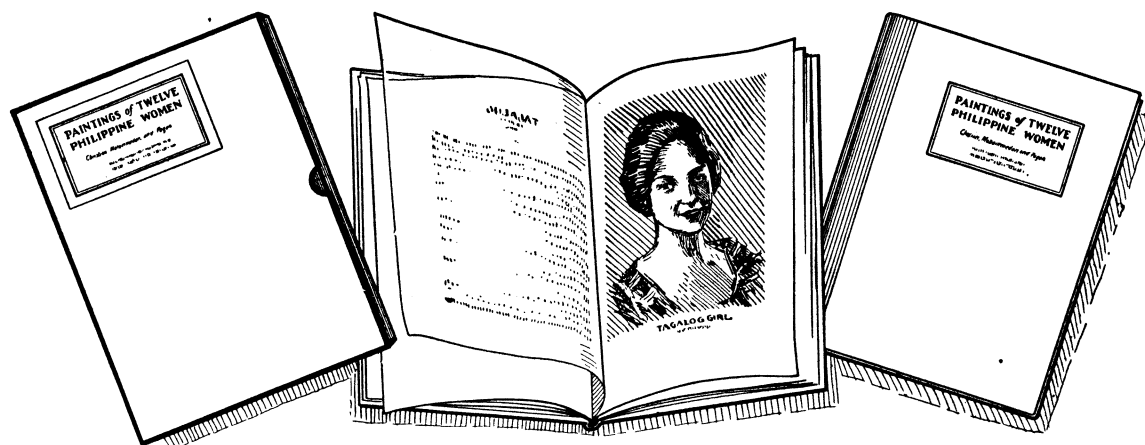
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*Decorative
Panel
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This is the fifth of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVII

OCTOBER, 1930

No. 5

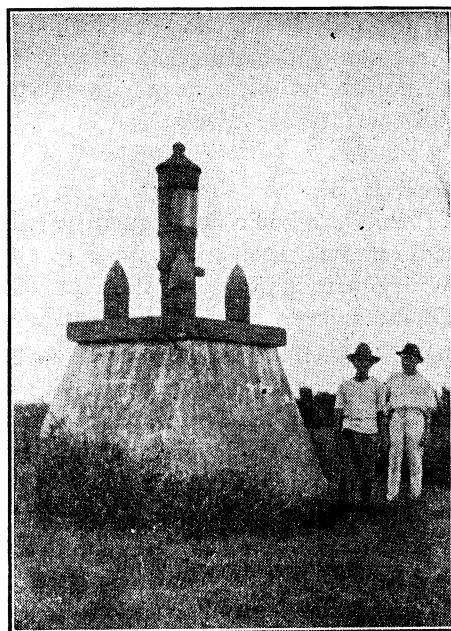
The Death of General Lawton

By A. V. H. HARTENDORP

Editor, Philippine Magazine

“THE Death of General Lawton,” on the cover of this issue of the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE, is a reproduction of a recent oil painting, measuring 59½ by 38 inches, by Mr. Fabian de la Rosa, Director of the School of Fine Arts of the University of the Philippines, which is a copy (with some changes) of a much larger painting, measuring three by two meters, by the same painter, which was exhibited, with four of his other paintings, at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. On this occasion, Mr. de la Rosa won one gold medal, two silver medals, one bronze medal, and one honorable mention. The bronze medal was for the painting of the death of Lawton; the gold medal went to his well-known painting, “The Rice Planting”, now at the National Library.

Mr. de la Rosa happened to see General Lawton come out of the Cuartel de España with a number of other officers shortly before his death in the field on December 19, 1899, and this fact made enough of an impression on him to decide him to undertake the painting when, a few years later, he was asked by the local committee to send some of his work to the Exposition. Major-General George W. Davis, in command of the Philippine Department, loaned him a photograph of General Lawton, and also invited him to accompany troops going on maneuvers to the locality where he met his death. Mr. de la Rosa made sketches of the scene and of the soldiers and for three days shared a tent with one of the officers. Detailed by General Davis, one of his models was Roy J. Berry, then a sergeant and now a well-known business man in Manila. Mr. Berry himself says that he got the detail because he was “the finest figure of a man in the Army”—at that time. He posed for the first figure to the left in the painting. Frank W. Carpenter, later Governor of Mindanao and Sulu, gave Mr. de la Rosa information as to the habits and clothing of the General. Mr. de la Rosa was then a young man and had a small atelier in Santa Cruz district, where he painted portraits and gave private lessons.



MR. FABIAN DE LA ROSA AND OUR GUIDE AT THE MONUMENT THAT MARKS THE SPOT WHERE GENERAL LAWTON FELL—NEAR SAN MATEO, RIZAL.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON, with a distinguished record dating from the Civil War, was the most noted of the many gallant Americans who lost their lives in the war with the Filipinos. He arrived in Manila on March 10, 1899, and was placed in charge of the general movement north of Manila through the eastern part of the central plain and foothills. His coming had been eagerly looked forward to by the army, and his field service was continuous and eventful, and everywhere met with success.

Forbes, in his book, “The Philippine Islands”, says that his death was, however, not only a great loss to the military service, but that “even greater was the loss of his genius and capacity for sympathetic administration which would have been invaluable in the establishment of civil government.”

Worcester wrote: “General Lawton was firmly convinced that most army officers were unfitted by their training to perform civil functions. He organized municipal govern-

ments with all possible promptness in the towns occupied by his troops, and in this work he requested my assistance, which I was, of course, glad to give. Sr. Felipe Calderon drafted a simple provisional scheme of municipal government which I submitted for criticism to that most distinguished and able of Filipinos, Sr. Cayetano Arellano. When the final changes in it had been made, I accompanied General Lawton on a trip to try putting it into effect. We held elections and established municipal governments in a number of the towns just south of Manila, and in some of those along the Pasig river. General Otis watched our operations and their results narrowly, and was sufficiently well pleased with the latter to order General Kobbe to follow a similar course in various towns in or near the railroad north of Manila. . . .

"It is my firm conviction that if Lawton had been put in command, the war would have ended promptly. He was a wonderful man in the field. He possessed the faculty of instilling his own tremendous energy into his officers and men, whose privations and dangers he shared, thereby arousing an unflinching loyalty. . . . If there was fighting to be done, he promptly and thoroughly whipped everything in sight. He punished looting and disorder with a heavy hand, treated prisoners and noncombatants with the utmost kindness, and won the good-will of all Filipinos with whom he came in contact." (The Philippines Past and Present.)

Like Generals Bell and Funston, Lawton respected the "enemy". American officers frequently commented in their official reports "upon the stubborn resistance, valor, and good judgment in handling their forces on the part of the Filipino officers opposed to them". (Forbes.)

Lawton believed that the continued resistance of the Filipinos was in large part due to the activities of the "anti-imperialists" in the United States, whose opposition to the policy of the American Government in the Philippines gave the Filipinos reason to believe that, if they could hold out long enough, public opinion in America would demand a withdrawal from the Islands. "If I am shot by a Filipino bullet", said Lawton, "it might as well come from my own men, because I know from observation confirmed by captured prisoners that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America". (Forbes.)

Barrows describes the death of General Lawton as follows:

"A few miles east of Manila is the beautiful Mariquina Valley from which is drawn the city's supply of water, and the headwaters of this pretty stream lie in the picturesque fastness of San Mateo and Montalban. Although scarce a dozen miles from the capital and the headquarters of a Filipino brigade, San Mateo was not permanently occupied by the Americans until after the 18th [should be 19th] of December, 1899, when a force under General Lawton was led around through the hills to surprise the town.

"Early in the morning the American forces came pressing down over the hills that lie across the river from the village. They were met by a brisk fire from the insurgent command scattered along the banks of the river and in a sugar hacienda close to the stream. Here Lawton, conspicuous in light clothing and helmet, accompanying, as was his custom, the front line of skirmishers, was struck by a bullet and instantly killed."

William Dinwiddie, in "Harper's History of the War in the Philippines", gives more of the details. Lawton and his staff had left Manila about midnight, and after riding all night long arrived on the bluff west of the town about daylight. Opposite his center, on the other side of the river, some three hundred Filipinos, armed with rifles, were entrenched. Sharp firing at close range was opened at about eight o'clock. One of his officers said to Lawton that "this is no place for a General", but the General was as usual disdainful of the bullets spattering around him. A giant in stature, dressed in a yellow slicker that hung about him like a gown, and wearing his famous white helmet, he made a good target for sharpshooters. As he walked unheeding to near the edge of the low bluff overhanging the river, he was shot through the left breast, and spat out a clot of blood. "God!" he said.

One of his officers exclaimed, "General, are you hurt?"

He answered in a natural voice, "I'm hit."

"Where?"

"Through the lungs," he said as he fell into the arms of his aide, Captain King, and his ordnance officer, Fuller. He died a few minutes later, about nine o'clock.

Thirteen other men were wounded, but the town was taken and the body of the dead General was brought there. Not until eight o'clock that evening did General Otis learn of Lawton's death, and not until December 21 did *The Manila Freedom* publish the details under the following headlines:

TEARS OF THE NATION FALL General Lawton Killed While Leading His Troops at San Mateo

A Peerless Commander Dies for the Flag in the
Wilds of Luzon—Biography of
a Remarkable Man

Secretary of War Root, in announcing his death, said:

"He fell in the fullness of his powers, in the joy of conflict, in the consciousness of assured victory. He leaves to his comrades and his country the memory and the example of dauntless courage, of unsparing devotion to duty, of manly character, and of high qualities of command which inspired his troops with his own indomitable spirit."

LeRoy's History, "The Americans in the Philippines", contains the following paragraph: "There is no pharisaism, no mock sentimentalism, in saying that the death of Lawton, unfortunate as it was for his own country, was a great, even a greater, loss to the Filipino people."

It was in partial recognition, at least, of this fact, that the Philippine Government placed General Lawton's portrait both on a Philippine postage stamp and on a bill of the currency.

Today, a simple but impressive and genuinely military monument marks the spot where General Lawton fell. The base is a frustrum of a rectangular pyramid, topped by a square slab into the center of which is set an old cannon, muzzle down, and with four oblong projectiles, points upward, at the corners. A brass plate on the cannon reads: "Erected February, 1903, by United States troops to mark the spot where Major-General Henry W. Lawton was killed in action, December 19, 1899."

The monument stands in a rice-paddy at the edge of the

(Continued on page 339)

The Flower of the Barangay

By ISIDRO L. RETIZOS

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

“A Y! But you are too bothersome,” and Kayumangui suddenly stopped where the narrow trail began and the grasses did not grow so wild. “You make me sick! Tabotabo? Who is he that you prattle so much about?”

The young man halted, too. Lazily he leaned against the slender trunk of a betel nut tree. Black ants fell on his bare shoulders and crawled on his strong, masculine neck. But he heeded them not.

“And you are too impatient, Kayumangui,” the young man laughed at her, and his laughter was good to hear.

He raised a brown arm and his muscles rippled as he pinched a black ant that had bitten him. “But you will like Tabotabo...”

“Again that tiresome Tabotabo!” and two black eyes flashed angrily, haughtily. Fine lips, red lips, betelnut-crimsoned lips, puckered and pouted. “Will you ever stop talking about...”

“But he likes you...he admires you!” insisted Bahaghari, the young *barangay* warrior. “Tabotabo has sent me to see you. He wants to know you, to talk to you, because he says you are lovely like the butterfly... beautiful like...”

“Ai! ai! Foolish words...useless words!” Kayumangui could not help giggling a little. “Bahaghari, you are silly like the frogs that croak at midnight.”

Kayumangui started along the trail that led to the nipa houses of the big barangay to which she and Bahaghari belonged. To the left drowsed a wide silver river shadowed by ranging clumps of tall bamboos.

Bahaghari followed. The path widened into a lane and grew less crooked. Kayumangui walked on with that undulating step of hers which made the young warriors of the community her dreaming slaves.



“AGAIN THAT TIRESOME TABOTABO!” AND THE TWO BLACK EYES FLASHED ANGRILY!

The trail suddenly branched into two.

"Why do you still follow me?" demanded Kayumangui. "Straight is my way...yours is that path to the right!"

"Listen, girl," the other entreated. "Tonight Tabotato will come to your house—my friend from the neighboring friendly village—he comes to sing of the stars in your eyes..."

"Bahaghari! You are crazy! I don't like to meet strangers. I hate them!" and she faced him and glared at him.

"Barangay flower, it is all your own fault," he taunted.

The beauty straightened, stiffened proudly like a tall-stalked bud with its first velvet petals coming out. Her face and bared neck crimsoned. "My fault, did you say, my fault?"

"Yes," he smiled, "for being so beautiful!"

She laughed. She liked hearing him say she was beautiful. The crimson blush disappeared. "You are like the morning *tambol* of the barangay."

It was Bahaghari's turn to be puzzled.

"What do you mean?"

"You make much noise to no effect," and she turned and ran swiftly toward her house.

Bahaghari roared. Kayumangui was sharp-tongued, quick witted. Kayumangui, the village rose, the flower of the barangay, Kayumangui with the ebony of the night in her black tresses, and the red of the gumamela in her lips. He remained staring at the receding figure of the girl.

Did he love her?

No. He did not want her. His strong, brown arms did not ache for her slim, yielding beauty.

Why? He did not know.

She did not want suitors? She had no desire to meet Tabotabo, the most sought after warrior of the neighboring friendly barangay? Tsk! ts! Just like her to say so. So she had refused him, too, oh, many moons ago, till the fires of desire burned low and died in his heart.

MANY moons ago, he had met her,—one sunny day when the river was just right to set traps for the snaky, black eels.

He had just paddled in from the mouth of the silver river, and he had seen her, knee-deep in the rippling water. He had not seen her before; Bahaghari, bold catcher of eels, had not known that in their village there was one such as she. And he had paddled slowly toward her, paddled close till he saw that her lips were red; her eyelashes, long and waving.

He had seen that the girl carried a bamboo basket—that it was nearly full.

He had laid his thin, flat paddle across the prow of his narrow banca. "What have you there?" he had asked.

"Clams," she had said as she pulled a piece of wood out of the water, with clams clinging to it. The big ones went into her basket; the small ones she threw back into the water.

"Do you eat them?"

"I like them," she had answered. "They taste very well boiled in thick coconut milk." She had turned to go.

From the bottom of his banca he had taken a stout, black eel and dangled it before her. "Do you like eels?"

"Eels?" she had echoed. "No, I like them not. Black

and slimy they are, with eyes that look so treacherous." Then she had added, "But father likes them."

"And who is your father?"

"The old arrow-maker."

Bahaghari had been surprised. He knew Matanglawin, the ancient arrow-maker. He himself had bought arrows from the old warrior living on the outskirts of the village. But was this the little skinny girl with the gawky limbs and the thin face he had seen in Matanglawin's hut two, three monsoons ago? He had surveyed her. She was grown pretty, this arrowmaker's child.

"You are...Kayumangui?"

"And you...Bahaghari?"

She had not forgotten him, and he had felt glad. He had given her the eel.

"Kayumangui, wondrously pretty you have grown," he had complimented her. "Longing lies behind the shadows of your eyes; desire moves your lips; passion is kindling a fire in your heart!"

She had turned abruptly. But he held her hand in his.

"I do not like your talk," she had retorted tartly. "Release my hand. You babble like the other barangay fools."

"One who loves the daughter of the night and the sister of the moon never is a fool."

Kayumangui had glared at him. She still held the eel in her right hand and the basket in the other. "Do you mean me?"

"Flower of the barangay, and who else..."

Something black and slimy had hit his face, and he had nearly fallen into the water. When he had rubbed the dirt out of his eyes, he saw Kayumangui swiftly strutting along the trail with short, angry steps.

DID he love Kayumangui, the arrow-maker's daughter? No, he did not, and never would.

But Tabotabo loved her, wanted her to be his woman. They would make a good pair, she with her strong temper and he with the wild strength of his crushing arms. *Hi! hi! hi!*

MANY days came and many nights passed; nights that were busy ones for Bahaghari, the fisher of the deep, the catcher of eels. Little he saw of Kayumangui, the comely imp who stole the hearts of the young men. Little he cared seeing her, anyway; so he said to himself with a curiously husky chuckle.

THEN quite naturally they met each other again. That was on the morning when the deep-chested catcher of eels was repairing and caulking his long, narrow banca. It had sprung a serious leak the night before. Bahaghari worked silently, patiently on the overturned fishing boat. It would be two or three days before he could use it again.

Just then someone whose approach he had not noticed sidled to his side. Bahaghari only stopped just to glance, then he bent to his work again. It was Kayumangui, watching his adroit, crafty tinkering with the sea wood.

"You are making the hole bigger."

"Village maiden, move away!" he snapped back, rudely. "You disturb me."

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Out of the Mouths of Babes and Sucklings

By HAMMON H. BUCK

ANDONG was a well known figure in a distant barrio of a small hill town. When the Power which plans the destinies of mice and men fashioned Andong's mental equipment something was left out.

A finely proportioned head with clear cut features, set on a pair of able shoulders, a broad well-developed chest and straight back tapering to slender hips, supported by the legs of a mountain climber, all bore witness that he was destined for great things; but his tone, a wheedling whine, and the silly expression on his face told a different story.

An exploring scientist, after investigating his parentage and taking careful measurements of Andong's anatomy, insisted that he was a throw back to some far removed ancestor who might have been either an Indian prince or a Spanish conquistador. He was by far the finest specimen of physical manhood in a hill barrio where fine physique had become, through long centuries of elimination, the rule rather than the exception.

Andong's life was not unhappy. He was welcome to join any family around the steaming rice platter, whether he found himself at meal time in some distant hut or in the principal house of the barrio. At weddings, baptisms, funerals, or any other celebration, his skill on the guitar and his vocal powers were in great demand. To little children he was the person of most importance in their young lives, for it was his skillful fingers that fashioned their first tops, paper lanterns, and yoyos, and when the season of kite flying came, Andong's kite topped all the others in the open pasture back of the barrio.

But Andong's principal eccentricity had nothing to do with young children. I have searched the English language in vain to find a phrase to describe the position which Andong filled in the barrio. The best I can do is to call him "The Eternal Novio", but a novio, who, like the Flying Dutchman, was always approaching but never made his port.

In rural Philippines, the young man who wishes to marry courts his choice by carrying wood and water for her family and by performing other odd chores about the house. A fleeting smile from the girl's lips, a laugh in response to some quip, and possibly, though not usually, a secret embrace is all that the young man may expect from his lady through what may be fruitless months of service and trial.

Courtships usually begin at harvest time. The young man may select his future partner during the merrymaking that accompanies the weeding of the rice, but the chances are that no irrevocable advances are made until the promise of harvest is such that the parents of the boy feel sure that the rice bin will be reasonably full after the hazards of farming are safely past. Then in the fields at harvest time, the young man shadows his choice and, figuratively speaking, lays his offerings at her feet by slipping into her basket from time to time handfuls of riceheads that he himself has harvested. If the young lady bashfully attempts to impede his offerings, all the better, as then his hand will occasionally touch hers with the attending thrills which any man or woman who has had the experience can still remember though possibly not recall.

Well, to proceed with the tale. Andong, at each harvest time, would select the most comely from all the young unattached harvesters and pay court to her in the approved manner. He would follow her about until she had finished her day's labor, superintend the separation of the share that belonged to the owner of the field, and then carry their joint portion to the home of his temporary novia, where he would calmly camp down as the accepted pretender to her hand. He was always welcome, for his willing feet and strong arms were at the service of the household and saved the members many an hour of hard toil.

The young lady, thus "inflicted" by Andong's attention, experienced her share of good natured joking, but apparently no special sting accompanied such humor, as it invariably happened that Andong's "novia" was promptly appropriated by some legitimate lover. Whether this was due to the fact that Andong's competition aroused the slumbering love of the true novio, or the novia, made lovely by Andong's admiration, attracted others by her awakened charms, or, as some averred, Andong was just naturally a good picker and invariably hit upon the most attractive girl in the barrio, I shall not attempt to decide. Be this as it may, Andong's period of courtship invariably came to an end at the church door, not at the altar, at some time near the beginning of Lent, and he would disappear into the hills for a few weeks of solitude, emerging generally the Saturday before Easter to lead the hunting parties that left the barrio early in the morning in pursuit of deer and wild pig to furnish viands for the Easter dinner.

Once on a visit to the barrio, I noticed that Andong was observing me with what was to him a strange expression of sober meditation.

When called upon by the assemblage for his usual musical performance, he refused brusquely, saying that he was thinking. Before I left, he soberly informed me that he was considering a very important matter which he wished to lay before me, and asked permission to visit me at the provincial capital after Easter. He also inquired very carefully if I had a typewriter and if I knew how to use it.

Shortly after Easter, Andong appeared at my house, but a new Andong.

He was neatly, almost pompously, dressed in white with polished shoes, black tie, and a bowler hat, slightly deteriorated in places where moths had entered in, but still presentable. He sported, in addition, a silver-headed cane that had been handed down from time immemorial as a token of authority in the barrio.

His silly smile had vanished to be replaced by a serious expression that would well become a district judge or even a magistrate of the higher court.

His voice had acquired depth and power and even his movements were sedate and dignified.

"I have come," he said, "regarding the matter of which I spoke."

"What is it, Andong?" I asked, impressed in spite of myself by his appearance and manner.

(Continued on page 333)

The Bonifacio Monument Competition

By I. V. MALLARI

University of the Philippines

IN our attempt to express our homage to the greatness of Bonifacio by erecting a memorial to him, we have at last realized that, in order to express our communal emotion about, and our communal reaction towards the history and the personages of our country, we have to go to men whose sensibilities are more attuned than ours to this emotion and whose peculiar power it is to embody that emotion in tangible form. In this realization, we have avoided the pitfalls in which we lost ourselves when we built the innumerable monuments to Rizal, including the one on the Luneta, of which we are now so ashamed that we are proposing to replace it with a better one.

The Bonifacio Monument Competition has shown that we are not wanting in men who can express this emotion

for us; who can express the story of our past, and our hopes for the future, in a way that can be understood not only by ourselves but also by our children and by those who visit our shores. While many of the designs submitted are rather disappointing both in the grasp of the problem and in the execution of the details, there are a few, notably that of Professor Tolentino's, which won the first prize, that are striking enough to merit close study.

Professor Tolentino's treatment of his prize design for the Bonifacio monument may be termed epic. While it is not highly original, it is nevertheless the most easily comprehended of all those submitted in the competition. And this is very important if the significance of the monument is to be brought home even to the plebeian class, from which Bonifacio himself took pride in springing. Bonifacio's appeal to our imagination lies not in the magnificence of his intellect, but in his courage and daring and in the dramatic part that he played in the history of our country.

Professor Tolentino tells his story simply,

directly, and effectively—that out of oppression and suffering, the people awoke into action, which manifested itself first in the organization of the Katipunan, and which culminated in the cry of Balintawak and in the flames of the revolution. It is altogether proper and fitting that this story should be told here, because it is the significant background of Bonifacio's life. His noble part in that story, in fact, is his sole claim to greatness and immortality.

That Professor Tolentino should wish to have Emilio Jacinto share that glory is also altogether proper and fitting (his figure appears just to the left of that of Bonifacio in the main group), in view of the latter's unselfish devotion both to Bonifacio and to the cause of the Katipunan. His, in fact, was the mind that was always behind the dynamo that was Bonifacio. And if the people have conceded the greater honor to the leader of the Katipunan, it is only in accord with the age-old human tendency to idolize action more than thought.

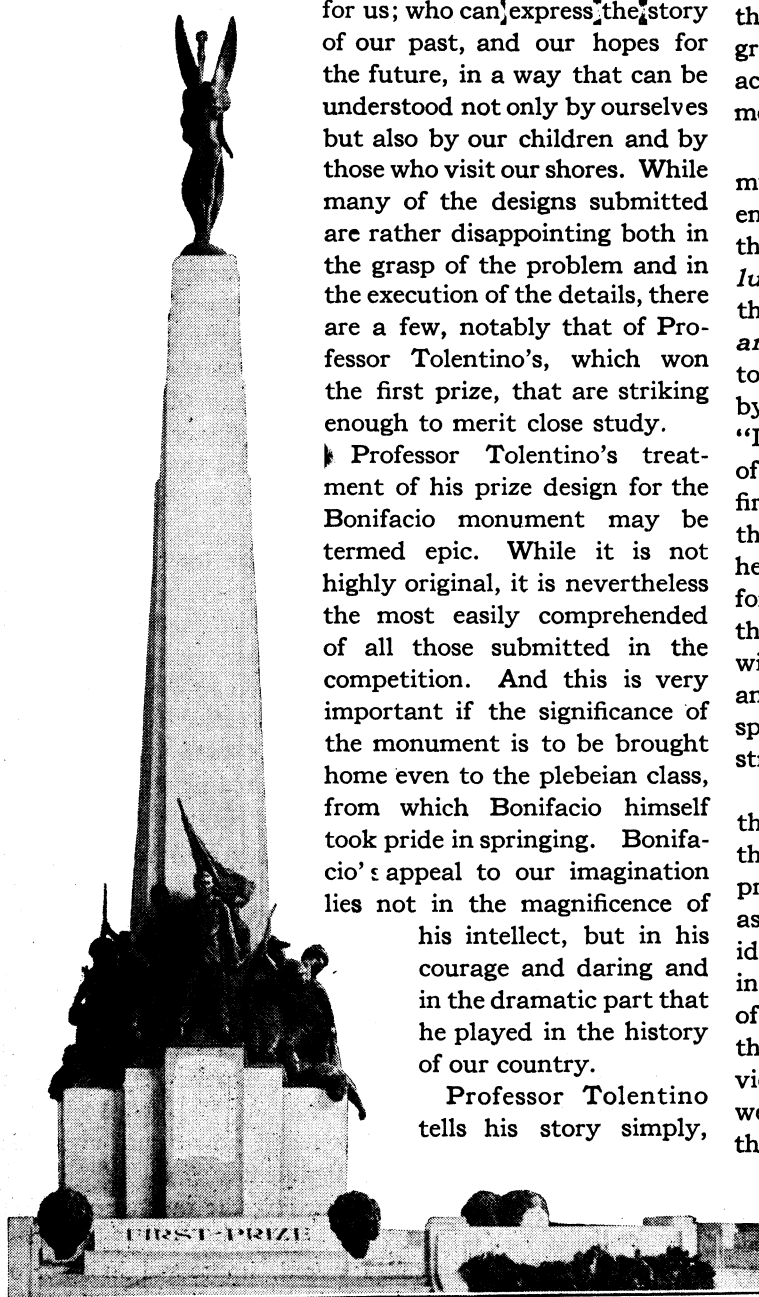
As the effectiveness of the old epics was enhanced by music, so Professor Tolentino has given movement and emphasis to his story in bronze, by varying the tempo of the different groups of his composition—from the *largo lugubre* of "Death" (at the back of the monument), through the *adagio lamentoso* of "Oppression", the *andante* of "Katipunan Compact", and the *allegretto* to the *allegro con fuoco* of the principal group dominated by Bonifacio. We pass from the inert, horizontal lines of "Death" to the intense excitement of the radiating lines of the principal group, the points of which end in the two firmly planted legs of Bonifacio, in the upraised *bolos* of the revolutionists, and in the standard of the Katipunan held aloft by the man just behind the leader. There is a forward rush of these lines, all culminating in the figure of the Great Commoner, who has been endowed by the sculptor with strength and stability, by modeling his head, his torso, and his legs in one isosceles triangle; and with courage and a spirit of defiance by the forward thrust of the head and the straight, tangential lines of the arms.

The flag, which is the crowning point of the group, is appropriately handled both as a symbol of the high ideal the men are fighting for, and as a means of linking the group to the figure of the winged victory above. For, if we follow the folds of the flag, we will describe a parabola ending in the winged victory, surmounting the shaft.

If we think of this shaft as the



OPPRESSION



REPRODUCTION OF THE WINNING MODEL OF MR. GUILLERMO TOLENTINO

symbol of the sublime cause to which our patriots rallied—as the revolutionary group of the monument clusters about it, we can understand the significance of the winged victory. For, actually, victory came to Bonifacio and his men with the establishment of the Philippine Republic, and though its span was short, it still lives in our hearts.

One cannot see this figure of winged victory without calling to mind that exquisite statuette of Anna Pavlova in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, and wishing that this figure hovering over Bonifacio and his men could have the same ethereal quality. But perhaps the sculptor, in the final rendition of his idea, will still be able to endow his Victory with the qualities lacking in the model.

Considering the nature of the site, Professor Tolentino's design is most suitable. Its height—thirty-five meters—will give the necessary accent to an otherwise monotonously level terrain. It will also serve as a beacon to travelers as they come up the four thoroughfares that will radiate from the monument.

Aside from its intended symbolism, the use of water at the base of the shaft is perhaps impractical. In the first place the pools are not large enough to mirror the whole monument. In connection with the satisfactory proportion between a monument and its mirroring pool, one need only remember the Lincoln Memorial and its lagoon, and the Washington obelisk and the tidal basin of the Potomac. Besides, if our fountains in the downtown plazas are allowed by the authorities to go dry and to stay dry for years, it is very hard to see how the pools of the proposed Bonifacio monument, which is beyond the city limits where there are no water mains, can be kept filled with water.

THE DESIGNS OF MESSRS. MARTINEZ AND FABIE

A more effective use of water is made by Mr. Martinez in his design, which is a lyrical expression of the same idea that Professor Tolentino so well brought out by the historical or epical method, namely, that out of the suffering of the people is born courage and heroism and sacrifice.

In Mr. Martinez' design the suffering people is represented by a titan bowed with grief and bathed in his own tears—the water of the composition. The idea of heroism is represented

by a full-sized man with a sword, emanating from the brow of the titan, in much the same way that Athena was supposed to have been born full-grown from the forehead of Zeus. Many, however, would turn away from such a monument as freakish and bizarre.

From the practical point of view also, Mr. Martinez' design is not so well suited to the site as Professor Tolentino's. In the first place, as has been pointed out, it would have been difficult to keep the big lagoon that the design calls for supplied with water. Then, too, the reclining figure of the titan is not sufficiently elevated to give accent to the level expanse of Kalaanan.

In his design, which he labeled "The People", Mr. Fabie tried to express Mr. Martinez' idea, really Mr. Arellano's, for he made the original suggestion, in a more concentrated form. He focuses our attention upon a sorrowing head; but he made a mistake in identifying that head with Bonifacio's. The Great Commoner, as we know, was not one to suffer in silence and to meditate upon the wrongs of his people.



VICTORY



THE MAIN GROUP



THE KATIPUNAN OATH



THE DEPARTURE



CALL TO ARMS

He was not a philosopher, but a man of action, and he would not have wasted tears where blood would produce more tangible results.

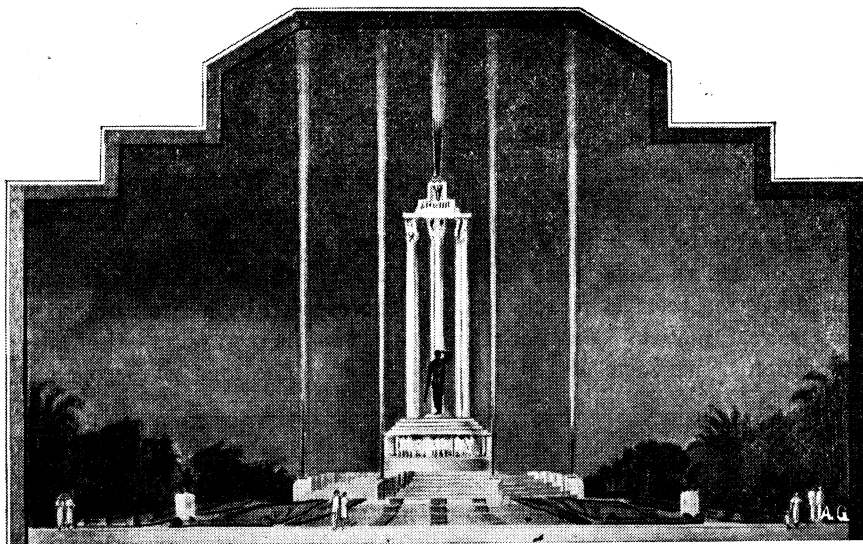
Like Mr. Martinez' design, Mr. Fabie's is hard to understand. At first glance, indeed, one is assailed with the insistent notion that the head is shedding tears, not because it is grieving, but because it is annoyed by the insect-like figures crawling about its forehead.

And it is doubtful if the cubistic treatment of the composition would fit the circular plaza, which is bound, in a few years, to be urban in character. Carved out of the adobe hills of Novaliches, it might be impressive; but, piled on a crowded crossroad (Kalaanan is bound to be crowded in a decade) it would be out of place.

MR. NAKPIL'S DESIGN

Mr. Nakpil, although an enthusiastic advocate of modern art, is nevertheless still influenced by his classical training. We feel this influence in the design that he submitted for the Bonifacio Monument Competition.

The placing of statuary between columns and under canopies and baldachinos is an old practice—even in the



REPRODUCTION OF ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF THE MODEL OF MR. JUAN NAKPIL, WINNER OF THE SECOND PRIZE

Philippines. One need only visit the Metropolitan Cathedral to verify this statement. But while the proportion between the statue of the Immaculate Conception and its baldachino in the Cathedral is satisfactory, Mr. Nakpil's columns are a little too high for his statue of Bonifacio. One gets the impression that the hero is sinking into a pit between the columns, as the eye has the tendency of pul-

ling down the object of vision, particularly if the color of the object is darker than the things that frame it.

The principle of unity so carefully adhered to in Professor Tolentino's design is weakened in that of Mr. Nakpil, in which the statues of individual soldiers are scattered around the periphery of the plaza instead of being grouped together with that of the leader. And the lines of the formal garden are not sufficiently well defined, except when viewed from above, to link them with the central group.

The vertical rays of light would indeed be impressive at night; but, as there is no provision for the illumination of the monument itself, it is hard to imagine how the nine searchlights could have much more significance to the night traveler than those flashed from the gunboats on the Bay. And think of the upkeep of nine searchlights! At least, the budget committee would.

What Is Art?

By PROF. T. INGLIS MOORE
University of the Philippines

II

TO what extent should the artist depend on life, on the stuff of experience? Is it true, as Aristotle said, that "Art is imitation" only, imitation of Nature, Life, Reality, call it what you will? Or is the world of the creator the realm of the pure imagination, a dream of loveliness, unsubstantial as the clouds floating over Alpine peaks, "an ampler ether, a diviner air?"

This is the issue between Realist and Romantic, Naturalism and Idealism, observation and imagination, truth and beauty.

ROMANTICISM

It is a false issue, since it is a matter of emphasis, not of essence. Ultimately all art must depend upon a combination of the two factors, observation and imagination, the real and the ideal. It is in the unity of the perception of the real and the image of the possible that art lies, as Benedetto Croce has well said. Both imply the other. Neither can exist alone in art.

For the image of the possible must be created out of some previous perception of the real, some observation of ex-

perience. Even the most diaphanous aerial beauty of a Shelleyan lyric such as *The Cloud*, the veriest antithesis to our modern realism, would be impossible without a previous perception by the poet of a real cloud. In the end all sense images and all ideas come from experience. A new idea is only a fresh combination of old ones, which, in turn, depend on some reality, as Locke pointed out in his argument for empiricism, the philosophy of experience. The centaur never existed in experience. But the idea of the centaur could never have existed save for the human observation of the actual horse and man in experience.

Thus pure Idealism or Romanticism is as impossible as the imagining of a new color. The imagination must work upon the given material of observation. The stuff of reality is transmuted, sublimated, metamorphosed into a million fantastic shapes, irised with incredible tints in Turneresque audacity. But always the stuff of reality is the original material. The godlike imagination creates with Isaiah "a new heavens and a new earth." But the new heavens and earth are formed out of the elements of the old.

REALISM

In the same way there is no such thing as pure and naked realism. The starkest of realists must do more than reproduce his observation. He must select only what is suitable for his purpose, arrange the chaotic facts of perception into an ordered artistic form. When he merely imitates and reproduces, his work is photography, not art, barren of passion and void of form. Thus the *Ulysses* of James Joyce is formless, undigested, meaningless. It is realism. But it is not art.

The word "undigested" suggests an analogy after the realist's own heart. The digestive organs utilize only what is nutritious; they reject what is innutritious. Even so the mind of the artist takes the raw food of experience, retains the artistic, rejects the inartistic.

But the final retort to the realists is that made by Whistler when assailed by Ruskin, the prophet of what was then called Naturalism, the doctrine that the artist must take nature as she is. "Nature," Whistler replied, "contains the elements, in color and form, of all pictures, as the keyboard contains the notes of all music. But to say to the painter that Nature is to be taken as she is, is to say to the player that he may sit on the piano."

ORIENTAL ART

Thus Truth cannot be the ideal of art as it is of philosophy. The truthful is only one form of the expressive, like the beautiful and the powerful. The Oriental realized this fact from the very beginning of his art. Chinese and Japanese art rest upon conventionalism, *i. e.*, a regular system of idealization. They handle life and nature freely, with a blithe disregard of simple reproduction. They poetize their material, symbolize it, treat it imaginatively. Compare the painted waves of Hiroshige and Turner. It is striking and illuminating to see how even the most romantic of Western painters is realistic beside the Japanese artist. Yet Hiroshige is closer to the European technique than the classic art of Japan. The symbol of Chinese art is the dragon—a fantastic concept. And in its drama Oriental art reaches the purest idealism. It never describes and reproduces, like Western drama. It is wholly imaginative and suggestive. Realistic scenery is eliminated, and every gesture is significant. The Japanese actor does not even enter by a door but raises his foot a little, as if lifting it over an imaginary sill.

CLASSICISM

The conflict between Romanticism (here better called Idealism) and Realism is one between imagination and observation as the essential artistic faculty, between the ideal and the real as the essential artistic content. But the conflict between Romanticism and Classicism is between emotion and reason, between the personal and the impersonal. The first issue is one of content, the second one of form.

CHRISTIAN ART

The classic art of Greece and Rome was rational, even logical, formal—hence impersonal, objective. It stressed form, coherence, order, proportion, restraint, harmony. Then came Christianity. And religion superseded philosophy, the supernatural the natural, emotion the reason. As Wilde pointed out in *De Profundis*, Christ was the "prince of romanticists," stressing emotion at the expense of reason, the spirit at the expense of form, the individual

at the expense of ordered society. Greek restraint, clarity, and harmony were flung to the winds, the winds that blew as they list. Instead we have a language of exaggeration, of obscure parable, and contradictory paradox. It was the real beginning of romanticism. Art turned from the classic to the Christian. And since then all art has been romantic to some degree. At present, art tends to be realistic in content, romantic in form.

Of course, I am here speaking only of European or Western art. Oriental, African, Polynesian art all are classic in their emphasis on fixed form. Babylonian art seemed to have been slightly romantic, but Egyptian art is strictly formal and objective. It is so rational and logical that it is mathematical rather than imaginative. Indian, Chinese, and Japanese art are very different because they are essentially poetic. But their very symbolism, romantic in spirit and content, is classical in form, fixed in a formalism of conventional pattern, repeated design, impersonal expression. The same formula applies to primitive art, however imaginative in content. An Ifugao or Maori carving is conventional in pattern, impersonal, generalized. One Buddha or Indra is much the same as another.

The reason of this is simple, it seems to me. It lies in the nature of primitive or Oriental society, which is based on an ordered orthodoxy, a submission of the individual to the tribe or caste, the subjection of the individual will to the general custom and tradition. This was also true of Greek society, in spite of its high development, and its ideal may be seen in the unromantic, ordered Republic of Plato. Greek art naturally turned for its expression to sculpture, the most formal, cold, impersonal medium of art. It aimed at generalization and universality.

But romantic art is nothing if not individual and personal. It demands liberty for the individual to express his emotion however he himself chooses, and is impatient of forms as of fetters. It wants to be completely objective, wholly free to express egoism. This was impossible until Christ, the revolutionary, the arch-rebel, proclaimed his gospel of extreme individualism, broke the laws of his race and religion, defied authority and society even to the spurning of his mother and the accepting of the cross. He cared only for the individual soul, and where other religions, apart from mysticism, had been universal in that they depended on general beliefs, a set of ideas rational or supposedly rational in nature, he made his religion personal by founding it on Love, a private emotion. He took the Kingdom of Heaven from the skies and placed it in the heart of man. It is one of the curious ironies of history that the Christian Church violated the very essence of Christ's spirit by becoming the Universal Church which restored the rule of authority and tradition that its founder had fought, and it remained for the Renaissance to go back to Greece to discover individualism, and the Reformation to go back to the Bible to find out that Christianity was personal. But without Christ there could have been no Michaelangelo, no Byron, no Wagner, no Rodin.

VIRTUES AND VICES OF CLASSICAL AND ROMANTIC ART

Naturally enough, Romantic art and Classic art, being each an emphasis on certain elements of artistic creation, are both partial. Each has its virtues and its vices. The classic virtues are proportion, order, coherence, clearness,

(Continued on page 306)

Jesus de la Cruz y San Pedro

By FRANK LEWIS-MINTON

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

JESUS of the Cross and Saint Peter!

What a name for a murderer! It sounds like a blasphemy, which, in effect, it was. But, of course, it doesn't sound the same in Spanish; doesn't even have the same meaning, quite. The implication is different. And, in the Philippine Islands, the name "Jesus de la Cruz*" is very like the name "George Smith" in the United States: not quite so common as "John Smith."

Hiss of tropic rain. Dreary, impersonal, unrelenting; like an immeasurable, interminate wave falling upon the softening, disintegrating earth. Pitch-black darkness. There was no lightning, no thunder, no wind. Only the monotonous rush of falling water, varied by a slight droning sound, here and there, indicating the proximity of a corrugated iron roof. One of those utter, ominous calms that occur, at times, in the very center of a typhoon.

Jesus de la Cruz y San Pedro fled furtively down a certain narrow, sidewalkless street which leads to the heart of one of Manila's outlying slums, his bare feet alternately slipping on the slimy surface of the roadway, and sinking into mudholes. His shifty eyes kept glancing from side to side, not that he could see anything in that inky murk, but from force of habit.

Jesus de la Cruz y San Pedro was a creature of the night, and of the storm. He was making his "getaway". For, back in the Chinese residential district, Chan Leong lay on his bed, staring up at the suggestive pink cupids which adorned the ceiling of his chamber, with unseeing eyes. The hilt of a knife protruded from his left side. And on the dead face was that same smile of vacuous innocence which in life had masked the scheming of an active brain, and which, in death, seemed to mock his murderer.

The killer was tired. He had traveled fast

and far. His breath came heavily but quietly. He was not afraid of capture. The storm would obliterate his tracks, just as it had broken the electric circuits, throwing the city into utter darkness, apparently for his especial benefit; yet Jesus de la Cruz y San Pedro cursed the storm. But then, Jesus cursed nearly everything; for was he not, himself, a curse?

Now the killer wondered where Tonio might be; for Tonio carried the contents of the late Chan Leong's cash box. Had that accursed policeman caught him? Jesus thought not. It had been so dark; and Tonio was swift and clever, swifter and cleverer than Jesus, in fact. He scowled at the thought.

Perhaps Tonio was too clever. Certainly he had been clever enough to win Catalina, whom Jesus had wanted, whom he still wanted. That incident had nearly caused an estrangement between them; but they had patched up their differences. It would have been bad business to kill Tonio; he had too many friends. And they were members of the same gang, even "blood brothers."

Moreover, if he disposed of Tonio, in the only manner his subnormal mind could conceive, he feared Catalina would go to the police. In fact that is just what she had threatened to do when he had suggested sending his friend on a long journey. Catalina was not a very orthodox "gangster". She was always complaining because Tonio did not get a steady job. And she knew too much about Jesus, and Tonio, and other members of the band, for comfort.

Jesus tried to think where Tonio might be; what route he had probably taken to their rendezvous; what he, himself, would have done in Tonio's case. But thinking was difficult for the killer at best, more so in this drenching rain and darkness. Jesus was afraid of the dark; but now, suddenly realizing how it had befriended him and Tonio, he fervently thanked his God—that strange, distorted God of his—for the darkness which had enabled them to make the biggest haul of their lives, and to escape—he believed—from the policeman who had blundered upon them just as they were leaving Chan Leong's house. Yes, the darkness had saved them, probably, from death, or long terms in prison. Jesus slipped and fell, cursing softly.

Now the furtive pedestrian could see the red and green lights of a fishing boat, anchored off to his left. The street was flooded. He must be nearly home now. Suddenly a wan light flashed behind him, and then winked out. He cowered under a dripping tree, but all was dark again. Only one more block! Yes, there was the shack. A faint light was shining through the cracks around closed, plaited grass window shutter.

Jesus crept up the bamboo ladder, pushed open the flimsy door, and stood peering into the half-light shed by a tiny kerosene torch-lamp.

"Catalina," he whispered, hoarsely. There was a move-



JESUS

NOTE: Jesus de la Cruz, pronounced: Hā-sūs de la Crüz.

ment at the far end of the room, and a frowsy head peeked timidly from behind a makeshift curtain of white sheeting.

"Is Tonio here?" demanded the man.

"No."

Now a great shuddering fear seized on Jesus de la Cruz y San Pedro. He was suddenly cold. His teeth chattered audibly. If the police had caught Tonio!... And if he talked! And Jesus knew that Tonio would talk, to save himself. Tonio was clever, but not heroic. In his uncontrollable panic the killer felt that he must run,—somewhere. Anywhere!

"Where is Tonio?" whispered the woman, fearfully.

The question steadied him, a little. He must pull himself together! He must plan his escape! Quickly! But then, perhaps Tonio had not been captured. Probably not. Doubtless he had taken a more circuitous route. Why, Tonio might arrive at any moment, with the bag of banknotes he had so deftly snatched from the killer's hand, when that policeman had seized him.

"Where is Tonio?" insisted the woman, sharply.

"He will come, soon."

"Where did he go?" Catalina eyed him with evident suspicion.

"To... San Nicolas," vaguely, "he will come soon." The killer shivered. "I am cold. Give me coffee," he chattered. He must think! He must....

There was a noise outside! Instantly the shuddering ceased. Like a shadow Jesus slipped through the low doorway into the adjoining room. He clutched the haft of the heavy bolo that always leaned against his door-jam and stood tensely waiting. Someone was at the outer door. It opened, stealthily.

"Tonio!"

"You have it!... All?" demanded Jesus.

"Yes."

Jesus forgot fear and fatigue, his soaked clothing. "Come!" he cried, "Let us count it!"

"We are wet; let us have coffee", protested Tonio. Evasively, the killer thought.

"No!" he exclaimed, seizing the bag, "We will count."

Squatted about a great heap of banknotes on the killer's sleeping mat, the trio counted slowly and laboriously, with covert glances at each other, beneath lowered lids. It was a tedious job. They were not expert in money-counting; and none of them had ever seen such wealth before. They made mistakes, argued, snapped at each other like starving dogs over carcass.

"Three thousand, one hundred and seven pesos," announced the killer, at last.

"Half for you and half for me," agreed Tonio.

"No! I am the one who planned..."

"You are the one who killed..."

"Sssht!" hissed Jesus.

"... the Chinese; but I am the one who saved the money," concluded Tonio inexorably, ignoring the interruption. Catalina crossed herself, trembling visibly, and mumbling a prayer. Jesus protested and argued volubly, but finally gave in with good enough grace.

"I intended to give you half, anyway," he lied.

The men regarded each other furtively. Catalina shuddered with delight and terror. She had never imagined that there could be so much money. Already she was dreaming of silk dresses, jewelry, movies, roast pigs, long afternoons of gambling at *panguing*, *monte*, and *fanchon*; even a motor car. But over all was that dark, implacable shadow of the police, and—worse—the ever lurking fear of Jesus. If only she could get *all* that money for herself, and run away!

"Come," said Catalina, "give me the money; I will lock it up for you, in my *baul*."

"No," snarled Jesus, suspiciously, covering his pile with his hand. "I shall keep my own money." Catalina looked disappointed, he thought.

"Where is my knife?" demanded Tonio, suddenly.

Jesus jumped. "I... forgot it," he muttered.

"You left it... there?"

"Yes."

"Suppose they trace it!" cried Catalina, excitedly.

"There are hundreds of knives exactly like it," assured the killer.

"True," nodded Tonio, in evident relief. "I will sharpen my old knife."

"I must get some sleep," said the killer.

"We shall get little sleep," observed Tonio. "It is nearly morning, and I am hungry. Come, Catalina, get us something to eat."

Jesus stripped off his soggy clothing and lay down on his mat. He was tired, but sleep would not come. He was restless. Not that the killing of Chan Leong troubled him; for the Celestial was not, by any means, his first victim. However he had not intended to kill the merchant; had not even carried his bolo. But Chan Leong had moved in his sleep; and, rather than awaken the household by using his pistol, Jesus had taken Tonio's knife, and... eliminated the possibility of interruption. There was no longer any danger of arrest. The friendly rain had obliterated every clue, he was sure. He would go away for a while, though, he thought; probably to Hawaii, as a laborer.



TONIO

CATALINA

(Continued on page 330)

The Bajaos—Children of the Sea

By CARL N. TAYLOR

Author of "Walking Through Ifugao," Etc.

Photographs by Aleko E. Lilius

II

SEX AND MARRIAGE

Marriage is a matter of economic expediency. Boat life is not conducive to celibacy, for one man alone cannot handle his canoe and use his net effectively in the *magambit* (fish drive). A woman and a family of growing children are an economic necessity, for the children are taught to fish almost as soon as they can walk, and the larger the family, the more effective it is as a fishing unit.

Divorce is obtained without formality by either the husband or the wife. Polygamy is permitted but rarely practiced, the reason being that an ordinary family can be housed upon a single canoe, while added wives and their children would necessitate extra boats. Boats are expensive; therefore the Bajaos remain monogamous.

So far as I was able to ascertain, there are no sex taboos. Sex, along with the other mysteries of life, is accepted as a thing not to be understood by man, and therefore to be accepted as one accepts life itself—without question or mystic formulas.

Under such conditions, marriage naturally occurs early. Girls are usually married between the ages of twelve and fifteen, and boys as soon as they are adjudged capable of handling a boat and making a living. Thus, they may be married at almost any age; for the first thing a child is taught is to paddle a boat and catch fish.

Love seems to have nothing to do with marriage. When a boy desires a wife, he informs his parents of the fact, and they proceed to look about for a suitable bride and to arrange for her dowry. Her parents are expected to provide a boat, a *lingi* (fish net), a *sapang* (fish spear), a clay stove, grass or rattan sleeping mats, a water jar, a cooking pot, and sufficient coconut shell utensils for use in preparing and serving food. When these formalities have been completed, the marriage ritual is performed. Neither the bride nor the groom seems to take much interest in the proceedings: marriage is simply one of the inevitable events in the life of the individual, like birth or death, and it is accepted as such.

Preparations for a marriage usually require about a week, during which time the collective gongs, drums, and *kulantangans* (sets of small attuned



VIEW OF A PORTION OF A BAJAO VILLAGE

to work.

"We depend upon the sea for our living" was the reply. "We must work hard, and we have but little time for play. When the young ones are married, they must go to work at once. If they do not, they will be hungry and their friends will have to feed them."

But for all the absence of love in courtship and marriage, parental love seems as intense among the Bajaos as with any other people I know. Parents never mistreat their children and rarely speak harshly to them. And when there is money in the family, the children are allowed to spend it as freely as they please so long as it lasts. Chinese traders tell me that Bajao parents are their best customers; that they buy liberally of candies and cakes, while those who are unmarried confine themselves to the purchase of bare necessities.

DEATH

When death occurs among the Bajaos or Sea Gypsies of the southern Philippines, it is accepted with little outward show of feeling. If the deceased is an adult, the body is washed with thirty coconut shells full of water; if it is a child, with twenty five; if an infant, with fifteen. Fresh water is preferred, but if it cannot be obtained, sea water is used.

Afterward, the corpse is wrapped in red cloth if the survivors can afford it; otherwise white cloth is used. A coffin is made from the wood of the family boat, which is never used for any other purpose after a death has occurred in it; the body is placed in the coffin, which is then lashed beneath a pole, and it is carried to the grave, with the nearest relative riding upon it. Interment takes place without ceremony, and the only show of mourning is the lamentations of professional wailers.



DROPPING THE LINGI IN THE MAGAMBIT

Following the burial, a feast is held and the entire boat community is invited to partake. On the following morning another similar feast is provided, and immediately afterwards the people depart to the reefs to fish. Sea people must work hard to live. They cannot afford to waste their time in mourning the dead.

THE BURIAL MOUNDS

All Bajao burials are within one of four burial mounds, regardless of where the death occurs. The largest of the mounds is on the island of Sitankai; it is estimated to contain the bodies of upwards of 5,000 people. There is another large mound on the island of Suka-Suka, and two upon Tanduwak. It is explained that originally there was only the mound at Sitankai, but that the Omadal slave raiders from the Borneo coast so plagued the Bajaos during a period of several years that it was necessary to establish three other mounds, which are still in use.

The Sitankai mound is about four hundred feet long and perhaps a hundred wide. Its summit is fifteen feet above the level of the surrounding island. Each family is allotted sufficient space for one grave within the mound, and with each new death, the grave is opened, the bones disinterred, and the new coffin placed within it. The bones of the former occupants are then wrapped in pieces of white cloth and packed around the coffin. Thus the mound increases. There are now many tall coconut palms growing upon it, testifying as to its age.

LIFE AFTER DEATH? PERHAPS

Whatever property the deceased may have possessed is buried with the body. This usually consists of his fish spear, the oars of his boat, a net, and perhaps a cooking pot or two. Whether or not money and jewelry is also buried with the dead, I was unable to learn. I do know, however, that the Bajaos frequently watch over newly made graves to keep away vandals.

My inquiries as to the reason for burying personal property with the bodies always brought forth vague replies.

"It is a very old custom, tuan."

Or, "we do not know what happens to us after death. It is something we do not understand. Perhaps we shall need these things."



CLOSING IN ON THE FISH IN THE MAGAMBIT

If one asks where the soul goes after death, the answer is always the same. "We do not know. We have never been told about such things. When we are dead, we are dead; that is all we know, tuan."

Graves are usually, but not always, marked by elaborately carved wooden tablets, made from planks taken from boats. The Bajaos explain this custom by saying that the markers are erected so that the people may not forget where

their dead are buried, and in order that they may dig at the proper place when death occurs again. However, they also stated that some of them occasionally visit the graves of their dead to leave small offerings. What the purpose of these gifts is, I never learned.

These things all lead to the conclusion that the Bajaos—living as they do upon the sea, where the phenomena of nature occur more nearly according to a regular scheme than upon land—probably have given less attention to explanatory forms of religion than has been the case with most other primitive peoples. They seem to have developed no formalized deities or general concepts of cosmogony, and their simple statement, "we do not know; it is something we do not understand, and have not thought about", probably sums up their religion in these directions. Unlike land-dwelling tribes in similar states of development, they have had their attention called less forcibly to the processes of nature, and have never developed the great rituals that usually characterize primitive religions.

SUPERSTITIONS AND TABOOS

On the other hand, it is very likely that they believe in the "souls" of natural objects, that they have elaborate systems of taboos, and that they have a general idea of life after death. That they do have elaborate superstitions, I was able to establish beyond any doubt, and also that they observe numerous taboos. But since it is impossible to study these things without long contact with the people themselves, my information is necessarily fragmentary.

Throughout the Sulu archipelago there are islands possessing rocks or spots of ground that Bajaos will not approach. One of the best known of these is a large rock on the island of Bongao. Why these places are tabooed I was

(Continued on page 322)



HARVESTING FISH IN THE MAGAMBIT



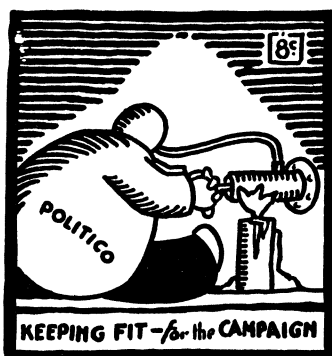
A HECTIC TIME FOR THE FISH. THE END OF THE MAGAMBIT

EDITORIALS

General MacArthur's short address at the *despedida* given in his honor last month was probably an unintentional but

Talk and Statesmanship fitting answer to the speech of

Speaker Roxas at the banquet given him a few days before upon his return from Washington.



Though not without a few good passages, Mr. Roxas' address, which ran to more than a solid page of print in the newspapers the next morning, contained almost nothing of a definite and even less of a constructive nature. It was in its entirety a mere structure of words which most newspaper readers did not have the patience to read through. It was chiefly a plea not to consider the work of the independence mission in Washington "in terms of results". It transparently warned the people that it is "not improbable" that "powerful influences" will "display efforts to discredit popular leaders (of whom he, of course, is one) and thus destroy both their prestige and the possibility of a united support of the independence movement". He asked for "a national discipline" and expressed the opinion that "all efforts should be coördinated and directed by the accepted leaders". All good, although rather obvious campaign stuff.

He did refer to "the pressing need of the hour", but only stated that this was "a more adequate organization of our nationalism"—which is rather vague. In the end he attempted to remedy what he himself must have felt to be the weakness of his presentation by promising that "concrete plans for this organization will be submitted to the Independence Commission at an early date".

Mr. Roxas either does not realize that the future of the Philippines is not to be determined by sophistry and the power of blah, or he wishes the country to believe that he does not realize it.

He said that "all the wisdom and statesmanship we are capable of are needed". Had Mr. Roxas himself any of this wisdom and statesmanship, he would have the courage to go before the country and say plainly that the Philippine problem is not one of conflicting theories and ideals of government which can be settled by debate. He would point out the realities of the situation, the actual conditions in this country, in America, and in the world as they have a bearing on the problem. He would then emphasize the fact that these conditions can not be changed by argument, or even by force. He would then point out that the national independence of the country can only be won indirectly, as something that would come naturally and inevitably with national development. As a far-seeing statesman, courageous and sincere, he would inspire the people with thoughts of action instead of hypnotizing them with wishes and dreams, spurring them on to build up the country, bringing it abreast in organization with other countries of the world,—even ahead of them, why not?

There would be a task, something to do, something to accomplish, something to win.

As General MacArthur indicated, four things will solve the problems of this country: (1) a feeling of tolerance between the two races working together in the Philippines; (2) a sense of balance and proportion, which would enable us to put first things first; (3) the application of intelligence rather than evanescent emotion and weak sentiment; and (4) the courage that will not falter though the way be hard and long, and which does not seek, and would not even accept, the shadow for the substance, a mock victory, what in our case would be the merely nominal and very dangerous "independence" of the weak.

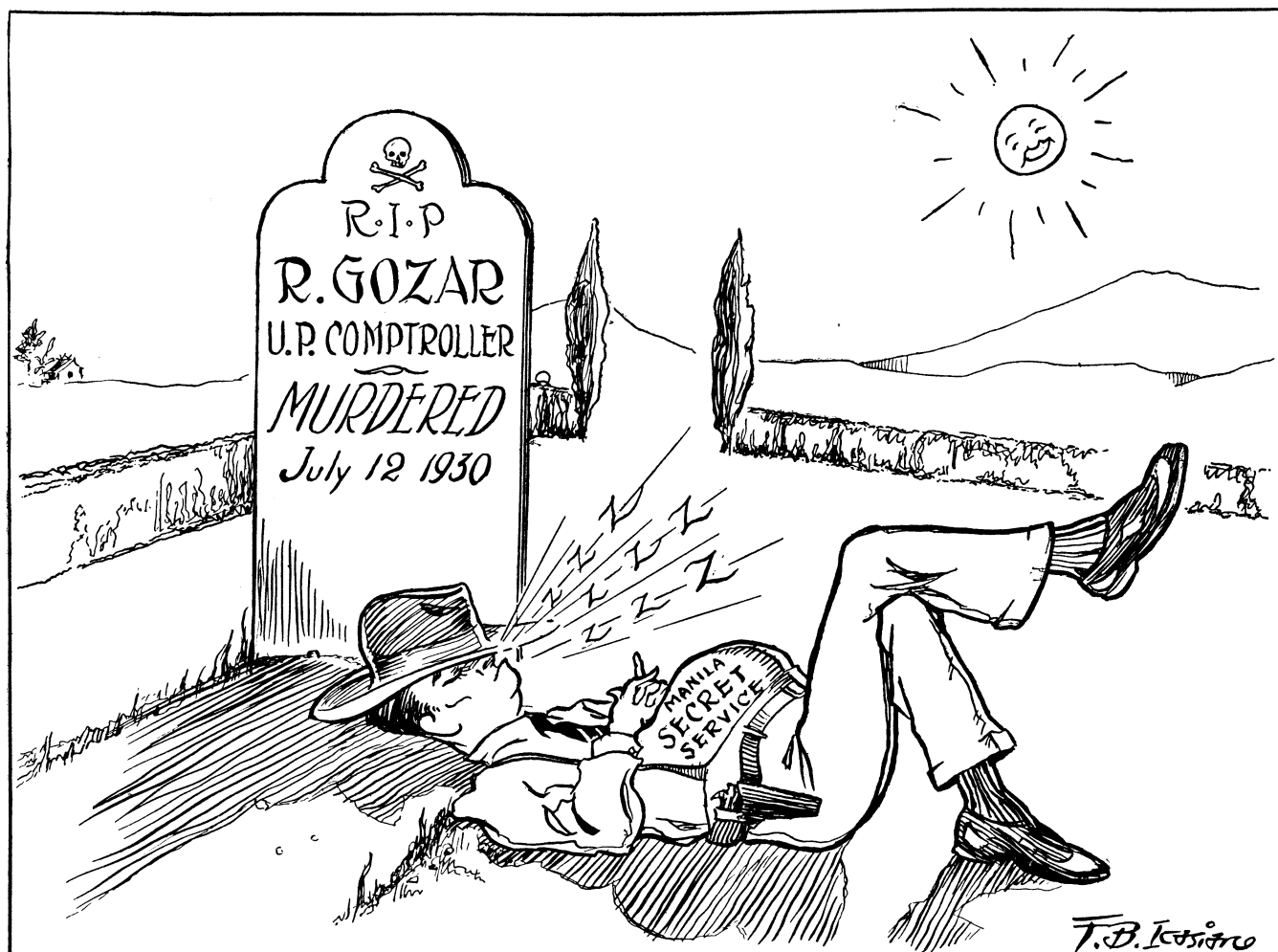
When all is said and done, Mr. Roxas need not make excuses for his failure in Washington. Any man, fool enough to have undertaken the same task, would have failed. He could only have won, had all of Washington suddenly gone crazy. We can not change the facts by sending political missions to America. We can change the facts, or at least some of them, in our favor only by work. Talk is futile. We can not bamboozle the world. *Real-politiek* is based on realities. A cultivated air and charming manners on the part of our envoys helps nothing. The questions asked of them are: Whom, what do you represent? Do you represent a soundly welded and thoroughly organized people who could keep themselves out of trouble? Do you have a strong, solid, enlightened citizenry, a well-developed economic system, a strong government? What could Mr. Roxas answer to such questions? What could any of us answer?

Trying to fool the world, we fool only ourselves. Our present course should be one of action, agricultural, industrial, educational. Let us have done with leaders who only agitate instead of stimulate, and who, for reasons of their own, work on the passions and vanities instead of on the intelligence and ambitions of the people, and withhold from them the facts to keep themselves in political place.



Several prominent and liberal members of the Philippine Board of Moving Picture Censors recently resigned. It is well that such persons should realize that **Censors or Critics?** their names are used in a bad cause. Some may say that a few people of intelligence and civilized views on a censorship board exert a moderating influence; they do not realize that persons of that type are always in the minority on such a board and are not able therefore to greatly modify its actions, but merely give it the prestige of their names, thus helping to perpetuate a control that should not be submitted to.

Let us, by all means, here in Manila, have unofficial press critics and reviewers of moving pictures who will give their own opinions sincerely and frankly. Such criticism would



GOZAR DEAD, CASE DEAD

gradually come to command the confidence to which the critics would be entitled, and would be fair and in the open. But the present secret cutting and mutilating of screen plays by uncultivated and bigoted individuals and by the agents of special interests should not be tolerated.

There are some persons of otherwise enlightened minds who pooh-pooh the question of the censorship of moving pictures because they do not think the "silver screen" and the shadows that dance on it are important. A moment's thought should convince them, however, that the moving and talking picture is developing into a genuine art form and that it is moreover a powerful instrument for the spread of both enlightenment and one-sided propaganda.

There are a number of other persons of known liberality and cultivation on the present board in Manila who should also resign. They do not belong on such a board.

"For who are they to whom the important matter of regulating freedom of speech is invariably delegated, these arbiters of truth and beauty and the good, who decide for the community what it may see and hear and read and speak?" asks Everett Dean Martin, in his notable new book "Liberty" (Norton & Company). "Are they ever," he continues, "men distinguished for wisdom and excellence—ever the civilized and urbane, the artists and scholars, the scientists and philosophers, who might, if anyone may, speak with authority on these matters? The censor is almost invariably a second-rate person whose chief qualification for office is absolute ignorance of the thing he censors. This is to be expected, for he must represent the standpoint of the man in the street. A first-rate mind would have nothing to do with such business. It is intoler-

erance, not desire for improvement which commonly menaces freedom of speech. Intolerance and insincerity. I do not believe there was ever a censorship established except to perpetuate a falsehood. Toleration has its dangers. They are usually exaggerated, but it is true that freedom can not be had without its price. But think of the dangers and certain evils of intolerance. The alternative to freedom is the loss of one of the most costly and valuable elements in our social inheritance. *It is to abandon the intellectual and spiritual adventure of civilization.* The experience of the past should warn us never to compromise with illiberalism in the slightest degree, or surrender the very least of the liberties mankind has so painfully achieved. History reveals unmistakably what is the alternative to this troublesome freedom of ours. It is official terrorism with no one to protest; it is cultural stagnation with genius grovelling before stupidity, truth besmirched and branded an outlaw, scholarship carried on furtively, and bigotry free to indulge its sadistic impulses. With freedom of speech allowed, the second-rate man has his say along with the rest; without it, he alone may speak."

A hundred million dollars was wagered on the outcome of the series of yacht races last month of New Port, Rhode Island, for the American Cup, a coveted **Two Hundred** international trophy held by America **Million Pesos** since 1851.

A yacht race is one of the most beautiful sights in the world, and even the man in the street can perhaps work up some enthusiasm for such gallant vessels as Harold Vanderbilt's *Enterprise*, which defended the

American title to the cup, and Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock V*, the challenger, which one reporter described as a "silver-sailed symphony in green".

But a hundred million dollars would keep the entire Philippine government running for three or four years without a cent of taxes from any of the 13,000,000 people in this country. It's a good deal of money to bet, mates, and during these hard times, too! Fortunately for everybody's piece of mind, those who put up the hundred million and lost it will probably not have any the less to eat.



The Hon. Filemon Perez, Secretary of Commerce and Communications, who is responsible for much of the vigor with which the government is investigating **Graft and Honesty** the numerous irregularities that have come to light in many bureaus and for the strict punishment which has been meted out to dishonest officials regardless of name and position, recently suggested a number of preventative and remedial measures against grafting, among which are: (1) appointing to positions of trust and responsibility only men whose characters have been investigated and found satisfactory, (2) placing them under bond, (3) organizing the personnel in such a way that the duties and responsibilities pertaining to various positions are clearly understood, (4) instituting a better accounting and auditing system and checking up property and financial responsibilities frequently, (5) introducing more business-like methods and eliminating red-tape procedures, (6) paying salaries commensurate with responsibilities, (7) providing for the reward of meritorious service, and (8) eliminating the pernicious influence of political favoritism which has and which still does so often demoralize the government service.

Secretary Perez has outlined an excellent policy which the heads of bureaus should be instructed to put into effect as rapidly as possible, for it would certainly tend to reduce government losses through graft and to increase the efficiency of the various government services.

It is evident, of course, that it is chiefly a policy of precaution and therefore superficial, not touching the fundamental reasons for the growing dishonesty throughout the world, but under present circumstances nothing more thorough could be done.

In the United States, the estimated total annual direct economic loss from financial crimes such as the operation of bucket shops, land swindles, stock frauds, confidence games, and fiduciary trickery is \$2,000,000,000; from insurance frauds, \$1,000,000,000; from burglary, holdups, grand and petty larceny, \$750,000,000; from forgery and check alteration, \$75,000,000; from embezzlement, \$125,000,000; from fraudulent bankruptcy and other credit frauds, \$160,000,000; and from marine theft, harbor and river piracy, etc., \$50,000,000; a total of \$4,160,000,000. These calculations do not include such items as bootlegging, gambling, losses through dishonesty in the form of bad debts, public and private grafting, bribery, extortion,

and many other minor headings. If we were to add to this direct loss the cost of policing the country, of detecting, convicting, maintaining, imprisoning, superintending, and forestalling criminals—in other words, the cost of all police forces, the salaries and fees of criminal lawyers, prosecutors, judges, court employees, jurors, examiners, investigators, probation and parole officers, the upkeep of prisons, jails, penitentiaries, juvenile delinquent institutions, reformatories, and the like, the pay of wardens, keepers, medical and clerical staffs, the building, rebuilding, and repair of penal institutions, the interest on the money invested, etc., we would have to add another \$3,000,000,000. Counting the very large sums annually contributed by private charity to the relief of convicts and their families, the maintenance of charitable institutions, the pay of officers and attendants of such organizations, and, in addition to this, were we to figure the indirect economic loss due to the idleness of the criminal world, the grand total of our general crime bill would amount to between \$9,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000 annually—truly a national ransom. (Figures taken from "The New Criminology" by Schlapp and Smith.)

These "alarming facts" point to the ever accelerating deterioration of our economic system which not all our governmental organization assisted by all kinds of social and religious efforts can cope with. An economic organization based upon individualistic exploitation and resulting in enormous inequalities between man and man is bound to arouse a counter-system of exploitation, which engages not only the really perverted criminal, but persons who under an earlier agricultural civilization would have followed an honest farmer's life all their days.

"Honesty" is going by the board because an increasing number of people are beginning to believe that it no longer pays. The hard truth of the matter is that the general public condones crime, and feels a certain admiration and envy, even if apologetic and sneaking, for the successful grafter and embezzler.

In going over a new publication on the agricultural development of France, I come across certain fundamental conclusions which can not but be of interest to students of the Philippine situation.

"France today," we are told, "is distinctly a country of relatively small holdings. . . . From the standpoint of the nation and of the individual cultivator, the absence of a large number of extensive land-holdings had its disadvantages, but these were more than offset by the advantages inherent in small peasant proprietorships".

The World War has shown that a situation such as that which existed in France has its decided compensations in the long run. The experience with post-war reconstruction proved that "a low population density and a highly developed, practically self-sufficient agricultural society, make a valuable insurance policy against unsettled times".

Another publication on European conditions brings the statement that the most fundamental economic problem of England is in connection with her big estates. The solution tried so far has been in the direction of legislative encouragements of small holdings, though the proposed nationalization of land is gaining many adherents.

In the light of European experience it is apparent that the Filipinos are not making any blunder in persistently opposing any fundamental change in their public land policy, which is characterized by a desire to create a strong and independent land-owning middle class.

However, in the disposal of one of the best still unsettled portions of the earth—the island of Mindanao—is the Philippine government formulating a plan which will insure the attainment of the ideal behind its land policy?

Legislative plans recently submitted and made known to the public seem to give exclusive emphasis to the building of roads as the only and best means of opening Mindanao to settlement. Is that the right track to take? Is the opening of new roads sufficient to insure the settlement of those virgin regions by the people who should be encouraged to settle there?

Already we read in the daily press that all the regions through which the proposed roadways will pass have been subdivided into large parcels by big landholders. Already the seeds of a system of absentee landlordism have been planted in Mindanao. In the face of all these conditions, should not a more systematic plan of colonization and settlement be formulated? The main goal should be the establishment of new colonies and settlements, and road building and the providing of other means of communication subordinated to that goal.

CONRADO BENITEZ.

The resignation of Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt on September 24 as Vice-Governor of the Philippines, a position to which President Hoover gave him a recess appointment on July 29 after action on his nomination had been deferred by the Senate until its next session in view of the Filipino protests, brought to an end a situation that would have been unfortunate in its consequences upon American-Philippine relations.

No one questioned Mr. Roosevelt's character or ability or the general belief that he is well informed on Philippine and Far Eastern affairs. However, he was the author of a book, "The Philippines: a Treasure and a Problem", originally written as a series of articles for the *New York Times* during the period when the relations between the late Governor-General Wood and the Filipino leaders were greatly strained. Mr. Roosevelt quite naturally absorbed some of the spirit of antagonism then rife, and this was only too plainly evident in numerous passages of his book, although this was on the whole a fairly sound and creditable production.

His original nomination and later his recess appointment were mistakes, probably other mistakes of Mr. Stimson's, who, as is well known, has no flair for psychology. The President probably never read Mr. Roosevelt's book, or, at least, did no more than glance through it, before the appointment, although he must certainly have read it

now. It is to his credit that he recognized a mistake had been made and was ready to accept the resignation of Mr. Roosevelt when the latter, convinced that the existing state of mind would impair his usefulness as Vice-Governor, submitted it.

To repair an error, instead of persisting in it, is only common sense, yet in this case, the action is not without courage, in view of the adverse criticism that may result from it, nor is it without an element of magnanimity toward the Filipinos who were the weaker party in the controversy. Powerful governments do not often, even tacitly, admit a mistake, because such an admission is considered as weakening to prestige—a survival of the belief that the king can do no wrong. The fact is, however, that as a result of the American action in this matter, American prestige has gained rather than lost strength in the Philippines. The people and their leaders were naturally gratified, and the press in Manila, American as well as Filipino, were unanimous in approval.

Had it not been for the unfortunate book, written at an unfortunate time, it is certain that Mr. Roosevelt would have made an excellent Vice-Governor and even Governor-General, and it is to be hoped, though perhaps not expected, that the man who will ultimately receive the appointment will be as capable.

An article of classic brevity, occupying only one page in the October issue of the *Philippine Journal of Science*, by Dr. Otto Schobl, ends with the following sentence:

"The conclusion drawn from previous experiments that immunity to yaws gained by yaws infection protects Philippine monkeys against cutaneous inoculation with syphilis, is hereby confirmed."

The important results of many years of experimental work at the Bureau of Science are thus simply summarized, and it is not unlikely that an announcement of startling importance will before long be made. It may soon be possible to immunize against syphilis as we have for many years immunized against smallpox by simple vaccination.

The benefit to humanity would be incalculable, for syphilis is probably the greatest remaining disease scourge of civilization, which has, indeed, been called syphilization. Despite the Wasserman tests and the mercury and salvarsan treatments of Ehrlich and Hata, the individual mental and physical suffering from the disease is horrible, and, worst of all, it is one of the few diseases which attack not only the child in the womb, but the germ plasm itself, thus producing successive generations of degenerates. The cost to society as a whole as well as to the individual is enormous.

The work being done by Dr. Schobl at the Bureau of Science is therefore of the highest importance not only to the Philippines but to humanity, and the country may well be proud of its share in this work.

The Years Are Long Enough

By RACHEL MOORE

It is egoism which makes men say
"This life is all too short."
The years are long enough;
'Tis but your tardy thoughts that march too slowly,

Your tardy, sluggish thoughts that wish and wait
And cannot hear the music of the march,
Nor catch the rhythm of the measured steps,
Nor see the pattern of the subtly wrought design.

Architects and Architecture in the Philippines

By I. V. MALLARI
University of the Philippines

II

ANTONIO TOLEDO AND THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

One cannot think of Mr. Arellano without being reminded of Mr. Antonio Toledo and Mr. Tomas Mapua, both of whom have also acted as supervising architects of the Bureau of Public Works. Indeed, Mr. Toledo is still connected with that bureau. Practically the whole campus of the University of the Philippines, including the College of Medicine annex, is his creation. Of this group the University Library is the most ambitious and the most ornate. Working on specifications laid down by the Librarian, Mr. Toledo has not only solved the practical problems of lighting, ventilation, and economic administration, but has also created a building which is a distinct contribution to President Palma's dream of a Campus Beautiful.

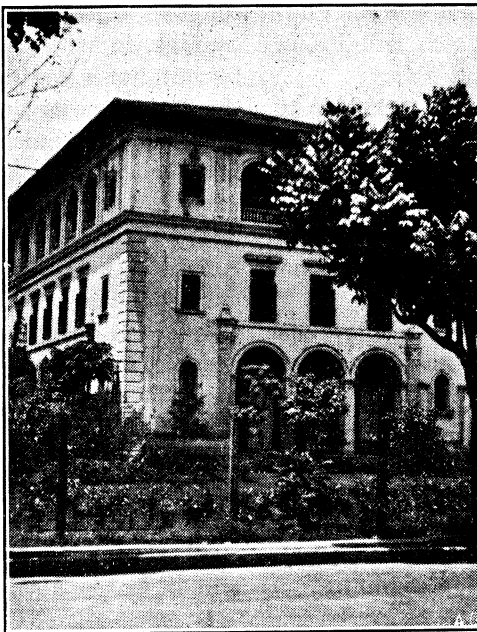
THE LEYTE CAPITOL

Mr. Toledo also had a hand in the design of Normal Hall already mentioned. But perhaps the most perfect example of his work is the Leyte Capitol, which is in the classic style. It is not so monumental as Arellano's Post Office; but it is a gem nevertheless, having achieved the exquisite proportion, harmony, and rhythm, which are the greatest glory of the classic style.

Pressed for information about himself, Mr. Toledo admits that he is a product of Ohio State University and of Cornell University, where he studied architecture, graduating in 1910. While in Ohio, he worked for Howell & Thomas of Columbus. He came back to the Philippines in 1911 and joined the personnel of the Bureau of Public Works, having as his first associates Parsons, Fenhagen, and Doane. He was the first Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Architects of the Philippine Islands and acted as Chief of the Architectural Division of the Bureau of Public Works in the absence of Arellano and Mapua.

TOMAS MAPUA

Mr. Tomas Mapua was a classmate of Mr. Toledo in Cornell, where he went after finishing his high school course in a private institution in Berkeley, California. After graduation from college, he toured Europe. When he came back to the Philippines, he worked as architectural draftsman in the Bureau of Public Works; but after three years, he resigned to take up private practice. One and a half years later, however, he was again invited to work for the Bureau of Public Works, this time as supervising architect. He held this position until 1927 when he resigned again to resume his private practice and to establish the Mapua Institute of Technology, which many consider



THE NURSES' HOME, MANILA

to be the best engineering and architectural school in the country.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AND THE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Some of his works are the residences of Mr. Tiaoqui and of Judge Locsin, both of which have been awarded prizes in the annual Manila house beautiful contest; the Nurses Home, the arcaded beauty of which is marred only by the little statues on the top of the engaged pillars and by the inscription, both of which are a bit out of scale; the General Hospital with its impressive central pavilion; the Normal Training School; and the School for the Deaf and the Blind, which is one of the outstanding landmarks on the Manila South Road.

Mr. Mapua believes that it is vain to attempt writing on the architecture of the Philippines for the simple reason that there is practically no architecture in this country to write about. This he accounts for by the poverty and the ignorance of most of us. These two of our most outstanding limitations as a people hamper our local architects in the full expression of their ideas, and thus shackled, it is hardly just or possible to expect them to do creditable work. Yet Mr. Mapua himself has shown in his work, particularly in the Tiaoqui Building, that, despite their handicaps, our local architects are producing works that, if not highly original and distinctively native in conception and design, are at least excellent adaptations of American and European models.



THE PEREZ SAMANILLO BUILDING, MANILA

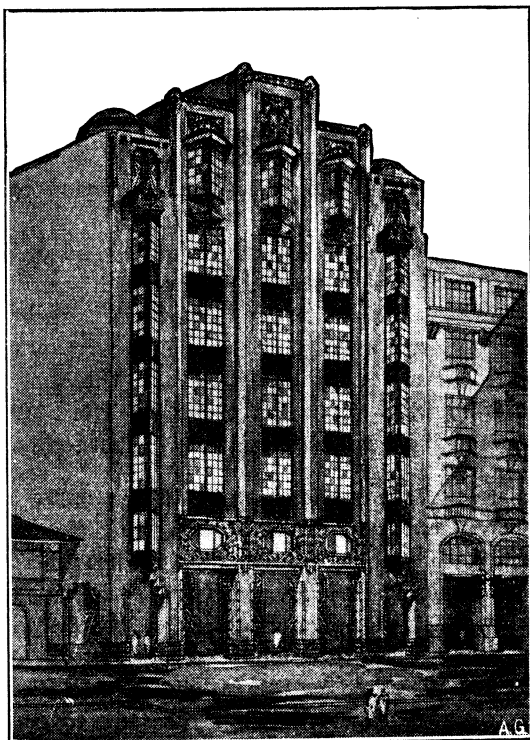
This is inevitable. For the Philippines, due to its political and social contacts with the West, has always felt the latter's influence in literature, in art, and in modes of life. Nowhere is this more true than in its architecture. The buildings of Manila are silent evidences of the succeeding waves of this influence. The latest of these waves is the modern style now so popular in Europe and America, and adapted, as we have noted, by Arellano in the design of the new Metropolitan Theater.

JUAN NAKPIL

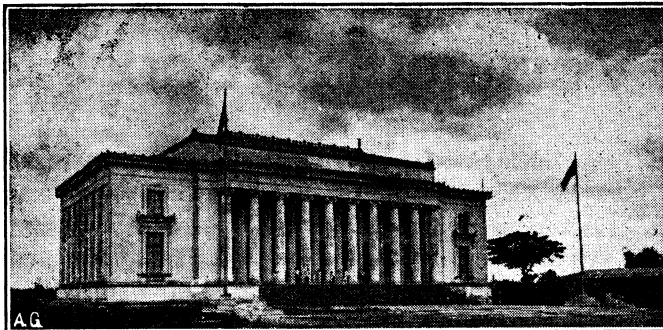
Another enthusiastic exponent of the modern style is Juan Nakpil, our youngest architect, who, like his colleagues, believes that this style is not only economical but also eminently suited to the exigencies of our modern life, particularly its business side. And to prove his contention, he has used this medium in designing not only office structures like the De los Reyes Building which will soon rise on Plaza Cervantes, and apartment houses like those being put up on Pennsylvania Avenue, but also memorials to the dead like the Bautista-Lin monument in the North Cemetery.

THE BAUTISTA-LIN MONUMENT

This last is the most satisfying structure of its kind in the Islands. The sincerity of the whole design and the upward flight of its vertical lines are expressive of the spiritual exaltation that Mr. Nakpil must have felt in designing this tribute to his famous relative and benefactor. Incidentally, this memorial also shows the immense architectural possibilities of concrete, which are only being gradually appreciated even in the United States. It is well



PROPOSED DE LOS REYES OFFICE BUILDING



THE PROVINCIAL CAPITOL OF LEYTE

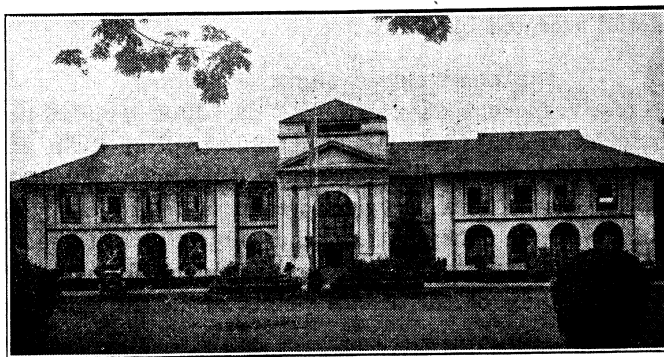
It is equally unfortunate both for Mr. Nakpil and for the house of Puyat that this association has been dissolved. Mr. Nakpil has thereby lost a market for his designs and Puyat has lost the services of an expert designer capable of adding beauty and vitality to its products.

THE NEW QUIAPO CHURCH

Modern tendencies and preferences notwithstanding, a man with a family background such as Mr. Nakpil's could not but be imbued with the Spanish tradition. This is nowhere shown better than in his design for the remodeling of the Quiapo Church. In this project Mr. Nakpil had to contend with two difficult problems: the scarcity of funds and the necessity of fitting his new design to the already existing walls left by the fire that destroyed the old building. How well Mr. Nakpil has solved these problems those who have seen his sketches can tell. The new building will certainly be an improvement over the old, particularly with the addition of another bell tower and a dome, which will be ablaze with colored tiles. Difficulties are indeed merely challenges. It is the smallness of the Quiapo treasury that forced Mr. Nakpil to design for its parochial church one of the most beautiful ceilings to be found in this country. It will be of open truss work, polychromed and gilded. In the Philippines, where the money problem is always paramount and acute, it is strange that we do not take advantage of the rich possibilities of open truss work, which in America is effectively used even in palatial homes and million-dollar houses of worship like the Temple Emmanuel on Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Nakpil is still young, but his heredity, his scholastic record, and the work he has already accomplished all point to a bright future. Like Arellano, he belongs to a family with distinct artistic leanings and marked creative ability. His father is a professor of music and a composer of note. His father's brother was a sculptor, while his father's sister, the widow of the late Don Ariston Bautista-Lin, had paint-

(Continued on page 314)



THE PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MANILA, MAIN BUILDING

The Vernacular Short Story

By ALVARO L. MARTINEZ

THE rapid progress which is being made by our present local short story writers in English is commendable. Every month brings new writers of ability and promise. We may safely say that we are bound for great success in short story writing in English in the Philippines. But then comes the question, Are we likewise progressing in our vernacular short story writing? Are our modern short story writers in the native dialects keeping pace with the progress of the times? The answer is none too pleasant.

THE EARLY VERNACULAR STORIES BETTER THAN THOSE NOW WRITTEN

No serious thought had been given to short story writing in the vernacular up to 1905 when Mr. Lope K. Santos, our foremost vernacular writer, started this type of writing in the *Muling Pagsilang*. Among his contemporaries were Messrs. Julian Balmaceda, Iñigo Ed. Regalado, Rosauro Almario, Faustino Aguilar, Carlos Ronquillo, and Mrs. Rosalia L. Aguinaldo. These pioneer writers gave their thought and effort to the task of producing what can rightly and proudly be called a native literature. There was no thought of monetary reward, as the publications of that day did not pay for the articles and stories published. It is only now that the vernacular periodicals are paying for short stories. Those early writers gave themselves to the work for the love of it, inspired by the desire to develop the native tongue. And most people are agreed that their work is still unsurpassed by the productions of the younger writers of today.

THE VERNACULAR WRITERS WRITING FOR MONEY

The Tagalog short story seems to have made no progress at all since those days. Although the stories produced have increased in number with the number of writers, the quality has not changed for the better. In fact, in the words of one who belonged to the group of those who wrote *Muling Pagsilang*, "The stories today seem to be deteriorating in quality instead of improving." One of the reasons put forth by this writer for this anomalous retrogression is that publishers are now paying for stories. "Most writers are no longer writing for the sake of the art, but for the money which they can make," he said. "They give no serious thought to their work; their only desire is to write and publish many stories; they are working for quantity and not quality." This tendency is aggravated by the inability of the native papers to pay a good price for the material accepted by them.

THE LOVE THEME THEIR WEAKNESS

"I receive five or six stories daily," the editor of one of the vernacular weeklies told me, "but almost all of them are about love; we should like something different". The love theme seems to be a prevalent weakness among our vernacular writers. They find no other subject to write upon. Is it because the Filipinos are by nature romantically inclined? A study of the stories published in the different

vernacular weeklies reveals that unfaithfulness in love, infidelity in marriage, coercion of daughters by parents, and betrayal of girls are the prevailing topics. The "eternal triangle" is eternally present. One tires of reading the same old stories presented over and over again, and wonders how they can be sold to the reading public.

PLOTS NOT TAKEN FROM LIFE

The vernacular writers of today seem to be blind to the possibilities of taking plots full of human interest from the life around them. They lack the persistence to dig into life for more substantial plots. They content themselves with the superficial clap trap of cheap romance.

IMPOSSIBLE PLOTS

There is a lack of technique in the vernacular short stories. Frequently there is no coherence in time. Most stories are based on accidental and impossible happenings. A story entitled "Ang Huling Yakap," published in one of the weeklies, told of a maiden who loved a young man very much but was forced by her parents to marry another man. On the eve of the marriage she secretly met the man she loved and asked him to give her a last embrace. "Hold me tighter, tighter," she cried. Then she fell dead. The explanation was that she had a dagger hidden under her chemise which was pressed into her heart by the young man's embrace. The young man never felt the dagger and did not discover the cause of the girl's death until it was explained to him by the author. This is but one of the many examples which could be cited of the improbabilities and impossibilities in most of the stories published in our vernacular weeklies.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE VERNACULAR WRITER

The vernacular short story writer has all the advantage over the local short story writer in English. In depicting Filipino thought and speech he has available the actual words and expressions used by his characters, without having to translate them. He also has the advantage of having a large body of native readers ready to respond to something that is their own, and is thus in a position to reap a greater appreciation.

But, said an old man to me, "When you have read one of these stories, you have read them all." There is a woeful lack of originality in vernacular short story writers. There seems to be a set standard for short stories which every one follows. I have found no deviation from it in the short stories published from 1906 up to the present. The only noticeable change is in the way the Tagalog is spelled today.

MANY MORE TRANSLATIONS FROM SPANISH AND ENGLISH

There is a marked tendency for editors of the different vernacular weeklies to publish stories which are mere translations of originals in foreign languages, especially Spanish and English. Is this a sign that they are convinced of the inability of our vernacular short story writers to write original stories? Whether we like to admit it or not, this increasing number of translations is a discredit to our vernacular writers. It is a discouraging sign for the progress of our vernacular literature.

NOTE: The writer of this article, a well-known writer of short stories in English, is peculiarly fitted to discuss the subject of the short story in the vernacular as he began his career as a writer by contributing to various Tagalog publications, and still does so on occasion.

LEGENDS AN EXCELLENT BUT DISREGARDED SOURCE
FOR STORY MATERIAL

There is an important source for short stories which up to the present has not been made use of. The Philippines possess many beautiful legends which await only the touch of a capable writer to give themselves up to the world. Some of our local short story writers in English are making valuable use of them, but they would be more beautiful when expressed in the language and style in which they were first told. Mr. José Villa Panganiban, one of our foremost short story writers in English, who has distinguished himself as the author of the beautiful legends which he wrote for the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE* has been asked by one of the leading publishers of the United States to prepare a compilation of Philippine legends. At present there is running in the *Good House Keeping Magazine* a series

of legends about Mexico. Why could not our vernacular weeklies run series of Philippine legends, legends written in the flowing, poetical Tagalog style which suits them so well? This would at least contribute some of the variety so badly needed.

THE APPLICATION OF ENGLISH STORY TECHNIQUE
NEEDED

The matter of adapting the English short story technique to the vernacular writing has been objected to by some of the vernacular writers, but others are producing good stories in the vernacular, using the rules which are observed in writing English short stories. Among these may be mentioned Miss Hilaria Labug, Mr. Amado V. Hernandez, and others. The moment that more join this group, the vernacular short story will receive a great impulse forward.

Thoughts on Science

By IGNACIO MANLAPAZ

1.
SCIENCE should not seek to have logical foundations. No foundation is ever logical.

2.
The fact that induction is not valid should discourage the logicians, not the scientists.

3.
To lose heart because science can't be logical is as foolish as to lose heart because it can't discover the absolute.

4.
Logic should be made scientific, instead of science being made logical.

5.
For science there is only one logic, the logic of physical facts.

6.
Let science take care of physical facts and its logic will take care of itself.

7.
Pure logic is just as useless as pure geometry.

8.
We have geometry with a physical meaning. (E. g. Einstein's.) Why not logic with a physical meaning?

9.
God made the wavicles. All else is the work of man.

10.
Science has this advantage over philosophy and logic—it can do without truth.

11.
The philosophies of scientists are generally bad philosophies and worse science. (E. g., Haeckel's.)

12.
There are no such things as laws of nature. Nature is too subtle for laws.

13.
Science should extend her domain beyond the measurable, as mathematics has extended hers beyond the rational numbers into the irrational and imaginary numbers.

14.
It is a mistake to suppose that all scientific theories have practical applications.

15.
Every science begins by following Bacon and ends by following Aristotle. (E. g., Brahe's and Einstein's.)

16.
The allowance for experimental error covers a multitude of scientific sins. (Newton's.)

17.
Physics is becoming metaphysical. (E. g., the Quantum Theory.) Thus metaphysics is a misnomer. It comes after not before physics.

18.
A great deal of science is pragmatic as far as scientists are concerned but not as far as non-scientific people are concerned.

19.
The fact that there can be no science for truth's sake should not worry the scientist. There is still the science for art's and humanity's sake.

20.
Nature can only be commanded by being symbolically misrepresented.

21.
Ignorance, like knowledge, is power. Errors often lead to useful results.

22.
Scientific truth is often stranger than logic. (E. g. the absolute velocity of light.)

23.
Nature is more complex and more intelligible than logic makes us think.

(Continued on page 312)

Old History in Nueva Ecija

By PERCY A. HILL

WE often think of the northern part of Nueva Ecija, now producing such banner crops of rice, as having been a barren land whose possibilities escaped the early explorers, but old documents tell us a different story. They also show us that towns like Santor, Puncan, and Carranglan antedate Aliaga, San Isidro, and Cabanatuan, now the capital.

The progress of this province in the past quarter of a century has been unequalled by any other province. From a fringe of southern towns the population has extended over its entire half million hectares. The rice crop of about a million and a quarter *cavans*¹ has risen until, in 1927, close to ten million cavans were harvested, a notable addition to national resources. And this wealth is more evenly distributed than in any other region in the Philippines, due in part to the pioneer settler, the Ilocano homesteader, who emigrated in his covered cart from congested communities and spread everywhere, founding the granary of the Philippines, just as the western plains of the United States were subdued by those who came in the famous covered wagon. The Ilocano drift is steadily towards the south, where with their industry and frugality they can be said to be peacefully penetrating the provinces preëmpted by the Tagalog.

FORMER CAPITALS OF THE PROVINCE

For over two centuries the land comprised within the province of Nueva Ecija formed part of Pampanga, with Gapan as the largest town "under the bells". We first hear of Gapan in 1595, and in 1645 a severe earthquake shook the surrounding region. Gapan was for a time the first capital of the province which was founded in 1803 by a governor whose native province in Spain was Ecija—Don Rafael Maria y Aguilar. At one time Bongabong was the capital as its mute ruins bear witness. San Isidro, Jaen, and San Antonio rose to prominence when Simon de Anda granted lands to the herders of Pampanga and Bulacan who had cattle in the vicinity and who had supplied him during the English occupation in 1762. Later, San Isidro came into greater prominence as the Factoria under the Tobacco Monopoly, established by Don José Basco y Vargas, possibly the best governor the Philippines has ever had. This lasted until 1884, about a century. The *to-manas* or river lands settled by emigrants from both Bulacan and Pampanga grew the tobacco which supplied the monopoly until its culture was transferred to the Cagayan Valley.

MURDER ON THE OLD MISSIONARY ROADS

The old missionary road ran along the Rio Grande de Pampanga over the mountains of Buhay (the South Caraballo) into the province of Ituy, now Nueva Viscaya. The first missions were settled along this range. Far to the west ran the great trail to the north, through what is now Tarlac, dangerous to travel due to the depredations of the savage Zambal tribesmen. A general, two friars, and a number of high officials were ambushed and killed on this trail. The upper part of the province lying between these two trails was a wide succession of cogon-covered plains interspersed by rivers and creeks with heavily forested

banks. The inhabitants were a few wandering groups of Negritos and some Tagalog hunters. After the Spanish missions were established, cattle became the main industry until wiped out by the rinderpest of forty years ago. And it remained deserted until the arrival of the homesteaders who turned it into one vast rice region.

THE DESTRUCTION OF BALER IN 1735

Even in 1659, Santor and Pantabangan were prosperous towns, as towns went in that day. In 1702 Pantabangan had over sixty houses, Puncan fifty-six, and Carranglan ninety-two. Baler, founded in 1609 by Franciscan missionaries, was abandoned for fifty years. It formerly was attached to Nueva Ecija and was built on the right bank of the Casignan river. A great tidal wave rising in the depths of the Pacific destroyed it on December 27, 1735, and the survivors built a new town on higher ground.

THE HEROIC FRAY ALEJANDRO CACHO

Fray Alejandro Cacho, of a noble Spanish family, arrived in Manila in 1680 and labored as a missionary in northern Nueva Ecija for over forty years. He founded villages and missions, opened roads, and built schools and churches, as well as directed the opening of new lands. He taught in Carranglan and Pantabangan in 1707, studied the fauna and flora, wrote treatises on the medicinal value of the plants of his district and died in Carranglan in 1748. He was one of the heroic figures who illustrate the pages of Spanish sovereignty when the Cross forestalled the Sword. Amongst his works are the following: "A Treatise on the Medicinal Plants of the Mountains of Buhay", "Origin and Customs of the Wild Peoples of the Mountains," "A History of the Augustinian Missions amongst the Italon, Isinai, Irulics, Ibilao, and Ilongots".

Padre Cacho visited all the rancherías, often in danger of his life. The Igorots of Capintalan (on the new Santa-Fe road) twice tried to kill him for his rosary. In 1723, with his companions Fray Manuel Calvo and Fray Juan Velloxin, he founded four new towns in his wild district: Buhay, Piggig, Marian, and Carran. They also penetrated far back of the peak of Dalimanoc and founded fifty-six villages of the Abacas and Italons on "two deep rivers of the north" flowing into the Cagayan.

THE VALIANT ITALONS, NOW EXTINCT

In 1714 they had erected churches and converted Chief Dimaluang and his sister, Doña Maria, of the fierce tribe of the Italons (now extinct), "a valiant and dexterous people who used the skulls of their departed enemies as drinking cups for basi, adorned their houses with human trophies, and set the hilts of their campilans with the teeth of their defeated enemies." They baptized, according to the records, 2755 persons and taught them to plow and irrigate the land. In Nueva Viscaya they founded six towns besides Bambam, Dupax, and Bayombong, and, in Nueva Ecija, San Miguel (Canvintalay), San Juan (Mariquit), San Quintin, Tayug, Umingan, Lupao, Santa Monica (Rizal), and Ururin (Muñoz).

¹A cavan equals 2.128 bushels. A cavan of palay produces about 28 kilos of cleared rice.

PADRE BARRIO-CANAL DROWNED

After Fray Cacho came Fray Augustin Barrio-Canal, who was born in Burgos, Spain, in 1714, at the same time Padre Cacho was founding his towns. With Fray Pedro Freire he founded a town called Ambayarag (now unknown), and taught agriculture to the tribes in their *caingins*². The Ibilao and Isinai tried to ambush them many times, and when the small-pox epidemic raged, they placed barricades on all trails and defended these with bow and spear. Padre Barrio-Canal died in the flower of his youth, being drowned in the Lumboy river, near San José, June 5, 1757.

THE "MIGHTY MAGIC"

During this time an amusing incident is recorded. A hunting party of Ibilao ambushed and killed a party of travelers near Vega Grande, Bongabong, and an ancient matchlock was captured. The savages gathered about it and accidentally set fire to the powder. It exploded with a loud noise, and having been triply charged killed a large number of Ibilao who were squatting around it. The rest ran away. Later they returned to bury their dead. Tying a rattan to the piece they dragged it to their ranchería and solemnly interred it as a god. For many years the natives of Bongabong were let severely alone, the Ibilao saying they possessed a "mighty magic" that killed of itself.

THE AUGUSTINIANS INTRODUCE CATTLE

The towns of San José, Muñoz, and Lupao were first settled by Negritos; Puncan by Igorots; Dupax, Aritao, and Bambang by Isinai. Fray Antonio de Leon came to the Islands in 1724 and died in one of his obscure missions in 1766. His younger brother, Pablo, came over as a novice and was a missionary in Puncan in 1731, in Santor, 1732, and died in 1733. After them came Fray Pedro de San Augustin and Fray Manuel de Jesus in 1747, Augustinian missionaries who introduced two hundred twenty head of cattle, which became the nucleus of the once flourishing cattle industry of Nueva Ecija. They settled the Italon and Irapi in five barrios—Santo Tomas (probably Talbac) with hundred eighty families, Santo Cristo near Cavintalay with a hundred families, San Agustin near Carranglan, with hundred sixty families, San Juan with seventy families, and San Pablo near Bongabong with hundred forty families. All these settlements reverted back to savagery, lacking the firm guiding hands of the missionaries.

DON ANICETO MARIA MUÑOZ

During the middle of the last century, a new conquest of the reverted settlements was made by the Alcalde of the Province, Don Aniceto Maria Muñoz, 1853-1869, after whom the town of Muñoz is named. He used two hundred troops and three hundred cargadores. Since that date the Italons and Irulies have disappeared. Some twenty-five years ago, Rizal was a barrio known as Bonobon with three houses. Guimba was founded by Ilocano emigrants about 1851. Talavera, in 1844, was named after the Peninsular battle of Talavera de la Reina. Southern Pangasinan was included in Nueva Ecija until 1902 when the towns of Umingan, San Quintin, Balungao, and Rosales were added to that province. Later a portion of the Eastern Ranges were added to Nueva Viscaya.

NUEVA ECIJA MARKED BY AGUINALDO

The entire unoccupied region of Nueva Ecija was also marked by Emilio Aguinaldo, for there is a reference to it in the diary of Simeon Villa for March 16, 1900, as follows:

"After supper the Hon. President, in conversation with B. (Barcelona) and V. (Villa) and Lt. Carrasco, told them, as soon as independence was assured, he would give each of them an amount of land equal to what he himself proposed to take up for the future support of his family. That is, he would give each one of them 5400 hectares of land as a recompense for their work. In all probability these tracts would be located in the San José Valley of Nueva Ecija."

These are the lands now preëmpted by the homesteaders who have tamed them into the rice region that feeds Manila.

In looking over the past history of the province, too much praise cannot be given the early Spanish friars who aided in settling the waste places, in introducing agriculture, establishing the cattle industry, opening up roads, building churches and schools, and calming the savage passions of the wild tribes in the mountains.

As leaders of progress and as teachers of the Creed of the Cross, their milestones on the road of life were poverty, hard work, and sacrifice, and the end of the way, an obscure grave near the site of their strenuous labors.

²*Caingins*, clearings in the forest.

HERALDRY

By RACHEL MACK

The
Southern
Cross

Is emblem upon an
unseen shield
Whose field

Four
jewel-stars
emboss.

Halo-Halo

By MAPAGBIRO



GIL

HAVE ever you heard of our trusting Pedrigo
When fighting election campaign?
Ten thousand he gave to a mal amigo,
But ne'er saw his pesos again!

Persistent he ran three times for election,
Till he finally took his seat,
And also the floor, for careful direction
Of Democrat's bootless bleat.

Though once as a radical none was robust,
He at Washington learned to abate
The ardor that made him the prize filibuster,
And changed to cooperate.

As Editor once in the days that were prior,
He beat the loud Democrat drum;
But to-day, double-chinned and round-faced as a friar,
As a Doctor he keeps more mum.

LOPEZ OF LIPA

LOPEZ the Bold rushed from his hold,
Proved in Manila his valorous mould;
Engaging in fight, Dimayuga his might
Felt in the House as a menacing slight.
Proud he withdrew, to Lipa flew,
Gathered together his cheering crew.

Chorus: "Hell to the House! Care not a louse
For their wounded vanity! Let them grouse!"

Solons were worried, Alas was flurried,
Never the president favor curried!
Sergeant-at-arms found the alarm
Given in Lipa—no one disarms.
Lopez fights long, elusive and strong,
Supported by Lipa with rebel song.

Many a week, with hide-and-seek,
Government forces vainly seek,
Looking for one who knows how to run,
Frolicking round in insurgent fun.
While the country is chaffing Representatives, laughing,
Lopez in hiding his *vino* is quaffing.

STROK OF THE BOX-OFFICE

A. Strok, Russo-Yiddish Impresario for Jovita Fuentes, put up his prices for her concerts. Then he reduced them for the last two "in order," he declares amusingly, "to enable music lovers of average means to hear the diva." The houses, by the way, had not been particularly full.

Greater love hath no man for art than he lay down the price thereof—when the box-office tells him.

There once was a Person named Strok,
Who gave music lovers a shock,
When from doubling his prices
He made sacrifices,—
O naively noble and generous Strok!

BURN, BURN, BURN

(*With Apologies to Tennyson*)

BURN, burn, burn,
On thy kerosened twigs, O Book!
For remarks in thy hasty pages
Are cruel, and callous, and crook!

O bad for the journalist Nick,
In play our people to spurn,
In thoughts that go up in smoke
And fiery words that burn!

And Varona, Nueno go on
With their ravin' each at each!
And O for their patriotic love
In such *independent* speech!

Burn, O Book, O burn!
(Though what you are 's not precise)
Till the rain has put a symbolic end
To your dubious sacrifice.

THE PICK-UP

"I went to a good show last night."
"What did they have?"
"Educated fleas."
"How were they?"
"Fine. I took the leading lady home."

—*Army and Navy Journal.*

NO DOUBT!

"What do you do when in doubt about kissing a girl?"
"Give her the benefit of the doubt."

—*Literary Digest.*



The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



Virile Books for Boys and Girls

Just across the street from a school in a New England city is a drug store where the teachers and pupils wait for the trolley car on rainy days. Here giggling girls and boys buy gum, peanuts, and lollypops. On the way out all of them stop and look at the news stand.

One of the English teachers, interested in children of the ten age, checked up the number of magazines sold to pupils from this stand. She found that during the twenty minutes she waited for the car twenty-five of the junior high school students bought magazines filled with cheap adventure and love stories. Upon inquiring she found that was the average sale a day to those boys and girls. She became further interested and made it her business to investigate other news stands in the vicinity of schools, and found that their sales reports tallied with the first one checked.

What is true of one small community is usually more or less true of the community in which we live. In Manila I know of many young girls who seem to quickly tire and outgrow the "Pollyanna" type of stories which thrilled them when they first began seriously to read books. Now the movie magazines hold their attention and more than one high school girl of my acquaintances saves up from her own allowance each month to be sure that she gets one. I have noted, too, that the rather questionable serial love stories that are syndicated to daily newspapers are eagerly read.

Looking back at my own girlhood experiences, I realize that boys and girls are interested in exciting things. They like to read thrilling stories. Love and adventure have their appeal, and if parents fail to supply that sort of reading matter, the children are going to seek it and find it for themselves.

I am in agreement with the plan adopted by the New England school teacher who selected a list of really good books which had some red-blooded action in them, and placed them at the disposal of the group with which she was dealing. She was pleased to note how delighted the boys and girls were with this reading matter. I was interested in the books selected, and I am taking the liberty of listing them here:

Jane Eyre
Les Misérables
The Queen's Necklace
Poe's Tales
Poems of Rupert Brook
Millay's Ballad of the Harp Weaver
Sherlock Holmes
Beau Geste
Blood and Sand
The Three Musketeers
The Light that Failed

Henry Esmond
Notre Dame de Paris
The Count of Monte Cristo
Poe's Verse
Poems of Alan Seegar
Anna Karenina
Reymont's "The Peasants"
Mare Nostrum
Treasure Island
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
The Story of Gosta Berling

Certainly there is a list of books that will supply many hours of interesting reading. And really what a treasure

they comprise! The boy or girl who has read the books in that list will have enjoyed some of the world's best stories of adventure and romance. And there are thrills enough to suit them, far better than the kind which is often shown on the motion picture screen.

A group of parents might form a club to provide some of these books for their children, each family buying one book. In a few years a community library would be available to other youngsters coming along into this interesting age which craves adventure. Satisfying that natural craving with books that should be known and read by every educated man and woman, seems to me to be a thoroughly worth while thing to do.

A List of the Best Recent Films for Young Folks

AS a result of interest shown by readers of THE PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE in the matter of proper motion picture shows for young people, a list of the best of the recent productions is given here.

This list is prepared by unbiased persons in the United States. One organization, known as the National Film Estimate Service, is unaffiliated with the motion picture industry and has a corps of well qualified volunteer reviewers throughout the country. Another organization assisting in this work is the motion picture committee of the Women's University Club of Los Angeles.

Not all of the films in the list have as yet been announced to appear in the Philippines. A few have already been shown in Manila and will doubtless continue to be shown for some time in other towns of the Islands.

The films listed are recommended as being especially *suitable for children*. There are, of course, many films which are excellent entertainment for adults which are either of no interest to children or which it is not desirable for them to see.

Anybody's War
The Arizona Kid
Around the World via The Graf Zeppelin
Burning Up
The Cohens and Kellys in Scotland
Devil May Care
Disraeli
The Feminine Touch
The Exalted Flapper
Fast Company
The Forward Pass
Give and Take
The Great Gabbo
Half Way to Heaven
High Society Blues
His First Command
Hit the Deck
Honey
Hunting Tigers in India
In Old California
It's A Great Life
Isle of Lost Ships
Jazz Heaven

Let's Go Places
Little Johnny Jones
Lucky in Love
The Long, Long Trail
Marianne
Nix on Dames
Not So Dumb
One Romantic Night
Only the Brave
Romance of the Rio Grande
Roarin' Ranch
The Return of Sherlock Holmes
Sally
Seven Keys to Baldpate
Song of My Heart
So This is College
Speedway
Taming of the Shrew
The Vagabond King
The Viking
What a Man
Welcome Danger
Words and Music
Why Bring That Up?
Young Nowheres

Easy to Make Fashions

To be well dressed gives one a sense of respect and, while it is certainly not desirable to over-dress a youngster or to make him vain, the clothing of both boys and girls should be neat and in good style, so that there will be no feeling of selfconsciousness and no unfortunate comparison on the part of playmates. It is a simple matter in these days of attractive materials to dress each child with individuality and charm. Fabrics are easy to cut and sew, and patterns clear and well styled. If a mother trains herself to good taste in the actual assembling of garments,



she is sure to reap the reward of seeing her family make a good appearance.

Colors are important to children. Usually they like bright clear tones rather than duller shades. Bright shades of red, blue, and violet do not show the soil any more than do navy blue or brown.

Herewith are a few smart models from the latest fashion magazines which may be easily copied.

Serve the Family More Sea Foods

EVERYWHERE nutrition experts are stressing the importance of feeding the family foods which are rich in iodine. We are told that most of the earth's iodine is in the ocean. There is a little of it in drinking water and plants grown in the soil near the sea. In inland communities it is scarce. This explains why disturbances of the thyroid gland, among which goiter is most widely known, are prevalent in inland districts. Medical authorities are agreed that these troubles usually are caused by lack of iodine.

Sea foods are known to be rich in iodine as well as iron.

TUNA FISH PIE

To four tablespoons of butter add one slice of onion finely chopped; cook for two minutes. Add four tablespoons of flour, 3/4 teaspoon salt, and 1/8 teaspoon of pepper. When thoroughly blended, add 1-3/4 cups of boiling water and two crushed bouillon cubes. Stir until sauce boils. To this add one-half cup of milk, one can of tuna fish, shredded, one cup of celery cut fine, and three hard-boiled eggs sliced. Place mixture in baking dish, cover with tiny baking powder biscuits, and bake in hot oven until biscuits are brown.



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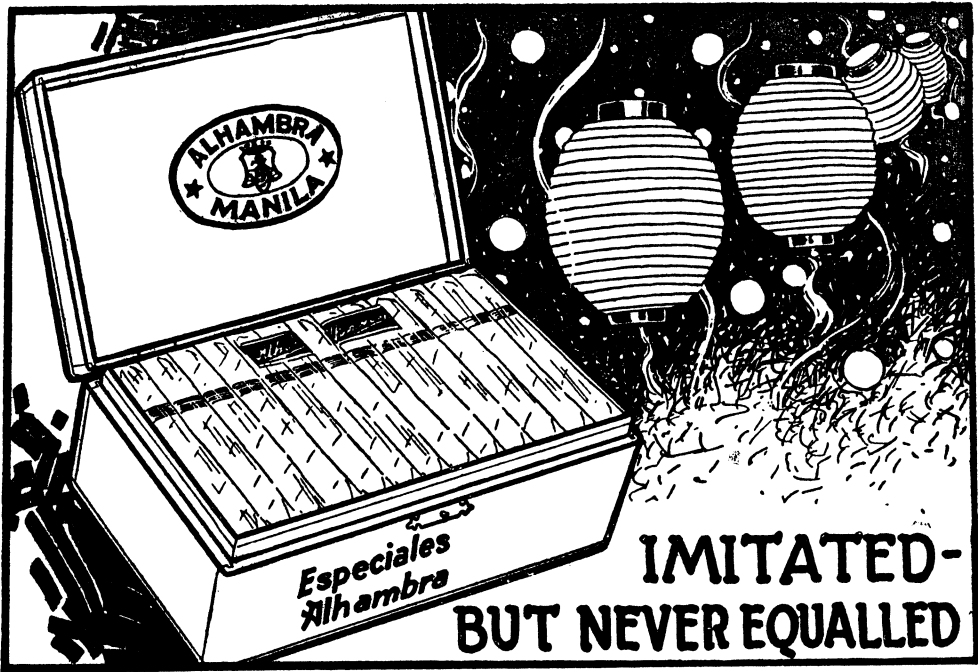
and as far into the night as you care to go, they make you happy with all the joy that ESCO COZY COMFORT means to feet that are in active service from get-up to go-to-bed time. And as for Style! Why ESCO style fills you with conceit.

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	Standard Packing		Boite Nature	
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Bellezas.....	8.60	100	9.00	100
Blue Ribbon.....	6.90	25	12.80	50
Coronas.....	5.40	25	9.90	50
Divinos.....	5.20	25	9.40	50
Especiales.....	4.20	25	7.50	50
Excelentes.....	5.20	25	9.40	50
Gold Ribbon.....	3.70	25	6.90	50
Half-A-Corona.....	4.20	25	7.50	50
Presidentes Sumatra.....	9.70	100		
Red Ribbon.....	5.30	25	9.70	50
Superbs.....	5.20	25	9.40	50

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- ALHAMBRA CIGAR STORE.....Escolta, corner Nueva, Tel. 2-56-29
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What is Art?

(Continued from page 287)

conciseness, restraint, harmony. Its vices are a mechanical formalness, lack of spirit, barrenness, coldness, uniformity, monotony. The virtues are best seen in the Parthenon, the Winged Victory, and the Venus de Milo. The painting of David and Lorrain and the poetry of Pope show the vices clearly enough.

Romantic art, imaginative, beautiful, passionate, intense, exuberant at its highest, at its lowest is formless, confused, obscure, vague, egotistic, hectic, diffuse, wanton in excess. Byron is an excellent example of both. Essentially emotional, romantic art turns instinctively to the dynamic arts, literature and music, although the color of painting attracts it also. Classic art turns to the static media of expression, sculpture and architecture, where its virtues can be expressed in the orderly rhythm of line and design and the proportion of masses.

Ultimately the greatest art combines both elements, is classic and romantic both, or rather, beyond such a partial classification, as with Homer, Aeschylus, Aristophanes, Shakespeare, Goethe, Dante, Leonardo, Michaelangelo, Rembrandt, Dürer, Beethoven, and Bach. In the works of the masters we have a fusion of spirit and form, emotion and reason, passion and restraint.

But if the emphasis is to be laid on one side, then the romantic element seems more important, since it depends on feeling, and feeling rather than reason is the essence of art, although the reason is necessary to shape that form without which there is no art. In the end, much of the

classic art revered so long and so loudly is too classical, too formal, even prosaic, wanting in fire and force. Like the noble face of Tennyson's Maud, it is "faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null". What is perfect is dead. Even the perfection of the Venus de Milo is a little dull beside the radiant vitality of the romantic figures in Rodin's group *The Kiss*. The beauty of the latter has an extra glow, more power, yet more softness. It has a "lift" in it which Phidias never quite attained to—even in the splendid steeds of the Parthenon freeze. The classic Virgil is dull beside the romantic Shakespeare. Mozart is weak beside Wagner.

Passing from art in general to the particular arts, we now come to such questions as: What is the nature of each particular art? What is its specific mode of expression, its capacities, its limitation? What relationships exist between the particular arts? Which art is the greatest?

The arts naturally divide themselves into two, according to the nature of their media of expression: the static, which tend to be classic, formal, and impersonal; and the dynamic, which tend to be romantic, free in expression, personal, and emotional. Sculpture, painting, and architecture are static arts; literature and music are dynamic. The first are more limited since they can only *express* a thought or feeling. They cannot *develop* it. They must seize but one aspect of their subject, represent the pregnant instant make motionless one moment only. But literature and music have a motion which allows of development of the content, a continuous unfolding, changing, and enriching of the theme throughout all its vicissitudes. Thus the movement of words and sounds makes their arts superior in capacity



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of expression to the arts of the static stone and paint. Yet these distinctions are only general and relative; we find exceptions to the rule. Rodin achieves movement in sculpture, and Bach uses music to depict the idea in its static life.

SCULPTURE

Sculpture, depending for expression only on line, mass, proportion, moulding, light and shadow, is the purest of the arts as being the most formal. Hence it has a limited capacity of expression, and is the hardest to appreciate of all the arts. Although fundamentally static, it can express motion by line very convincingly as in *The Winged Victory of Samothrace*, and the Giambologna *Mercury*, and by line and moulding as in *Le Baiser*. The *Laocoon* group is also dynamic, but is unconvincing rhetoric rather than poetry.

ARCHITECTURE

Architecture, always the most utilitarian of the arts, has dropped pretence of being a pure art and is frankly an ap-
 plie dart at the present time. Its emphasis on mass and proportion as means of expression makes its appeal limited, yet larger than sculpture's, since it can compass a more complex rhythm of line and composition, as well as adding a new factor in perspective. In a broad sense, taking its decoration as essential, we also find that it includes sculpture in its statues and adornments and painting in its rose-windows. It can attain excellently the classic virtues, and, in the Gothic especially, the expression of sublimity.

PAINTING

Painting adds the element of color, as tint and tone, to the elements of line, composition, design, and chiaroscuro. Usually representative, it can be highly imaginative and poetic, as in Chinese and Japanese painting. It can express equally well persons in portraiture and things in landscape and still life. Since the Renaissance it has developed the resources of its medium amazingly. The Impressionists have painted light, so that Monet and Seurat have solved problems not attempted by Raphael and Rembrandt. Cézanne has used color as a method of representing spatial perspective as never before. The Symbolists have turned an art essentially impersonal into one of strongly personal vision. The Cubists and Compositionists have failed in general because they did not recognize the limitations of their medium, but have nevertheless done valuable work in color and design for decorative art.

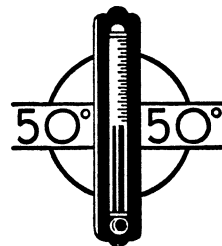
MUSIC

Music as an art is peculiarly dynamic and emotional. Sound seems to have a more intimate connection with the organic feelings than color or line, so that music is the most "sensational" of the arts, rousing sensations and stirring elemental instincts in a way not possible to the media of the other arts. Through the various elements of sound—tone, overtone, pitch, rhythm,—music can express the most passionate of emotions, the subtlest nuance of feeling, the delicate and the sublime. Its appeal is almost universal. It is highly romantic, personal, emotional, elemental, complex.

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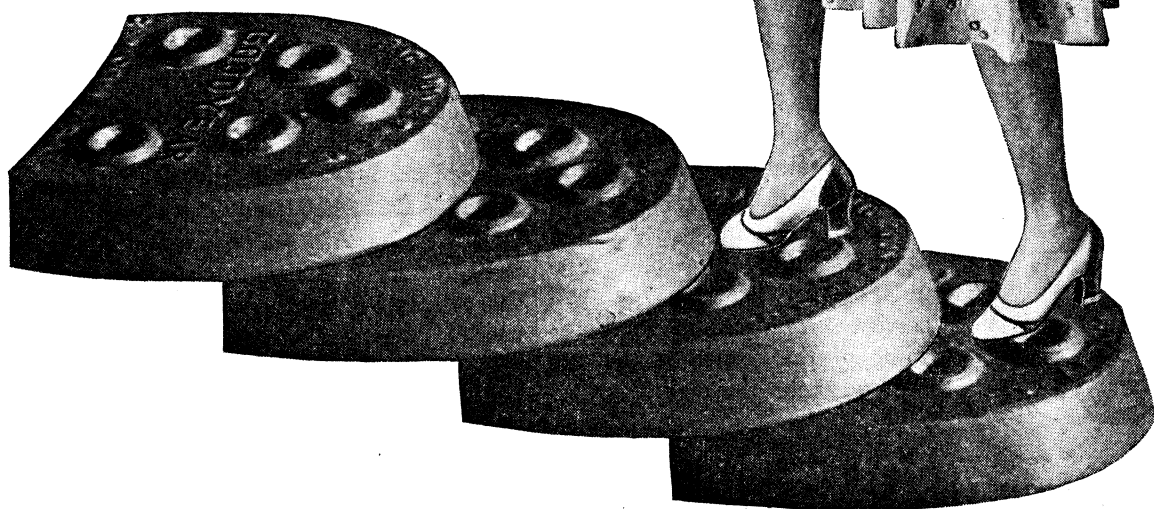
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GOODYEAR



MILK PRESENTS MANY PROBLEMS

Boie's Emulsion Offers None



HEALTH IS NORMAL
METABOLISM, AND
BOIE'S EMULSION OF
COD LIVER OIL ES-
TABLISHES IT IN
CHILDREN AND
GROWN-UPS ALIKE—

*Boie's Emulsion doesn't substitute
milk, an almost perfect natural food.*

But what of the colds you have,
the attacks of fever, perhaps,
and deranged digestion and in-
testinal action? These are bio-
logical troubles that food does
not relieve.

And what of the children's health?

It is all a matter of vitamins;
specifically, vitamins A and D
as contained in cod liver oil in
the proportions Nature pre-
scribes.

Cod liver oil and sunlight fur-
nish vitamin D directly and
abundantly, but in the tropics
the sun shirks the job: Boie's
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version of food into blood and
tissue; it establishes nutritional
balance in the body, correcting
digestive and intestinal disor-
ders. It prevents or will
correct xerophthalmia, the hard-
ening of the cornea of the eye
that weakens the sight.

Yet music is also the most abstract of the arts in its form,
so abstract that it is akin to mathematics and philosophy,
and its ideas are almost metaphysical. Schopenhauer
probably had this in mind when he said that an adequate
symphony could be a complete metaphysical transcript
of existence. The structure of musical form is essentially
intellectual, and the complete comprehension of the dia-
lectic of a Bach fugue or a Brahms symphony demands
intelligence of a high order. In pure music the language
of expression has left far behind all representative elements
and has become wholly symbolic. It is the algebra of art.

Music in this abstract aspect is thus classic, impersonal,
formal, and generalized. It presents not the emotion of a
particular person but emotion itself; the *Eroica* does not
represent the ambitious heroic spirit of Napoleon: it is
the heroic spirit of man translated into sound. Music
gains its complexity and richness from this contradictory
double nature of its expressiveness. Sensuous in basis,
giving exquisite pleasure by the mere beauty of its tone,
rhythm, and melodic line, it yet can express the most in-
tellectual idea in abstract form.

LITERATURE

Literature is different from all the other arts in that its
medium of words is already the common medium of lan-
guage, of ordinary human communication. This makes
its appeal the simplest and widest of all the arts. The artist
has to make his own language in the other arts; he has to
give to stone and paint and sound a meaning which they
did not possess before, or which they only possessed im-
plicitly and vaguely. It is something imposed on the me-
dium, so that Wagner and Debussy and Bach may make
the same sounds communicate different ideas and say
something even opposite. But the word already has its
meaning understood, its convention fixed.

But this fact is dangerous as well as valuable. It en-
ables literature to be the clearest and fullest medium of
expressing and communicating thought. But in the enjoy-
ment of the thought communicated, the reader is apt to
lose sight of the fact that words have another and equally
important aspect for art. They are sounds, and hence
possess tone, rhythm, melodic line. Literature is music.
This is seen especially in poetry, although the prose of De
Quincey, Ruskin, Francis Thompson, and many others
contains definite musical qualities of the highest order,
even to melodic line. The latter is obvious also in the prose
of Nietzsche, which has even symphonic beauty, since the
philosopher thought musically. But in poetry the tonal
value of words attains its most exquisite expression, and such
poems as *La Belle Dame Sans Merci*, *The Ode to a Night-
ingale*, *The Blessed Damozel*, and *Kubla Khan* owe
their literary greatness to an evocative magic of music, to a
marvellous combination of tones and rhythms through the
use of patterned vowel and consonantal sounds and of
meter.

Words alone have, in fact, five distinct values: deno-
tative, connotative, color, tonal, and imaginative. The
denotation gives the idea, the actual object or idea which
the word represents, of which it is the symbol. This is the
essential element for language as a medium of communica-
tion. The connotative value gives the suggestion, the
associations, which the word carries. It is the mood of the



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word, appeals to our emotions, evokes a whole world of associations. The word "faerie" is immediately poetic because it stirs our imagination and transports us to a magical world.

The color of a word depends partly on the connotation and partly on the extent to which it has been used. A "colorful" word is one whose freshness and force has not been lost by repetition. It is usually a specific, concrete word, since it is the general words which are trite. Thus, as an adjective for style, "homespun" is more colorful than "plain," and "marigold" is more colorful than "flower."

The imaginative value of a word consists in the image it conveys. With the exception of a few primitive elements, almost all language is metaphor. But poetry specializes in this image-value of language, and it is of the very essence of poetry. Here we have a new aspect of literature, for we find that it is not only musical but picturesque. It is the image in words, the picture, that enables poetry to paint.

With the tonal value of words we have already dealt. This tonal value can also be combined with accent to make music of both tone and rhythm. Finally, in the composition and design of the sentence, paragraph, and composition, we have elements akin to painting and architecture, while in the proportioning and massing of the whole composition literature is again architectural. The epic is especially architectural in structure, but even a sentence can be of the same nature. Ruskin does not write some of his sentences. He builds them.

Literature thus can sing and paint and build as well as talk. It also links up with sculpture by its economy of line, its strict emphasis upon plastic form, in such art as that of Virgil and Dante, in the prose of Landor, and in the *hokkus* of Japanese poetry.

Thoughts on Science

(Continued from page 299)

24.

The scientist, like the artist, should not try to prove anything.

25.

Science is an organized symbolization of nature.

26.

Logic can neither prove nor disprove a scientific theory. Only facts can do that.

27.

Erroneous theories have often produced useful results. Hence truth is not that which works, but that which works better.

28.

Science is not as Huxley believed, just trained common sense. It is not even common sense. Modern science is exactly the reverse of common sense. (E. g., the work of Heisenberg and Born.)

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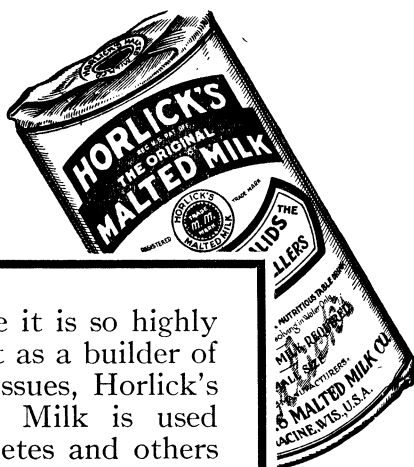
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Architects and Architecture in Manila

(Continued from page 297)

ing as a hobby. His own mother, who, as everyone knows, was the widow of the illustrious Bonifacio, had a building contractor for a father and a sculptor for an uncle. Sotelo Garcia, another relative, was the creator of those life-like saints in the Metropolitan Cathedral.

When still in the kindergarten, he was given a medal for illustrating a Rizal story told him by his teacher. From 1913 to 1917, while he was a student in the Manila High School, he took up painting under De la Rosa, sculpture under José Ocampo, and music under Antonio Garcia and Mrs. Buenaventura Galvez. After three years in the College of Engineering, University of the Philippines, he went to Kansas University, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1922. After graduation there, he went to Cornell with the intention of specializing in hydraulics; but his uncle, Don Ariston, advised him to take up architecture instead. He therefore chose Harvard to be under Professor Haffner. He got his master's degree in architecture in four years, finishing the course earlier than his classmates, although illness forced him to be away for eight months, and in spite of the stiffness of the course. While in Harvard, he won many medals as well as the Joseph Evelyn Scholarship. For one summer he attended the École des Beaux Arts in Fontainebleau under Professor Jacques Carlu and Director Lalux, both Prix de Rome men.

FERNANDO OCAMPO AND THE PATERNO BUILDING

Perhaps there is no other architect in the Philippines whose work is so expressive of a personality as Mr. Fernando Ocampo, another young man who has already made a splendid name for himself. His sincerity, his simplicity, his modesty, and his straightforward manner are reflected in his buildings, especially in the Paterno structure at the foot of Santa Cruz Bridge. No other business building in the city expresses its function so directly, so frankly, so economically. Yet, or perhaps because of this, it has achieved unusual harmony and beauty.

The Ayala Building is not so successful as the one just mentioned, although it certainly is an improvement over the old Springer Building from which it was remodeled. It lacks the sureness of line and the excellent discrimination in the choice of details so evident in the Paterno Building.

THE ORIENTAL CLUB

But in the Oriental Club, Mr. Ocampo is again himself, sure of his purpose, sure of his medium. This building is also in the modern style, but it has a delicate hint of the Orient, particularly in the fenestration. And it will be a perpetual delight to the eye, because of the subtle means by which Mr. Ocampo has secured balance in the composition.

THE NEW CU UN JIENG BUILDING

The design for the new Cu Un Jieng Building to be erected at the corner of T. Pinpin and the Escolta is a more ambitious project, consisting of seven stories and a tower. But the chief merit of this building is neither its size nor

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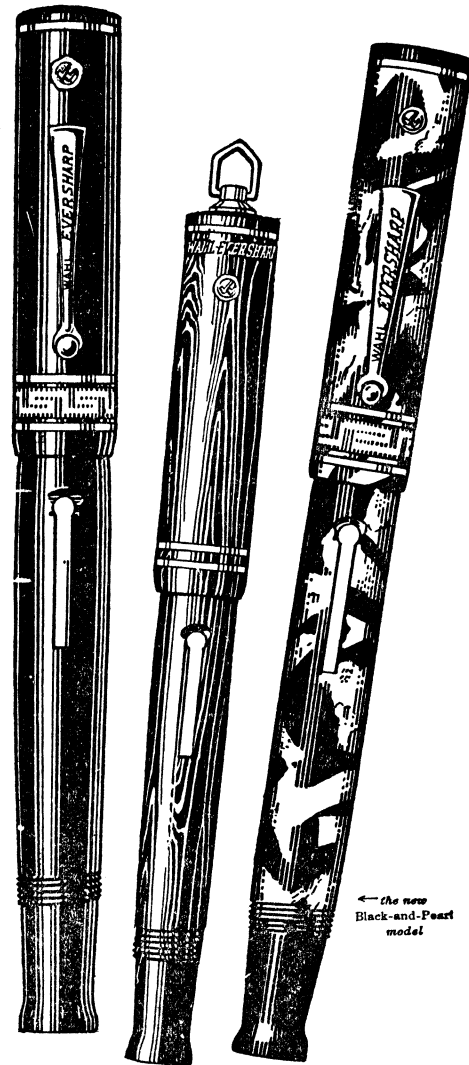
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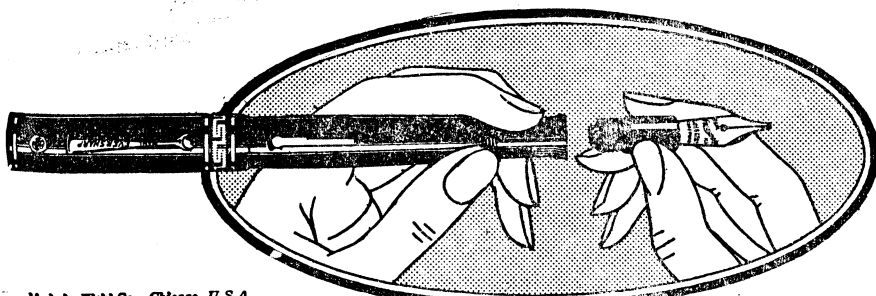
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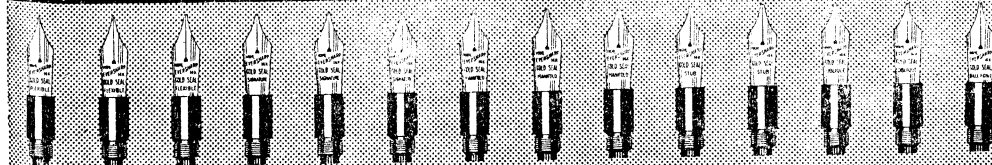
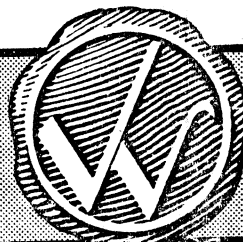


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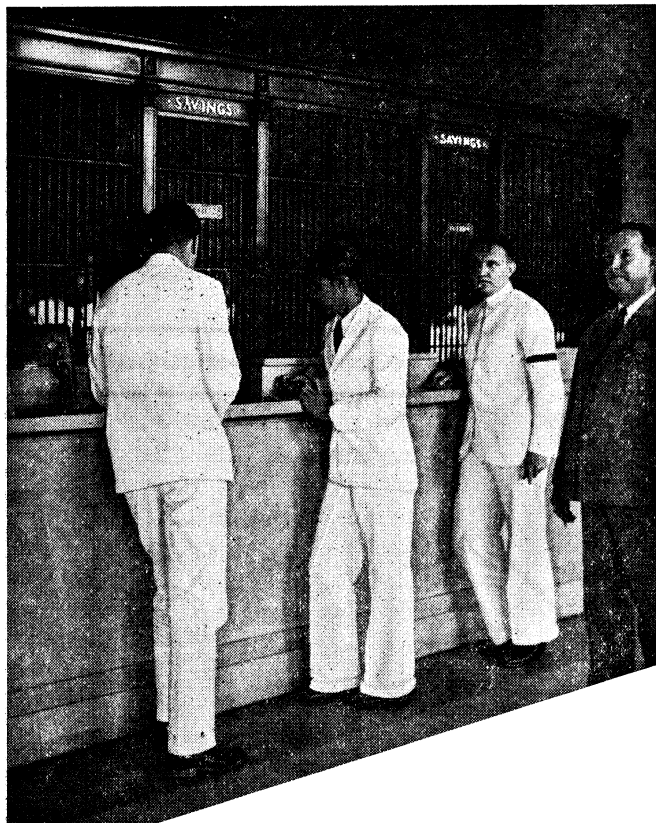


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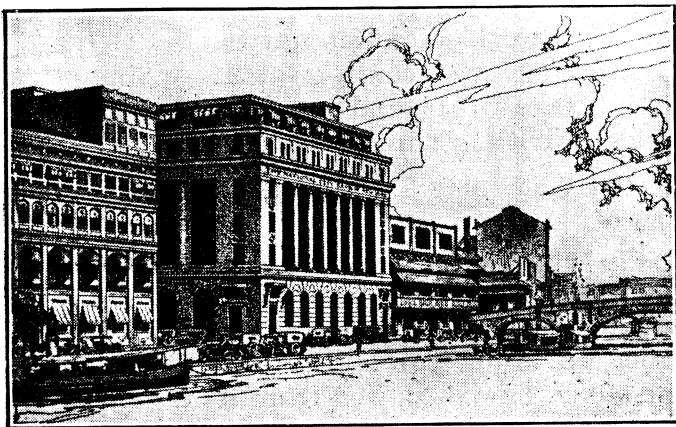
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its height, but the lines that sweep the eye upwards and cause the building to look higher than it really is. And it derives its beauty not from extraneous ornamentation but from its proportion, its massing, and the play of light and shade upon its wall surfaces. When finished, the Cu Un Jieng Building will be the most satisfactory "skyscraper" thus far erected in Manila.

With his characteristic modesty, Mr. Ocampo was willing to give only the barest skeleton for a biography. Born in San Fernando, Pampanga, in 1897, he got his A.B. at the Ateneo in 1914. Then he went to Santo Tomas, where he finished the course in civil engineering in 1919. In 1921 he obtained the degree of bachelor of architecture in the University of Pennsylvania, which sent him to Rome as a fellow. He came back to the Philippines and worked in the division of architecture of the Bureau of Public Works from 1923 to 1928, when he severed his connection with the Bureau and began private practice with Mr. Arguelles.

ANDRES LUNA DE SAN PEDRO

Andres Luna de San Pedro has been characterized by the "Who's Who in the Philippines" as the "foremost Filipino architect". Certainly he has created more prize-winning houses than any of his confrères. And although the judgment of the committee awarding these prizes may not always be infallible, as shown by its inexplicable appreciation for the house opposite the Episcopal Cathedral on Isaac Peral, yet it has shown good taste in recognizing the merit of Mr. Luna's designs.

THE PERKINS RESIDENCE

Particularly was this true when in 1925 it awarded first prize to the Perkins residence on Dewey Boulevard, perhaps the most beautiful in the country—certainly in the city of Manila. It is small, but the careful balance of its masses, the harmony of its lines, the delicacy of its fenestration, and the beautiful play of light and shade upon its wall surfaces, make it a gem to admire both in broad daylight and when the moon casts its intriguing shadows over it. In no other house built within the last decade have the supple grace of wrought iron, the charm of adzed wood, and the stability of solid masonry been combined to make so perfect and delightful a picture. The Perkins residence is not merely beautiful; it is also most economically designed. The site is small, but Mr. Luna has succeeded in squeezing in it not only a structure commodious enough for elegant entertaining, but also an old-world garden, ample and sequestered from the turmoils of the streets, a fit setting for the house.

HOME ARCHITECTURE

The Perkins residence could not but be beautiful. Conceived by a woman of taste, and designed by a man in whose blood runs an unerring sense and feeling for beauty, it stands as an indication of what can be accomplished when there is complete harmony between the architect and the client. This harmony is important in all architectural undertakings, but in no other case is it so essential as in the building of a house. The architect should study not only the requirements, the habits, and the hobbies of his clients, but also their educational background and their heredity. Thus alone can he design for them a suitable background for their life activities. No person, for example, who is not accustomed to elegant living, could be

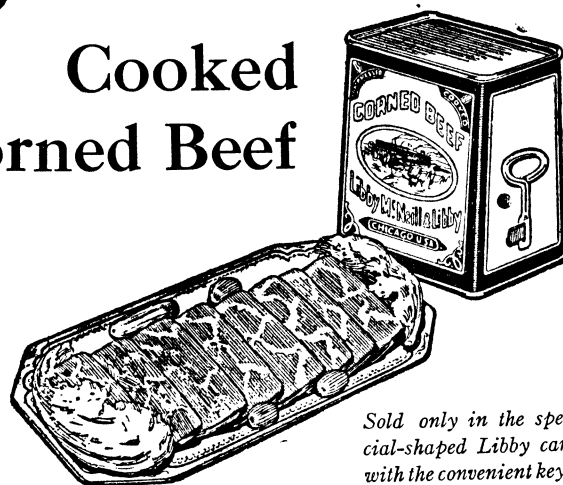


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Mr. Luis R. Yangco, Victorias Central.
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completely happy in a Louis XVI house. This is what makes the design of a private house so difficult, and why many architects are frankly hesitant in undertaking this phase of their profession, preferring instead the bigger office buildings, which afford them both greater remuneration and greater freedom in carrying out their ideas.

THE ZOBEL, BASA, AND EVANGELISTA HOMES

That Mr. Luna should achieve distinction in designing private dwellings, therefore, deserves commendation. For although he has never again created a structure quite as satisfying as the Perkins residence, he has nevertheless designed many others that are more than passing good. The Jacobo Zobel residence, that of Dr. Basa on Calle Lepanto, and that of Mr. Evangelista of Rizal Avenue Extension are only a few of the many examples of his art. It is noteworthy that the first two of these houses, like the Perkins residence, have been awarded prizes in the annual Manila house beautiful contests, while the third has every likelihood of winning another.

THE PAULIST CHAPEL

But Mr. Luna has not confined himself to residences. In the Paulist Chapel on Calle San Marcelino, he has created the most unique structure of its kind in the city. While arriving at the most practical solution of the problem at hand, he has also produced a design of striking simplicity and beauty. Perhaps the only thing that can be said against this building is that, in its intense practicality, it has lost that atmosphere of mystery that is so desirable, if not indeed essential, in a house of worship.

MODERN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

However, this fault is not peculiar to Mr. Luna's chapel. It is rather typical of the many churches that have been built in Manila and in the provinces within the last few years. The Lourdes Chapel and those of San Beda and Santa Escolastica may form splendid settings for fashionable weddings, but they do not awaken the same spiritual exaltation that we experience when we enter the church of the Heavenly Rest in New York City, for example, or even one of the hundreds of the old churches that Spain scattered all over the Philippines as monuments of her former glory. It seems as if the designers of our newer churches, imbued with the spirit of modernity, have forgotten that twilight rather than the glaring light of noon is conducive to meditation, contemplation, prayer. With full appreciation of this principle, the builders of medieval cathedrals proved that they were not only good showmen but also good psychologists—or perhaps they were good showmen because they were good psychologists.

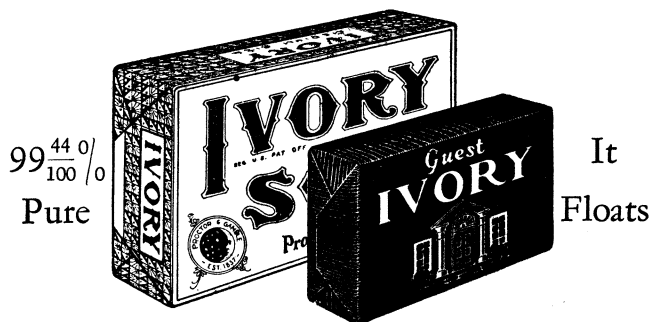
Modern successors of these medieval cathedral builders—Scott, the builder of the Liverpool Cathedral; Cram, the builder of the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine; and Goodhue, the builder of the exquisite Saint Thomas Church on Fifth Avenue, New York City—working on the same principle, have built temples comparable in beauty and spiritual appeal to Strassburg, Cologne, and Rheims. But the people who built the newest chapels in Manila have failed to catch—much less express in their work—this subtle spiritual quality. Why? Is this only another manifestation of our growing lack of religion and feeling for the things of the spirit? Is this another sign of our growing



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materialism and our blatant worship of success and all its concomitants, sordid though some of them may be?

THE PEREZ-SAMANILLO BUILDING

Certainly our most pretentious structures are consecrated neither to religion nor to art nor to culture, but to business, our new god. One of the most successful of these structures is the Luis Perez Samanillo Building on the Escolta, built by Mr. Luna de San Pedro. Designed in the style so prevalent in Europe, particularly Germany, Denmark, and the Scandinavian countries, it is the forerunner of the many modern and pseudo-modern structures now rising in our business district.

THE SY CONG BIENG MAUSOLEUM

But perhaps the most singular creation of Mr. Luna is the Sy Cong Bieng mausoleum in the North Cemetery. Built in the Chinese style, it has a wealth of detail that entailed a great deal of expense on the part of the client and a great deal of planning and study on the part of the architect.

For Mr. Luna is nothing if not thorough. It is a quality inherent in him. He is the son of the famous Juan Luna y Novicio, the painter. His mother was the sister of the equally famous Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, the scholar. His long technical training both as a painter and as an architect has merely deepened this quality, while his long stay in Paris has made of him a European, not only in speech and mannerisms, but also in his mental outlook and methods of work.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE

It is interesting to note that the majority of the men discussed in this article, who are shaping the architectural destiny of our country, are descendants of people who were connected, or who have been connected, with the artistic awakening of our race—men whose fame and influence have reached far beyond our immediate horizon. It is inevitable that these architects should embody in their work the ideas and the traditions of Europe and America, where they passed through their apprenticeship. And although, as archaeologists point out, our civilization had its beginnings in that dim era when the Malays were creating glories in southeastern Asia and the neighboring islands, it has been so intertwined with that of the West, that it should not surprise us if we find Mediterranean and Anglo-Saxon strands in our intellectual and emotional make-up. These strands are bound to appear again and again whenever we attempt to express ourselves either in literature or in art, particularly in architecture, the most communal of all arts.

THE STRIVING TOWARD GREATER NATIVE INDIVIDUALITY

But already, in our desire to make manifest our aspirations for national individuality, our artists and our architects have sought motives distinctively Malay or Filipino. Arellano's initial move to adapt the Javanese style for the design of the Wack Wack Club shows this tendency. And while the experiment of Secretary Perez in the park at Lucena, Tayabas, is too direct and too photographic a copy of nature to be considered art, it nevertheless deserves mention as pointing out possibilities of the use of purely native motives.

These are good signs. In addition, our people are also gradually realizing the value of architectural service.



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More and more property owners consult architects or have architects design their houses. Even municipal councils and provincial boards which have hitherto allowed contractors and pseudo-architects to hold a devil's holiday on their choicest sites, are gradually awakening to the material as well as to the aesthetic value of good architecture and good town planning. Consequently we see rising all about us, monuments, water towers, town halls, and provincial capitols that would do credit to any community. Right at this writing there is being designed for Cebu a capitol building in every way worthy of that progressive city. Even Rizal province—my province—which is notorious for its lack of civic pride, has awakened sufficiently to improve its provincial building both in size and in design.

OUR ARCHITECTS ARE OPTIMISTIC

Is it any wonder that our architects are optimistic about the future? We join them in their rejoicing; but our satisfaction will not be complete until and unless we muster sufficient courage to raze our unsightly landmarks and replace them with structures that the eyes would love to linger upon. But perhaps the aesthetic maturity of a people, like the metamorphosis of a small seed into a giant Sequoia, involves the element of time—plenty of time!

The Bajaos

(Continued from page 291)

never able to learn; but the fact that the taboo exists is well known.

Turtles are the only creatures of the sea that Bajaos will not eat. They are willing enough to catch them for sale to other people, but they themselves refuse to touch the flesh.

Dogs are not only tabooed, but greatly feared. No Bajao will approach a house where he knows a dog is kept. On the other hand, roosters seem to be regarded as mascots. Nearly every boat has its pet rooster, the flesh of which, I was informed, is not eaten.

THE SACRED HERMIT CRAB

On the island of Siculan, at the site of the present Siculan lighthouse, there was for many years a water hole in which a hermit crab of extraordinary size lived. A taboo rested upon this crab, and it was generally believed that if it was injured, dire misfortune would fall upon the one responsible. At the time of full moon the sick were taken there to be cured, and those who had been healed brought offerings of yellow rice which they placed before the crab. When the excavations for the lighthouse were begun, the entire Bajao tribe became excited, and the headmen pleaded with the customs' officers at Sitankai to have the work stopped, saying that if their crab was destroyed, disaster would surely follow. The work went on unhindered, and from that time forward the Bajaos have avoided Siculan island.

Fragmentary as these facts are, they do indicate that the Bajaos beliefs are worthy of study. What links of mysterious lore they may connect can only be determined by more intensive study than I have been able to make; but if such work is ever done, it must be soon. When the old men who are now living have died, there will be few who can repeat the tribal lore. The present generation

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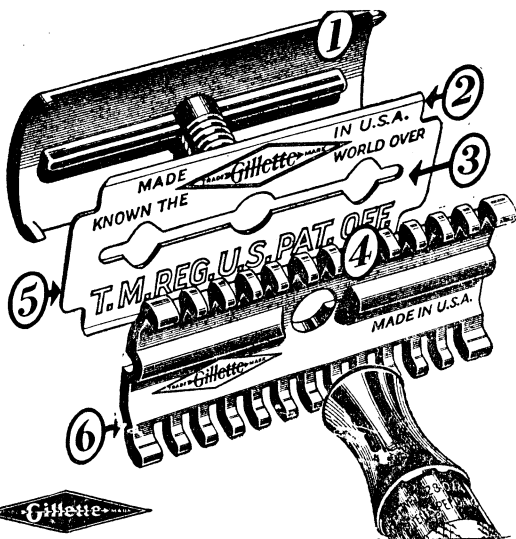
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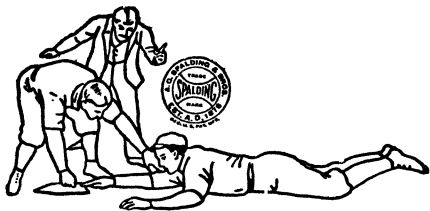
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apparently is too much perplexed by the mixture of paganism and Mohammedanism with which it is confronted to have a very clear idea of either.

THEIR SOCIAL STRUCTURE DISINTEGRATING

With the decay of their religion has come the disintegration of their social structure. A dozen years ago, there was one recognized chief of the Bajaos whose word carried the weight of authority. Today no such individual exists. Such authority as there is is divided among various headmen, who, because of their age or their wealth, are respected and accorded a certain measure of obedience. There is probably as little of law among the Bajaos as among any other people in existence. They are gregarious because they cannot exist any other way.

THEIR PRIMITIVE COMMUNISM

As they live today, they practice a form of communism that has been brought about by necessity. Unequal wealth exists, but community effort makes extreme poverty impossible.

Boat building causes a constant drain upon their resources. Deaths, which render the family boats useless, storms at sea, and the inroads of marine borers call for the constant additions of new boats to the fleets. To build a large boat requires the labor of six men for a month, and the smallest vintas cannot be constructed in less than a week. So communal labor has come about. When a new boat is needed, it is only necessary to announce the fact and men enough to build it instantly respond. If a family is unlucky in fishing, others provide food until they meet with better fortune. If children are left orphans, room is made for them aboard other boats. If a man is caught smuggling contraband into the Philippines from Borneo and fined a hundred pesos, his neighbors invariably find the money for him.

Obviously, no boat culture can reach a very high stage of development, for the very reason that life afloat provides no opportunity for practicing the arts and crafts necessary to civilized life. The Bajaos are more nearly devoid of domestic arts than any other people, Philippine Negrito excepted, with whom I have ever come in contact.

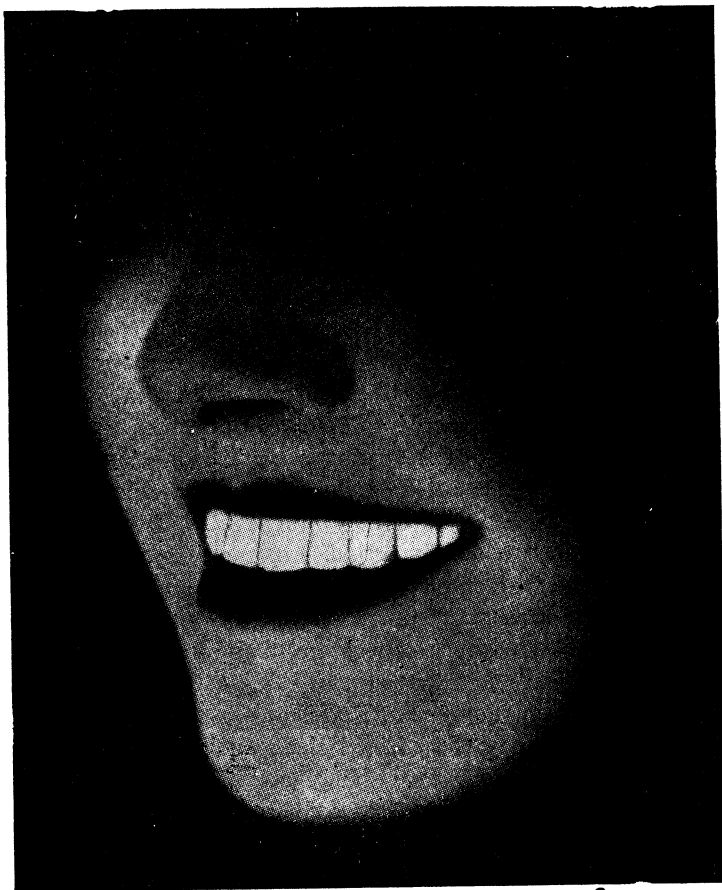
Furthermore, whatever arts and crafts they may once have had are rapidly disappearing. Today they depend upon their Samal neighbors for cooking pots and clay stoves, and there is a growing tendency to buy their boats ready made from the Borneo coast people.

THEIR BOATS

But even so, boat building is still carried on among them extensively enough to justify some attention. It is the single manual art in which they excel. Although wretched sailors and the poorest of fishermen, they can go into the jungle, provided only with a bolo, and with it chop down trees and carve out from their trunks various types of boats that are not only seaworthy but also extremely beautiful.

The three most common types of boats in Mindanao are fishing *lipas* (without outriggers), fast sailing vintas, and house canoes of the Bajaos. Another kind of boat built by Bajaos but rarely used by them is known among the Moros as the *sapit*; it is a cargo boat, without outriggers, which is built up from a keel, all the planks being hewn by hand from the living trees and bent to shape over slow fires.

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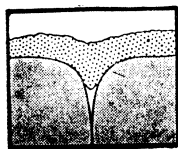
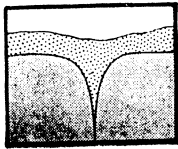
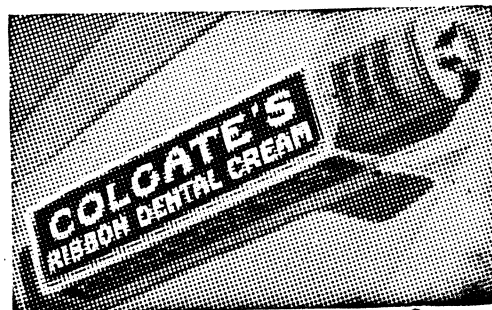


Diagram showing tiny space between teeth. Note how ordinary sluggish toothpaste (having "high surface-tension") fails to penetrate deep down where the causes of decay may lurk.



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Every family owns a vinta. This boat is the bane of revenue officers' existence. Hewn from the trunk of a single tree, it is long and very narrow. Outriggers are essential. It can be propelled by paddles, which are manipulated by one hand and one foot, or by a latine sail of muslin rigged to a bamboo tripod mast well forward. With a favorable wind, these little boats are capable of amazing speed. They are used for three purposes: for fishing, for residence, and for smuggling.

Vintas are usually elaborately carved and sometimes further decorated with trade paint applied in geometric designs. As boat building is the only highly developed manual art known to the Bajaos, so wood-carving is their only art. They seem to be natural born carvers. Using only a bolo and working without patterns, any Bajao can cover a boat with complicated designs in a few hours' time, rarely if ever making a mistake.

Lipas and sapits are slower and more cumbersome than vintas. The lipa is really an overgrown vinta, made larger by the addition of hewn planks to the sides. Sapits are much larger, some of them being capable of carrying upwards of ten tons of freight. They are difficult to build and cumbersome to handle, but exceptionally seaworthy. The glory of the sapit is her carving; from stem to stern she is decorated with complicated designs until she resembles an ancient Viking craft. But there the resemblance ends; in actual use, sapits serve prosaic purposes. The Bajaos have no use for fighting craft, and sapits are too slow and clumsy for smuggling purposes.

Bajao house canoes are huge affairs, sometimes as much as forty feet long, roughly hewn from logs from six to ten feet in diameter. Rude houses are built upon them, and they are steadied by bamboo outriggers, but even so, they are unseaworthy. They are used as residences for headmen, and never leave their anchorages.

THEIR FISHNETS

The Bajaos practice only one other handicraft—the making of *lingis* (fishnets) of fibres extracted from the bark of trees. This is a comparatively simple process, but it extends over a period of several months. The bark must first be cut in long strips, then pounded upon stones until the fibres are loosened, and finally allowed to rot. Afterwards the fibres are extracted, combed, spun into thread, and knitted into *lingis*. The last step is to attach sea shells to the bottom and wooden floats to the top. The net is then ready for use in the *magambit*, or fish drive.

Only three methods of fishing are practiced: they are, spearing with three-pronged *sapangs*; stupefaction of the fish with the crushed leaves of *tubli*, a species of the croton plant; and finally the *magambit*.

THE FISH DRIVE

Of these, the *magambit* is the favorite method; it is certainly the most picturesque and probably the most successful. The procedure is similar to that used in African game beating. All the boats of a fleet will put out to sea, forming a tremendous circle, and then rapidly close in toward the center, the occupants screaming, beating upon the sides of the boats, and splashing the water in their effort to frighten the fish before them. When they have drawn together until the boats touch, forming a ring perhaps a hundred meters in diameter, the *lingis* are dropped, and

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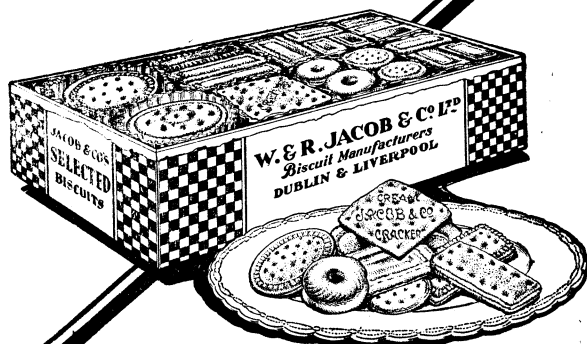
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the business of spearing the fish begins. Young men stand in the boats and throw their spears at the darting fish within the enclosure. The best spearmen can throw accurately for thirty feet or more. In a surprisingly short time the catch is saved; then the lingis are taken up, the circle breaks, and the boats withdraw to repeat the drive at another place.

Occasionally they surround a school of fish and make a tremendous haul, but ordinarily fifty small fish are considered an unusual catch. As two or three hundred people usually participate in the magambit, it is obviously a slow and toilsome way of making a living. Were it not for the *beche de mer* and commercial shell which they harvest and sell to the Chinese traders, the Bajaos would be at the point of starvation all of the time. But with these sources of wealth they are able to exist, though with what squalor, one can only realize after having visited them.

Frequently the neighboring Samal shore people descend upon the Bajao fishing grounds, and these invasions invariably result in a rush of the Bajao headmen to the customs officials, begging that the Samals be driven away. They have a set speech for these occasions; it never varies. "Oh, but we cannot live, tuan, if these people do not go away. We shall starve."



Felix R. Hidalgo, from a sketch by Juan Luna

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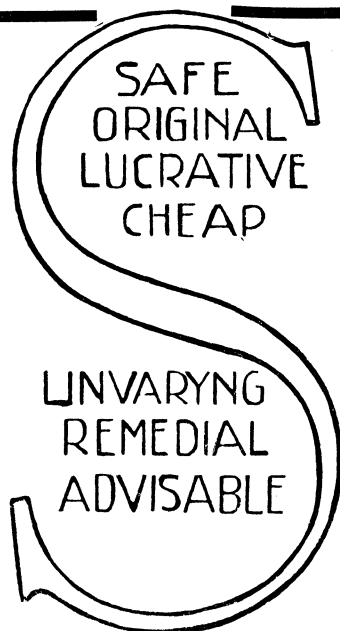
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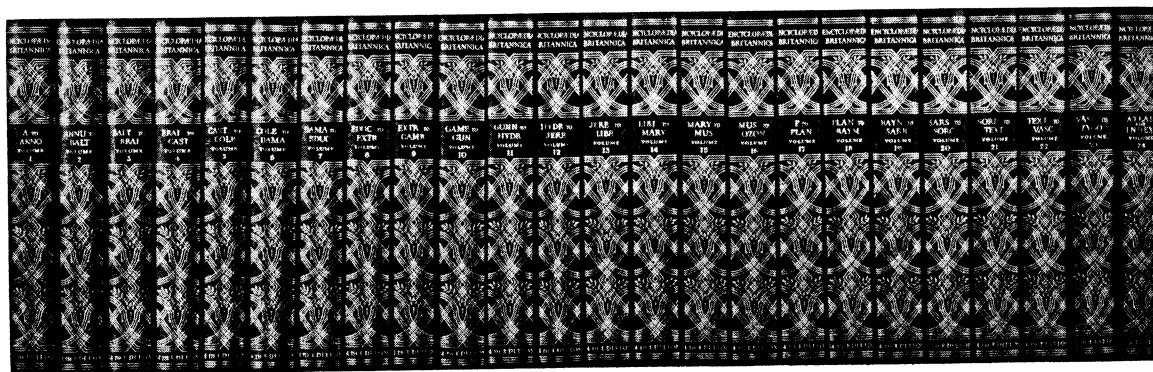
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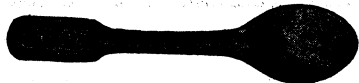
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Children of the sea, they drift toward the sunset, having learned to reap but meagre and reluctant harvests from their waters by methods as old as mankind.

NOTE:—The author is deeply indebted to Mr. Perry L. Machlan, supervising secret service agent of the Philippine government, stationed at Sitankai, Sulu, and to Captain F. L. Link, of Jolo, for valuable assistance in securing the material used in this article. Mr. Machlan not only put his staff of interpreters at the author's disposal, but also put himself to considerable personal inconvenience in order that authentic information might be secured. Captain Link, whose language researches have thrown much new light upon Philippine dialects, accompanied the author in his cruise of the Sulu Sea and was a constant source of information, particularly regarding the Sulu languages, which could have been given by no one else.

Jesus de la Cruz

(Continued from page 289)

But the possession of over fifteen hundred pesos in cash *did* trouble Jesus. Where could he hide it? His share should have been greater. He remembered Catalina's avaricious glances. He remembered Tonio's stealthy fingers; their snaky, nervous movements as he counted the notes. He wondered if they had cheated him in the count. Suddenly he felt sure they *had* cheated him. Perhaps they even intended to rob him, when he fell asleep!

Instantly the killer was alert! He could hear Tonio and Catalina in the adjoining room talking in low tones, whispering. Were they planning to kill him? He listened breathlessly, straining to catch the drift of their conversation.

"Wush-awush-awush-awuah." What was that noise? It sounded like a knife-blade on stone! Quietly he arose, and stealing to the thin *sawali* wall, peered through a chink in the square-woven fabric. There was Catalina, across the room, taking a steaming pot of rice off the fire. The

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killer shifted his position so that he could see nearer objects. Yes! There, beside his door, squatted Tonio, sharpening a long-bladed knife. Tonio had said: "I will sharpen my old knife," he remembered. Why?... There was plenty of money to buy new knives. Catalina approached her mate. Jesus held his breath, listening.

"Is it sharp enough?" inquired the woman.

Tonio laid down his whetstone, and drew the edge of the wicked-looking blade carefully across the end of his thumb. "Yes," he answered, "it is sharp enough to cut off a man's head."

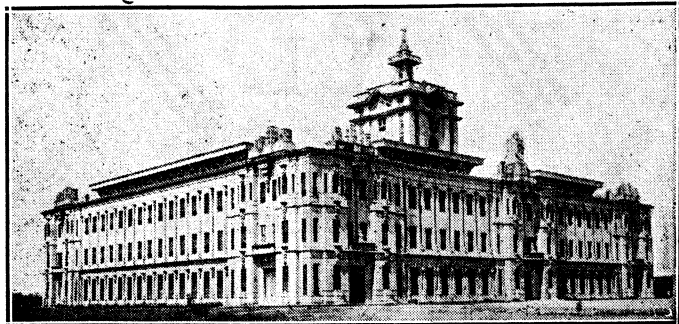
The killer drew a quick, deep breath. So! They *did* intend to kill him. The murderers! But he must think! He must plan his defence. "The best defence is a blow," reasoned Jesus, "delivered from behind." Noiselessly as a specter he stole to the door of his room, and clutching the haft of his bolo, raised it slowly above his head.

The killer's caution was superfluous. He would have had to shout to attract attention; for the wind had suddenly sprung to life again, and was howling like an army of lost souls trying to warn Tonio and Catalina of their peril. The dismal hiss of the rain had become a crashing roar.

The door was ajar. Tonio still squatted with his back against the jam, lighting a cigarette. Catalina had moved out of the killer's line of vision. Silently Jesus raised the bolo higher above his head. There was no sound save the single sharp crunch as the heavy blade cleft the victim's skull. Tonio slumped sidewise, and lay motionless.

Catalina? Yes, there she was. He could see her shadow

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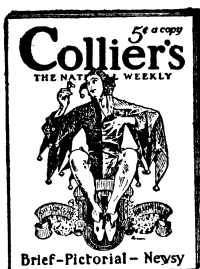
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on the white curtain. Jesus catapulted across the room. The woman was leaning over the kitchen table intent on something he could not see, her back to him, unaware of the swift death that loomed behind her. In her right hand, Catalina held the sharpened knife. Again the high-flung bolo flashed downward.

"So! You would murder me!" shrieked the killer. Then his maniacal laughter rang high above the roar of the typhoon. For many moments the raucous screams of mirth mingled with the howling of the storm.

Then, instantaneously, his mood changed. He stared stupidly down at the pitiful heap that had been Catalina. The bolo dropped from his limp hand. There at his feet lay the only woman he had ever wanted for more than a passing moment. As nearly as his malformed soul could love, he had loved Catalina. And now there was no Catalina... would never again be any Catalina,... never! Always a prey to his emotions, he now gave himself up utterly to grief. Great, gasping sobs shook the sturdy frame, as though to tear it asunder.

But what was that? There was a fluttering beneath the woman's dress! "Catalina!" With a great cry of anguish the killer knelt and turned the relaxed body, so that the still face, with its unmoving eyes, stared up at him. Beneath her, clasped loosely in the flaccid left hand, was a hen. The fowl still fluttered faintly, its neck severed, blood still oozing from its throat.

Then the truth, like a great explosion of light, burst upon Jesus de la Cruz y San Pedro:

Catalina had wanted the knife sharpened to kill a chicken for his breakfast.

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Out of the Mouths of Babes

(Continued from page 283)

He began abruptly, "What salary does the Governor-General receive?"

I told him approximately.

"And the magistrates?"

By consulting my memory, I estimated roughly the total amount. It was difficult to remember exactly.

"Make a list, please," he said. "I can see now that I shall need you for my secretary, and you shall be duly rewarded."

"The senators and the representatives," he said, "what do they receive? Add their salaries to your list."

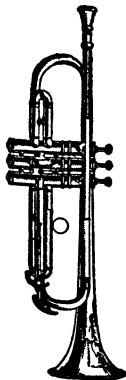
"What is your idea, Andong?"

He checked me with an uplifted hand that somehow he made very impressive. "Please call me Supremo," he said, "I am no longer Andong." He continued through the list



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"Certainly," he said, "look at me." He posed in front of my mirror, his hand resting on his cane of authority, and his hat of ancient vintage firmly set on his noble brow.

I looked and, well,—I'll leave it to you.

Some days later I told the story to my good friend the Provincial Governor.

"But the man's crazy," said the Governor.

"Yes," I replied, "that's the strange part of it."

Flower of the Barangay

(Continued from page 282)

The barangay beauty clambered on top of the boat and sat on it. She ran her fingers over the smooth bottom.

"You are always working; you never rest, Bahaghari."

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The catcher of eels did not deign to reply. He was absorbed in patching the leak in his long boat.

"Have you lost your tongue? Has a bold shark bitten you?"

"But, woman, you steal my time; you keep me from my work." He frowned severely.

"Uy! uy! uy! Listen, hot-tempered boat maker," and her teeth flashed at him in a winsome smile, while her liquid eyes made him look away. "I want to tell you something... about Tabotabo."

"Tabotabo!" he had forgotten. Once more he began scraping the upturned bottom. "I thought you said you hated him."

"Yet not as much as I dislike you!"

"Annoying woman, you talk too much."

Kayumangui drummed her fingers on the wood. Her toes dug themselves into the wet sand of the river bank.

"But your friend is boastful," she spoke again. "Too much he flatters and praises... himself!"

"Ni! ni! Fortunate you are because Tabotabo loves you, adores you."

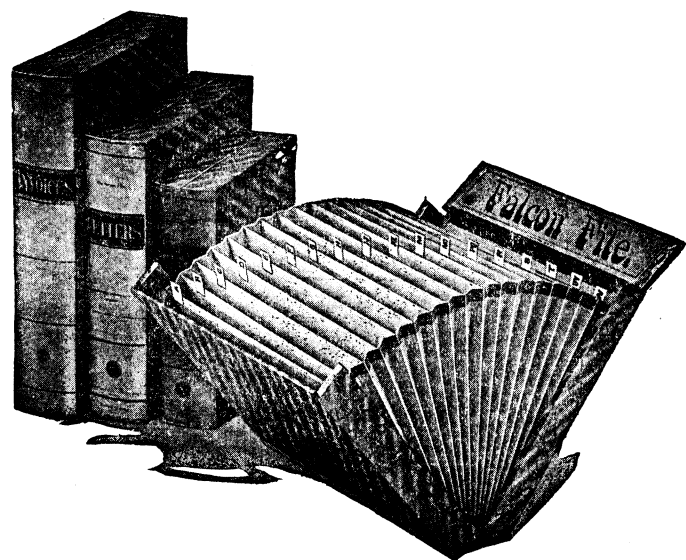
"Do you think I like him, want him?" Her fingers had stopped their drumming.

"Awih! awih! Foolish barangay girl," Bahaghari shook his head and bent more closely to his work. "Tabotabo is rich—he has many slaves."

"So, yes. He will buy my love also."

"It is not always that he runs after any girl," he told her. "Maidens run after him, make love to him."

"Na! na! na!" she raised her shapely hands.



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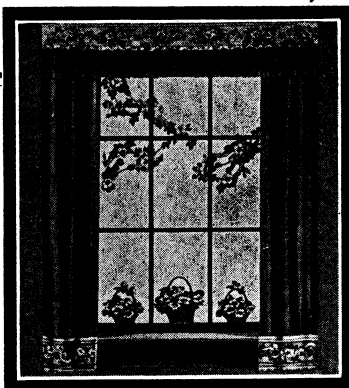
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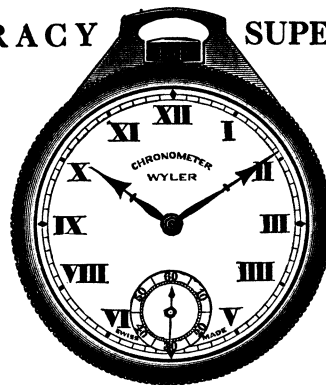
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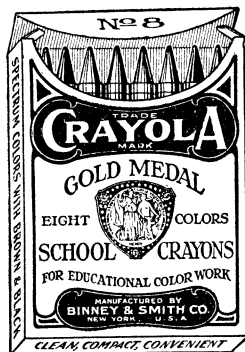
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He went on: "He owns brass ware and porcelain vases bought from the trader Lih Feng Hung."

"Bahaghari! You *want* me to marry him."

He hesitated. "I think, yes," he said at last. "Matanglawin is old. Soon he will be gone on a hunt that knows no returning."

A gloomy shadow crossed the face of the girl. The long lashes drooped; the taunting lips quivered. Kayumangui rose from her seat.

"Maybe I'll get to like him and marry him," she said.

The young man forgot his work, forgot the leak in his boat, as he stood watching the maiden sadly step toward the village. He stared at her long, shook his head, and turned back to his work. Tabotabo was lucky! *Ai! ai! ai!*

A new moon had come since Bahaghari had patched up his boat. The grasses had grown taller and wilder since that morning when Kayumangui had told the fisher of eels that Tabotabo was a boaster and yet that she might learn to like him.

And now something was puzzling Bahaghari, for Kayumangui had sent word by Pirang Kawayan, the maker of bamboo walls, that she would like to see him that afternoon. Kayumangui, the flower of the barangay, the arrow-maker's daughter, wanted to see him. That was strange. She had never before sent for him.

He went to find out what it was she wanted. The girl was waiting for him, and her eyes showed excitement.

"Kayumangui, you sent for me, wanted to tell me something?" he asked.

"Yes, I did," she said. "I wanted you to be the first one to know. . ."



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His throat constricted. He licked his lips. "That... that what...?"

"I'm going to marry him, Tabotabo, your friend."

Bahaghari stared at her unseeingly. He leaned heavily against a nearby bamboo pole. Slowly his mind cleared and he saw her face with the liquid eyes and the red lips.

"Are you not glad... happy about it?"

The young man licked the roof of his mouth. "I'm wild about the news!" he laughed.

"Do you really mean that?" she asked doubtfully.

"Woman, you ask too many questions," he replied. "Of course!"

"Because Tabotabo says I'm cold, indifferent toward him," she confided. "He says... but I want to show him that I like him, am proud of the strength in his arms, admire the bragging words he utters."

Bahaghari eyed her askance. "What do you want me to do, Kayumangui?"

"Teach me how to like him, to love him."

"*Cheh! cheh!*" he stalked away from her. "But you are impossible."

The flower of the barangay, the promised bride of Tabotabo followed him, came near him. "Fisherman, you are not a true brother. You don't want to tell me what to do."

"*Ayah! ayah!* Am I?" he laughed harshly. "Then I'll teach you how." He faced her squarely. "When Tabotabo comes, you nestle in his wild arms; you cling to his neck. Then whisper in his ears softly, very tenderly, 'I like you; I want you.' Then you will know what to do next!"

"What shall I do next, fisher of the sea?"

"Foolish arrow-maker's daughter! I won't tell you!"



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"I . . . I think I understand now." A silver laugh tinkled in her throat. "Suppose . . . suppose we rehearse it?"

"Barangay woman! Where is your shame!" and he strode to the door. But Kayumangui ran to it, and blocked his way.

"I know you," and she pointed an accusing finger at him. "You are afraid!"

"Afraid!" and he raised himself to his full height. "Who told you I'm afraid of women? I'll show you! Come nearer."

Kayumangui stepped up to him confidently. She was smiling.

"Hold me," he commanded. The girl obeyed. Then she added, "Tighter, yes?"

"Then I cuddle up against you . . . yes?"

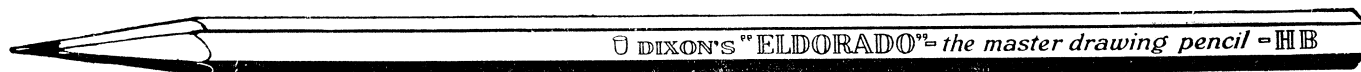
Bahaghari turned his face away. The softness of her slim arms, the girl's bosom against his mad, thudding heart; the soft breath of Kayumangui fanning his bare neck—he forgot everything, forgot Tabotabo.

Savagely, he held her, and brought her face close to his. The eyes of the barangay beauty were half-closed; the lips, half-open, red-ripe . . . taunting!

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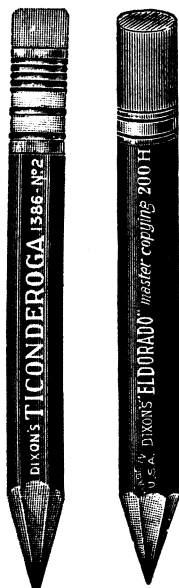
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"Kayumangui!" he exclaimed breathlessly. He loosed his hold on her.

"Bahaghari!" and she nestled closer in his arms. Then she quoted, "I like you; I want you!"

"Maiden, lovely village flower, I did not know," he pressed his face into her hair, "that you cared."

"How could you have seen! You were so blind!" she rippled joyously.

"Still, Tabotabo. . .?"

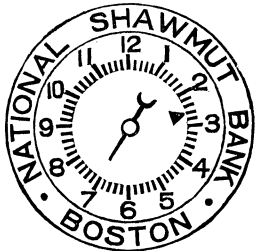
"He, the great boaster and self-admirer?" she curled her lips. Then a coquettish shyness suddenly came over her. "I told him that father promised me to you!"

Thus was Kayumangui—flower of the village, beauty of the barangay—won by Bahaghari, fisher of the deep, catcher of eels. *Ai! ai! ai!*

The Death of Lawton

(Continued from page 280)

low bluff overlooking the river, and it is not easy to reach without getting wet and muddy at this season of the year. Mr. de la Rosa, Mr. Hornbostel of this *Magazine*, and the writer visited the spot on the 10th of last month. We left Manila in an automobile about four o'clock in the afternoon by the San Juan road, passing the city water reservoir, and going over the low, wooden, temporary bridge this side of Mariquina—the place where the cart carrying the body of the General had to be floated across the river. We drove through the beautiful little town of Mariquina and on to San Mateo over a little traveled and picturesque road. In San Mateo we secured the services of Mr. Plácido Alberto as a guide and walked a quarter of a kilometer through a



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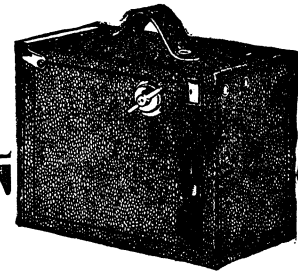
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muddy field to the river which we crossed in a small banca. Five minutes of rather slippery hiking and climbing along the bank and up the bluff, then through a rice-paddy, and we arrived at the monument, hidden from view until we were almost upon it by a clump of bamboo. It was already getting dark, but we took some photographs of which the one accompanying this article is the best.

We viewed the scene—the low foothills to the west of us through which the Americans had come into the valley, and the little town of San Mateo to the east, across the river. What we saw was something very different from what General Lawton last gazed upon thirty-one years ago. We saw a prosperous landscape, a happy village, and around us a few farmers and school boys, smiling and friendly. Lawton helped make that possible.



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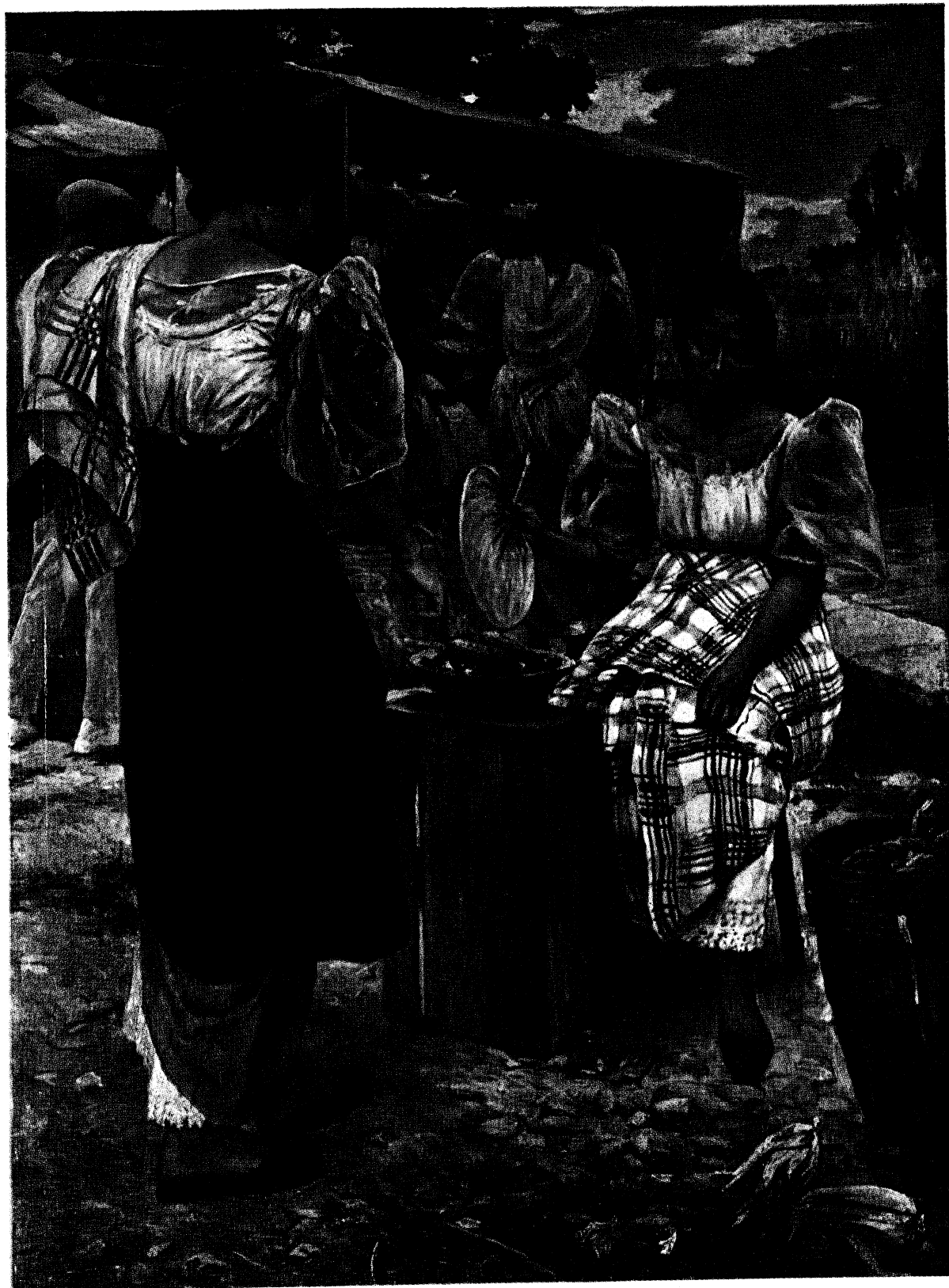
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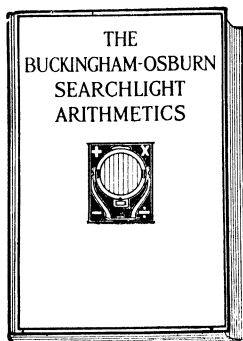
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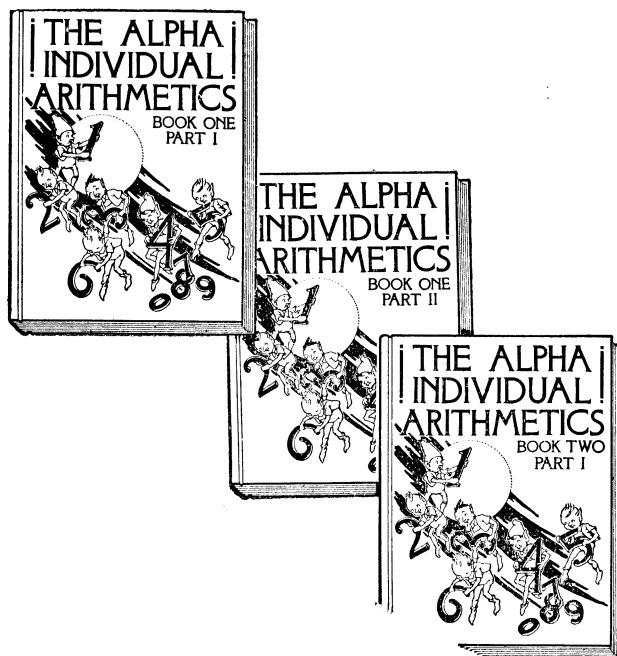
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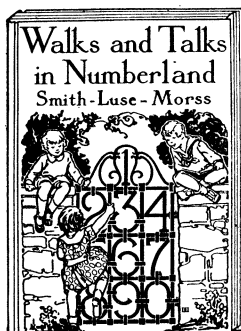
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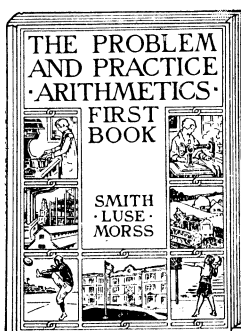
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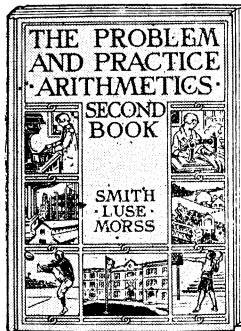
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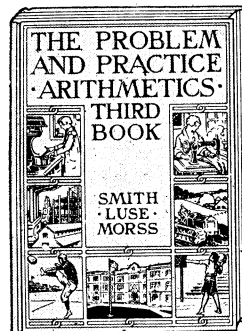
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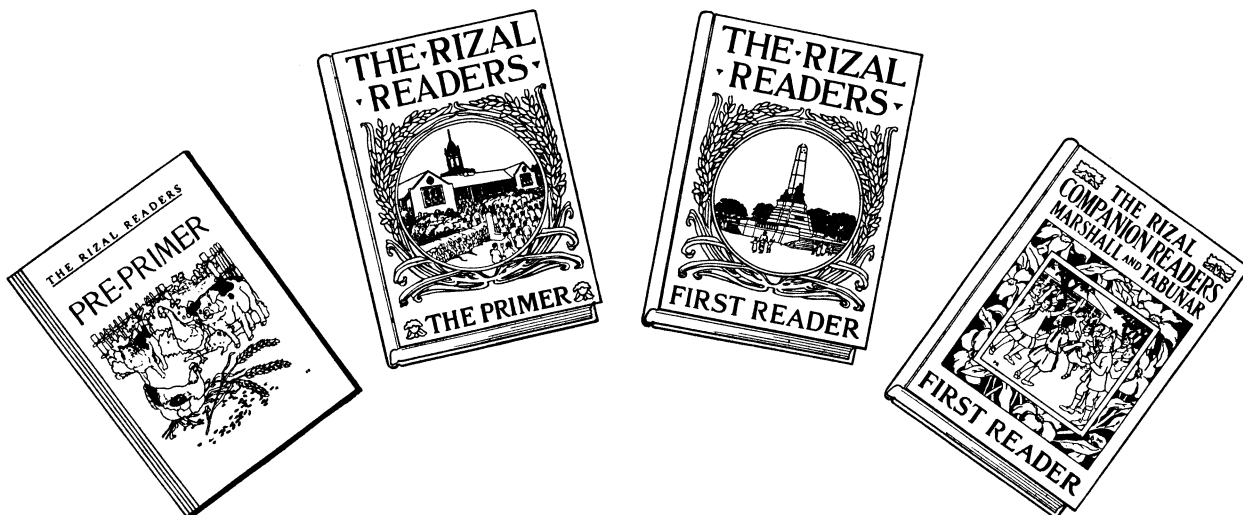
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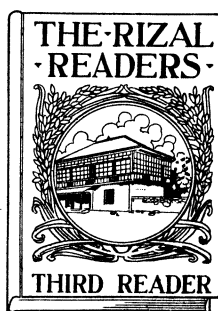
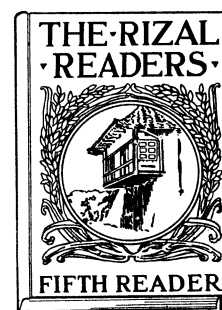
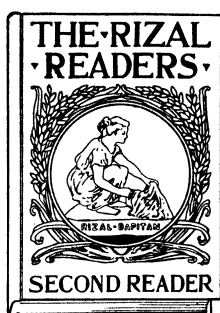
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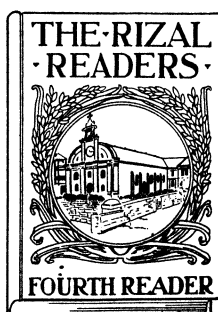
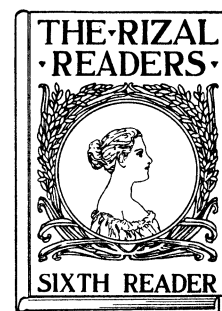


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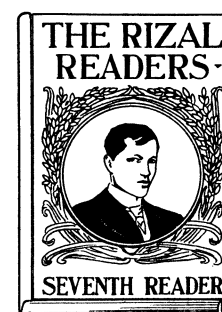
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Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner

SEPTEMBER presented no relief from the severity of the business depression. What was reported as an apparent irreducible minimum in August was reduced. Abaca, coconut products, and sugar recorded new lows in prices, thus bringing the relative purchasing power of the country to what is probably its lowest point during the present century. There were, however, three favorable indications: Increased freight tonnage on the Manila Railroad, revival of construction activities; and some degree of improvement in the employment situation. The average daily freight tonnage of the Manila Railroad during the month was at 2,000 metric tons as against 1,700 for August and 2,100 for September of last year. It is hoped that this return to a normal level of freight movement in Central Luzon will continue for the balance of the year, but there is no real assurance that it will. On the other hand, the Philippine Railway, which covers Cebu and Panay islands, reported gross revenues for September more than 25 per cent under the same month of last year.

Manila construction permits for September carried the unusually high value of ₱1,000,000 which was almost double either the figure for August or for September, 1929. The Manila Electric Company's hydroelectric installation at the Botocan Falls is nearing completion and it is expected that it will be in operation before the end of the year. The Bureau of Public Works announced that it was preparing to start work on the Pampanga River Irrigation System, funds for which were released last January. This project is planned to serve more than 20,000 hectares and will have a capacity of 30,000 liters per second. Manila city authorities announced a program for improvements, including bridges and street extensions, to be financed by the flotation of ₱2,000,000 in bonds in the United States.

FOREIGN TRADE

The Customs Report for July was available at the end of the month which, compared with July, 1929, showed a decline of nearly 14 per cent in value of foreign trade—about 8 per cent in imports, 18 per cent in exports. The net result was a favorable commodity balance of ₱13,700,000 as compared with ₱14,400,000 on June 30 and ₱41,500,000 on July 31, 1929.

July trade with the United States declined in both exports and imports. The same was true in trade with Great Britain, China, and Germany, and as regards exports, Japan. However, imports from Japan continued their increase and were actually higher than in July, 1929.

FINANCIAL

The scarcity of export paper in banks continued although the supply was somewhat higher than during August. Treasury exchange on New York amounted to approximately ₱4,000,000. Banking continued sound with only slight variations in the various items of the Auditor's Report. Circulation was noticeably down.

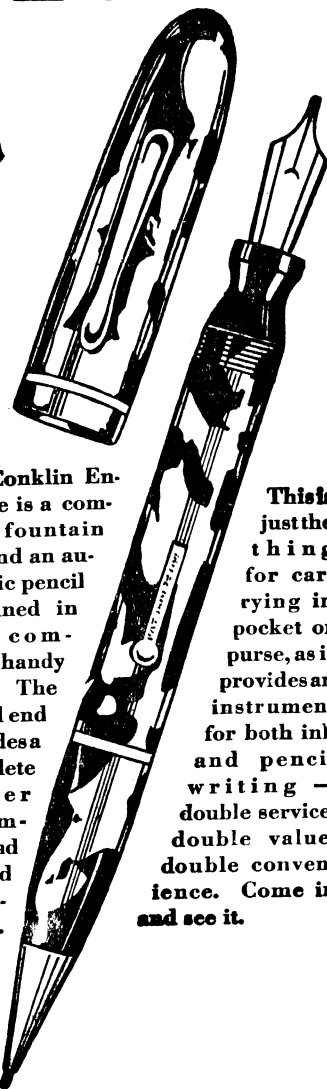
Sept. 28 1929 Sept. 27 1930

Banks—			
Resources, total	244	241	
Loans, discounts, overdrafts	120	117	
Investments	19	30	
Deposits, demand and time	121	125	
Net working capital of foreign banks	29	24	
Average daily debits to individual accounts for 4 weeks ending	5.2	4.5	
Circulation, total	122	106	

RICE

Rice stocks in Manila continued ample with arrivals during September somewhat less than for August. On September 24 the Governor-General lifted the ban on rice ex-

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portation in view of the heavy surplus in Central Luzon. This action was not expected to change the situation materially as world demand was very limited.

The palay market opened weak with prices running from ₱2.60 to ₱3.05. A distinctly bear market continued throughout the month with prices, as of October 4th, from ₱2.20 to ₱2.65.

MANILA HEMP

The market for Manila hemp was quiet and weak during the early part of the month, but changed to quiet and steady by the end. There was a serious drop in prices early in the month, especially in the higher grades, for example, E fell from ₱18.00 on August 30 to ₱16.00 on September 6, a record low. Stocks on hand at the end of September were very low and had improved but slightly during the closing days of the month.

Prices on September 27 were: E, ₱17.50; F, ₱14.25 to ₱14.50; I, ₱11.25; JUS, ₱10.50; JUK, ₱9.25; K, ₱8.25; LI, ₱8.00.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

The market for coconut products during the month was almost demoralized due to extraordinary weak demand in both America and Europe. Resecada prices declined from ₱8.00 at the beginning of the month to a new record low of ₱7.00 at the end. Although exports were considerably higher and arrivals decreased, the stocks on hand at the end of the month in Manila showed an increase of over 20 per cent. The peculiar situation was due to heavy arrivals during August and, possibly, to heavy outport shipments. Coconut oil showed a fair volume of transactions, although local mills were disinterested, purchasing only limited quantities of copra for milling at ruling prices. Exports were a third less than during August, while stocks on hand increased considerably and prices fell to a record low position. Two mills were in operation during the entire month, and a third, during the second week. Exports, stocks, and prices on copra cake and meal were low. Shipments of desiccated coconut were a third less than during August.

For September, copra resacada, buyers' warehouse, Manila, registered a high of ₱8.00 and a low of ₱7.00 per picul; coconut oil per kilogram in drums, Manila, showed a high of ₱0.265 and a low of ₱0.25; copra cake, f. o. b. steamer, Manila, per metric ton sold at high for ₱41.50 and at low for ₱34.50.

SUGAR

The new crop passed the critical weather period of August and September in favorable condition due to absence of typhoons and heavy, continuous rains. As a result, experts find it necessary to revise their previous estimate of slightly less than last year's production to slightly more than last year's production. Fertilizer cost and the price of work animals decreased, while the introduction of new varieties, although limited, indicated higher yields in certain plantations. These favorable factors, in spite of the low prices ruling during September, together with the realization that under United States tariff conditions the price must eventually improve, created a feeling of optimism among both growers and mill managers. September prices, as suggested, were at record low—opening at ₱7.50, reacting to ₱7.75, and closing at ₱7.25. Exports from November 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930, were 713,963 metric tons.

TOBACCO

The local market for leaf tobacco maintained its firm tendency throughout September. The bulk of the 1930 Isabela crop remained unsold, but more active buying was anticipated for October. Exports of rawleaf, striped, and scraps amounted to only 218,000 kilograms as compared with 4,533,000 kilograms in August.

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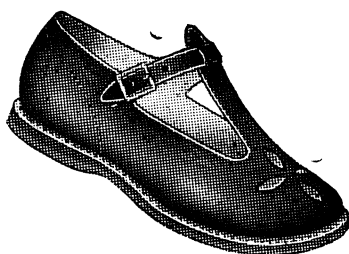


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News Of The World

THE PHILIPPINES

September 16.—Secretary Perez announces that automobile registration work will be transferred from the Bureau of Public Works to the City of Manila and to the provincial treasurers' offices in the provinces. The transfer is to be made as a result of the many irregularities discovered in the automobile division of the Bureau of Public Works.

September 17.—The House passes bill which would create a board of education, to have charge of approving courses of study for all public and private schools and colleges, selecting and approving textbooks, etc. It would be composed of one official from the Department of Public Instruction, the president of the University of the Philippines, one member of the Senate, one member of the House, the director of the National Library, one official from a recognized private school, and one from the National Federation of Teachers. They would be named by the Governor General with the consent of the Senate.

September 19.—Dr. Arlington Pond, of Cebu, best liked American in the South, dies of peritonitis following an appendicitis operation. He was 58 years old.

Representative Tomás Alonso, of Cebu, renews his attack on the Supreme Court, in the House.

September 21.—The House approves a bill providing for two single sessions, daily, in the public primary, intermediate, and secondary schools in order to make room for the many thousands of children now denied admission.

September 23.—The Camarines Sur democrata convention nominates Juan B. Alegre, former nacionalista, for senator.

September 24.—It is revealed that Senate-president Quezon wrote President Hoover a letter, through Secretary of War Hurley, stating that the arrival of Nicholas Roosevelt in Manila “would revive racial ill-feeling.” He disclaimed any intention of the Filipino people to challenge the power of the President to appoint whomever he chooses. “However we are only exercising the right of petition which in this instance—and in my case, considering the position I hold—is a duty imposed alike by loyalty to the government of the United States and to the people of the Philippine Islands. I hope, therefore, that these representations will be accepted in the spirit in which they are made”. He stated that “a rereading of Mr. Roosevelt's book, ‘The Philippines, a Treasure and a Problem,’ only serves to confirm my convictions that the Filipinos are fully justified in their feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt”.

September 27.—Reported that Judge Marceliano Montemayor, special investigator, found Governor Mariano Arroyo of Iloilo guilty of serious administrative charges growing out of the rampant gambling in Iloilo, corruption in the provincial jail, and alleged graft in public work contracts.

Miss Alice Davis, daughter of the Governor-General, leaves Manila for France to join her mother there.

September 29.—Representative Eugenio Perez introduced concurrent resolution expressing opposition to Islands taking part in the Colonial International Exposition in Paris in 1931, on the ground that the Philippine Islands is not a colony, but a dependency of the United States. The United States has set aside ₱500,000 to finance participation of all its overseas possessions and a bill has been introduced in the Philippine Legislature to set aside ₱100,000 as expenses. This is considered a good opportunity to advertise Philippine products abroad.

Governor-General Davis issues a statement correcting an error in news dispatches relating to the paragraph on independence appearing in the letter sent by Secretary of War Hurley to the chairman of the senate committee on territories and insular affairs. He did not say “And there is no commitment, legal or

moral, as regards ultimate independence," but "no commitment, legal or moral, exists as regards immediate independence or independence within a specific period of years." The letter had already been correctly quoted in Manila periodicals after the mail story reached here.

October 1.—The Very Reverend James Joseph Carlin, Superior of the Order of Jesus and head of the Ateneo, who left on vacation last May, dies in Los Angeles.

October 2.—Major General John L. Hines, new commander of the Philippine Department, arrives in Manila.

October 3.—Governor Mariano Arroyo of Iloilo files a civil writ against *El Tiempo* for ₱100,000 damages for assailing his character and reputation. *El Tiempo* was recently acquitted of two criminal charges for libel brought against it by the governor.

October 7.—Governor-General Davis orders dismissal of Mariano B. Arroyo, governor of Iloilo, for grave irregularities, chief of which was participation in large scale gambling. Alejo Aquino, district engineer, has been designated acting governor. The separation from the service was recommended both by Judge Marceliano Montemayor, who investigated the charges, and by Secretary of

the Interior Ventura. Because Iloilo is rated as the third most important province in the Islands and the prominence of the Arroyo family, the action of the Governor-General is considered a telling blow against corruption in public office.

October 8.—House passes the appropriation bill, with most of the various amendments proposed by the democrata radicals overridden.

October 11.—Five deputy governors of Davao have been dismissed on the charge of inefficiency and negligence by the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes.

October 12.—Representative Enrique Villanueva, leader of the so-called Villanueva bloc in the House, brother of Senator Villanueva and Representative Guillermo Villanueva, dies of cerebral hemorrhage in Dumaguete where he had gone to attend the funeral services of a brother who had died of the same cause.

THE UNITED STATES

September 22.—A New York market slump amounting to a billion dollars is attributed to fears arising from the probable situation in Germany and in the decline of commodity values, such as wheat, cotton,

rubber, and silk, and also to the decline in automobile exportations and the poor earning reports of several large corporations.

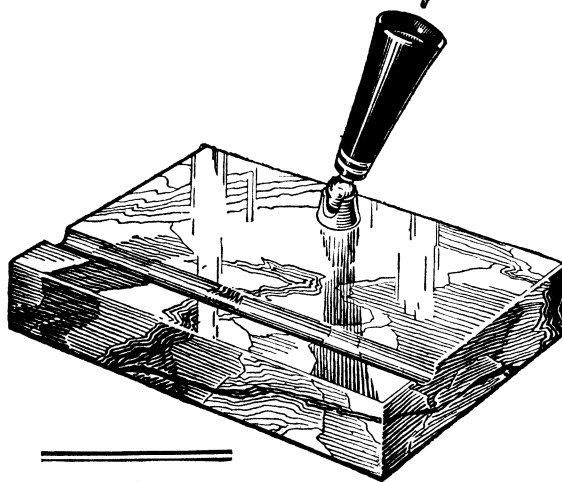
September 24.—Nicholas Roosevelt resigns as Vice-Governor of the Philippines and President Hoover accepts his resignation "with great reluctance" and appoints him United States minister to Hungary, "so that he might continue in the service of his country". Mr. Roosevelt states he resigns because he "does not wish his personality or his ideas to complicate efforts to reach a solution of the Philippine problems," and admitted that Filipino opposition to him made him reach his decision. President Hoover, too, conceded the effect of sentiment in Manila. President Hoover wrote him: "Only with great reluctance do I accept your resignation as Vice-Governor of the Philippines. I chose you for that post because I deemed you would be especially well qualified for it through your knowledge of the Philippines and your interest in the Filipino people. I want you to know that I appreciate to the full the unselfish attitude which prompted your withdrawal".

September 28.—Daniel Guggenheim, great business entrepreneur and philanthropist, dies aged 74.

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Manila, P. I.

October 3.—Former Under-Secretary of State, J. Reuben Clark, is appointed United States ambassador to Mexico, succeeding Dwight W. Morrow who resigned to run for the United States senate in New Jersey. Governor-General Davis has been prominently mentioned for the post. Officials in the Philippines express pleasure at Davis remaining here.

OTHER COUNTRIES

September 14.—Four French airplanes with bombs and machine guns kill upwards of 1,000 and wound many more in a mob of 8,000 communists at Vinh, about 200 miles north of Saigon.

September 15.—Representatives of Great Britain, Italy, and Germany join in a movement for drastic disarmament measures without the customary security pacts. The Italian spokesman, Scialoja, tells the assembly that Italy is ready for a disarmament agreement reducing armaments to the very lowest level consistent with national parity. This thesis is in direct negation of the traditional French position that disarmament must necessarily come in the wake of security agreements.

September 19.—General Yen Hsi-shan resigns as war leader of the northern alliance with General Feng Yu-hsiang, and the National government leaders predict the early capture of Peiping which would bring the entire country under the Kuomintang. The crack Mukden armies of Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria, totalling 120,000 men, are to assist the Nanking forces, and control of Peiping is expected to come within a week.

September 21.—Peiping is captured by Manchurian troops in the name of the central (Nanking nationalist) government with almost no resistance.

September 22.—Manchurian forces loyal to the national government take Tientsin.

September 23.—Nanking's domination of all China is now announced to be complete.

Representatives of twenty-seven nations meet at Geneva and form an organization committee to draft plans for the formation of an Economic United States of Europe. Briand is elected chairman and Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League of Nations, is elected secretary. The proposed organization would be within the League itself and would work to abolish tariff barriers.

A number of German communists and fascists are being tried for plotting among the army corps of northern Germany.

September 25.—Dr. Adolph Hitler, leader of Germany's Conservative or fascist party which was so successful in the last elections, in testifying at a trial at Leipzig for treason of three army officers, outlined the plans of the party for evading the terms of the Versailles treaty and stated that illegal as well as legal methods would be used to achieve nullification of the constitution of the present German Republic, after which the "instigators of the criminal revolution of 1919," which resulted in the establishment of the republic, will be tried. The crowd in the court room cheered Dr. Hitler.

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September 29.—The plenary session of the League of Nations at Geneva adopts resolution providing financial assistance in the form of guarantees for loans for nations made the victims of aggression in time of war.

September 30.—Lord Birkenhead (Frederick Edwin Smith), former Lord Chancellor of England, dies of pneumonia, aged 58. He rose from comparative poverty and early decided that someday he would be chancellor. "Ideals," he said, "are irrelevant moonshine. The world is a place where play of material forces alone matters, and the wise men manipulate those forces more skillfully and with the least regard for moral consequences. The world offers glittering prizes to those who have stout hearts and sharp swords."

October 1.—After thirty-two years of occupation, the British turn over the Weihaiwei leased territory to the Chinese National Government in accordance with an agreement signed at Nanking May 5.

October 2.—Emperor Hirohito signs the London Naval Treaty of 1930 which now becomes effective. For weeks the privy council opposed the treaty, but the government of Premier Hamaguchi and the public favored it.

Bertram Lenox Simpson, better known by his pen name, Putnam Weale, is shot by an assassin in Peiping. Simpson is a British subject and was placed in charge of the Tientsin customs in August following the seizure by the rebel general Yen Hsi-shan. Simpson was bitterly attacked by the National Government which demanded his deportation. His condition is critical.

Cuba seethes with political unrest and President Machado will ask the Cuban congress for the right to suspend constitutional privileges in order to restore peace. The depressed price of sugar has caused great economic losses in Cuba and the country is in a badly unsettled state.

October 4.—The Cuban congress empowers President Machado to suspend constitutional privileges. Martial law has also been proclaimed throughout Argentine and in certain of the Brazilian states. The general unrest is due to the general economic depression.

October 5.—The British dirigible R-101 explodes in the air 600 feet above ground during a violent storm near Beauvais, France, killing 46 and severely burning the rest of the 54 persons on board. The dead include Lord Thompson, British air minister, and several other prominent aviation veterans. It was the world's largest airship on the way to India, and was trying to find its way to the airdrome near Paris. The cost was over \$5,000,000. It is considered the biggest air disaster with the largest loss of life. Those who escaped jumped out. She was a sister ship of the R-100 which visited Canada recently.

Eight persons are killed in the second major aviation disaster in 48 hours, when a giant lufthansa passenger plane crashes near Dresden.

October 6.—All of Brazil is in a state of civil war. Rebels claim control of the capitals of five southern states.

The New Books

GENERAL

Clémenceau, Jean Martet; Longmans, Green & Co., 386 pp., \$11.00.

A three-dimensional portrait of "The Tiger" by his secretary to whom he turned over the full documentary records of his life. Much of the book is in dialogue and one hears the old Frenchman "with all his incomparable genius for phrase".

The Commonwealth, Bishop Charles H. Brent; Appleton & Co., 180 pp., \$4.40.

A book which deals with the "fundamentals which lie behind all missionary endeavor, whether of church, government, or society".

"The missionary ideal," states the writer in his first chapter, "is the one great motive and effort of the human race that, ideally at any rate, has never known the limitations of race or country."

The Crusades, Harold Lamb; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 380 pp., \$6.60.

The author of "Tamerlane, the Earth Shaker", again invokes the pageantry of the medieval Orient, restoring to life a most significant and dramatic moment in human history.

Europe since 1914, F. Lee Bennis; Crofts & Co., 684 pp., \$11.00.

Gives a picture of the war and the post-war period in the various countries of Europe, treating of political, social, and economic phases.

The Frail Warrior, Jean Marie Carre; Coward-McCann, Inc., 310 pp., \$6.60.

The story of the life of Robert Louis Stevenson, of his stormy youth and his years under the shadow of death in France, Canada, and the islands of the Pacific.

Hot Countries, Alec Waugh; Farrar & Rinehart, 314 pp., \$7.70.

A romantic story of wanderings in the South Sea islands, Siam, Ceylon, Haiti, and other hot countries, illustrated with striking woodcuts by Lynd Ward.

The Naval Blockade, 1914-1918, Louis Guichard; Appleton & Co., 340 pp., \$7.70.

The history of the blockade of Germany and its effects upon the neutral as well as the enemy states. An invaluable book on one of the most important phases of the war, written by a lieutenant in the French navy attached to the historical section of the French Ministry of Marine.

World Politics in Modern Civilization, Harry Elmer Barnes; A. A. Knopf, 666 pp., \$14.30.

A volume designed to show how the world drifted into chaos and anarchy and to consider the present prospects for escape from this condition of armed watchfulness. The first part of the book deals with the origins of nationalism, capitalism, and imperialism, the second part with modern phases of these phenomena, the third part with the world war, the fourth part with "the rise and fall of the legend of a holy war", and the fifth part with "Patriotic mendacity versus world order". The title of the last chapter is, "A sensible foreign policy for the United States".

Year in. You're Out, Samuel Hoffenstein; Horace Liveright, 222 pp., \$4.40.

Another volume of the poems of the "gay, mad, witty, and profound Hoffenstein".

Mrs. Grundy, Leo Markun; Appleton & Co., 680 pp., \$11.00.

A history of morals in Great Britain and the United States intended to illuminate present problems. Brilliant and sophisticated, fully illustrated. An important contribution to a liberal education.

Liberty, Everett Dean Martin; Norton & Co., 320 pp., \$6.60.

A history of liberty is drawn upon to give definite answers to problems of liberty in a machine-age democracy. "One of the most challenging books of our time", by the president of the People's Institute at Cooper Union.

The Materials of Life, T. R. Parsons; Norton & Co., 288 pp., \$6.60.

An account for the lay reader of the materials of which living things are made and of the fascinating changes these materials undergo during life—a general presentation of biochemistry.

A Son of China, Sheng-Cheng; Norton & Co., 286 pp., \$6.60.

The whole drama of China today in the autobiography of a member of one of the oldest families in China written at the age of thirty. The book was originally written in French to promote a better understanding between the peoples of East and West.

The Old Love and the New, Willard Waller; Horace Liveright, 364 pp., \$7.70.

A study of divorce and readjustment, covering the problems of the divorcé, sex life of the divorcé, economic consequences of divorce, pride and divorce, the process of alienation, etc.

The Planets for November, 1930

By THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

MERCURY is in a very poor position to be seen during the month. Towards the very end of the month, it may possibly be seen very low in the west, right after sunset.

VENUS is setting earlier and earlier, and closer to the sun. During the first part of the month, it must be looked for low in the west, right after sunset. The latter part of the month it will be too close to the sun to be visible. Next month, Venus will be a morning star.

MARS rises rather late in the evening. In the morning, right before dawn, it will be near the zenith between Castor and Pollux of Gemini and Regulus of Leo.

JUPITER rises about an hour before Mars, and by next month it may be seen low in the east after 9 p. m. During November it is best viewed right before dawn, a little west of the zenith, right above Castor and Pollux of the Gemini.

SATURN is still an evening star, but its time of setting during the month will gradually change from 10 p. m. to 8 p. m. At 7 p. m. it may be seen rather low in the west among the bright stars of Sagittarius.

For a Star Map Atlas for the latitude of Manila and other points in the Philippines, write to the Philippine Education Co., Inc. Price \$0.85.



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*Decorative
Panel
for
November*

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This is the sixth of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVII

November, 1930

No. 6

Ears

By C. V. PEDROCHE

Illustrated by Pablo Amoroso

"COME, Benito, let's go. The boys are waiting for us. Bring your marbles. We will beat them this time."

Benito came down the bamboo stairs of his house hurriedly, his pockets bulging with marbles and stones, and a trusty *tirador* peeping out from his undershirt.

"Ah! Tino," he shouted, "wait a minute. . . . I am going to have a long life. My grandfather told me so. Because I have long ears!"

His friend was interested. They began to measure each other's ears with their fingers. Tino insisted that his ears were longer than Benito's. They resorted to the use of a stick to measure by.

"You see," said Benito. "You did not measure mine exactly. Either you are a *suitic*, or you don't know how to measure!"

"Here," said Tino, "you hold the stick yourself, and I will make the marks."

"But you will make them too high or too low!"

Tired of wrangling over the honesty and exactness of their measuring, they decided to have the other boys do the measuring for them. They met the bunch at the end of the street, and Benito explained why they were late.

The matter of ears and long life was more interesting for the moment than *holin*, and the boys were willing to help settle the question, fairly and honestly, as Benito demanded.

Berto took a piece of dirty string from his pocket which he had been keeping for his *paci*, and cried:

"Here, boys. Tino first. And Lonso, Culas, and you, Pracio, watch closely to see that we make no mistake."

The string dangled to the ground first on one side and then on the other side of Tino, for he had insisted that both his ears be measured and the

longer one taken to settle the argument. His right ear was found to be slightly longer than the left.

Benito's turn now having come, he demanded a stick for greater accuracy, as he said that a stick would not stretch. But the string having been used for Tino, the boys unanimously ruled that it should also be used with Benito, and that immediately.

Alas for Benito! His ears were long enough to give him many years, but not as many as Tino, for Tino's ears were at least a quarter of a centimeter longer than Benito's.

"Too bad for you, Benito!" teased one boy.

"Oh, yes? But I will tell my mother!" shouted Benito, hot with anger and defeat. He wanted to cry, but he had already learned the necessity of bearing up under life's

(Continued on page 402)



"YOU DID NOT MEASURE MINE EXACTLY. . . ."

The Cholera Epidemic of 1820-23

By LEONCIO GONZALES LIQUETE

Translated from the Spanish by Angel C. Guerrero

MUCH has been written on the occurrence of cholera in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish régime, and, in 1909, Mr. Dean C. Worcester, then Secretary of the Interior, published in Manila an official work entitled, "A History of Asiatic Cholera in the Philippine Islands." Mr. Epifanio de los Santos remarked that this was the most scientific memoir on the subject written up to that time in the Islands. The "History" is, in fact, an official and administrative report on the work of the Bureau of Health which, under the able supervision of Mr. Worcester himself, had made great progress since the beginning of the American occupation. However, the chapter on "The Occurrence of Cholera during the Spanish Régime" is of little historical value because, as stated by the author himself,

"not only are the records of the occurrence of cholera during the period when the Philippine Islands were under Spanish rule of a very fragmentary character, but so far as they continue to exist at all they are scattered through the archives in such a way as to make it extremely difficult to refer to them."

The outstanding portions of the report deal with the date on which cholera first occurred in the Philippine Islands. Several pages are devoted to this subject, but the question remains unsolved. Importance is also attached to the question regarding the number of cholera epidemics which occurred in the country. The massacre of foreigners in 1820, because it was believed they had poisoned the wells, is the most conspicuous episode discernible among the data compiled. Regarding this tragedy forgotten passages, such as the following paragraphs from the *informe* of Sinibado de Mas, are quoted in Exhibit "A", of Worcester's History, which is a letter from Epifanio de los Santos to Mr. Worcester:

"In 1819 the cholera appeared, and this was the signal for the barbarous massacre committed with impunity on the persons of the foreigners and of a few Chinese who, because of the war of the year 1762, were looked upon with disfavor by the priests and by a large part of the population.... When martial law was proclaimed, the matter had already run its course because almost none of the foreigners who were the objects of public hatred remained alive.... It seems that Folgueras (the acting governor), as his excuse for the assaults made by the Filipinos upon the foreigners, wrote to the court that he had not taken energetic measures previously because he had no confidence in the officers under his orders...."

The following passage of a report of the *Juez de Letras*, *Licenciado* José María Jugo, is also quoted by de los Santos:

".... There have been many persons of whom it seems impossible to believe that they would concur in such a gross error; but the fact is that such is the case, many of these persons being members of the clergy, and that for this reason the illusion took such proportions that it caused scandalous deeds that are now being deplored by all good men.... Ill-minded persons, making use of this indiscretion and lack of enlightenment of the natives, stirred them up to commit the murders and robberies of the disastrous 9th and 10th (of October, 1820). The best evidence for this opinion is that after the disturbance of the first day, when the persons who deemed themselves offended by the French should have been satisfied, there came the second day, the 10th, when the movement was against the Chinese, who had not been accused of poisoning until that day; but on that day the motive for the disturbance was the rumor that spread that at a place on the Escolta a Chinaman or Chinamen had been caught poisoning, and this was a sufficient cause for the rioters, who were already agreed, to begin to loot the shops and dwellings of the Chinamen with the utmost shamelessness and daring."

Commenting on these unfortunate events, Commissioner Worcester passes over the years from 1820 to 1908 and says:

"During recent epidemics, evil-intentioned persons (they are no longer the clergy) spread rumors to the effect that Americans were poisoning wells and springs; several Bureau of Health employees were killed and so, after a long period of time, history repeats itself."

More than once, cholera epidemics have been made a pretext for serious disturbances of the public order, for political purposes, for popular uprisings, murder and pillage. In 1834 such uprisings took place in Spain, with this difference, that the actors in the drama were in the reverse position. Those who were alleged to be the instigators in the Philippine Islands were the victims in the Mother Country. The massacre of friars marked the first outbreak against the tyranny of Ferdinand VII.

"The secretaries took advantage of the panic produced in the capital by the unusual intensity of the cholera situation on the night of July 15, 1834, and by its recrudescence during the two subsequent days, to spread the absurd rumor that the friars had poisoned the water supply. The disturbance, which had been carefully planned, broke out on the 17th, the first victim being a young boy who was suspected of having poisoned wells; another unfortunate victim was chased by the mob on the same suspicion and sought refuge in the Colegio Imperial, this being the reason why the slaughter commenced there, instead of in Santo Tomás, as originally planned. Two or three hours after wreaking their fury on the sons of Saint Ignatius (the Jesuits), they proceeded to the aforementioned College, smashing doors, windows, and glasses, and the religious cloister was thus invaded by a ragged horde, a few of the members of which wearing masks, many being paid for their part and all of whom being under the leadership of men with gold buttons, sashes, and canes (generals), who caused the massacre begun in San Isidro to continue.... Seventy-seven monks were butchered and thirteen were seriously hurt during the short period of six hours at the capital of Catholic Spain!" (R. Martinez Vigil: "La Orden de Predicadores, etc.," pages 219-228.)

Before quitting the contemplation of these bloody deeds, we must state that Governor Folgueras was perfectly right when, in his letter to the Madrid court, he said that if he did not take energetic measures it was because he had no confidence in the officers under his orders; because upon resuming his post as *Teniente de Rey*, after having been ad interim Governor-General for five years (1816-1822), he died at the hands of the participants in the *Novalés pronunciamiento militar* in 1823, the grievance behind which was the promotion of recently arrived Spaniards over the heads of Filipino and South American officers.

Mr. de los Santos, in his letter to Mr. Worcester on the latter's work, says:

"It would have been very instructive if you could have inserted in your report the curative methods employed by the past régime, especially beginning with 1820."

This suggestion is the subject-matter of the present article. Fortunately we have come across the records of these curative methods which were and still are certainly as important in a history of cholera as the year in which the cholera epidemic first occurred. Without such information, it would be believed that, in 1820 and for many years afterwards, the only remedial measures employed consisted of novenas to San Roque, prayers in public religious processions, the external use of the waters blessed by San Ignacio, and other religious acts and practices. Mr. de los Santos says that, in 1821, a scientific curative was given to the public. Its ingredients were brandy, spirits

His Excellency the Viceroy
 of the Philippine Islands
 Manila.

The departure for
 Manila of Captain Darby, an
 officer in the service of his
 Britannic Majesty, affords
 an opportunity of
 transmitting direct to your
 Excellency a few copies of
 a Treatise drawn up by the
 Bengal Medical Board, on
 that destructive epidemic
 disease, commonly called
 Cholera Morbus, which, after
 having traversed our
 territories in India, has
 lately reached the seat of
 your Excellency's government.

Captain Darby will further
 deliver to your Excellency some
 few specimens of the most
 approved Cholera Medicines
 in use in Bengal, with
 prescriptions showing the
 ingredients of a list they
 are composed of.

It will afford me much
 satisfaction to learn that
 the articles which Captain
 Darby will present can be
 of any benefit in aid of your
 Excellency's endeavors to
 eradicate a disease so
 dreadful, and which has
 lately made such serious
 ravages over every country
 through-out Asia.

I have the honor to remain,
 Sir, your most obedient servant,
 Fort William, Council Chamber,
 August 4, 1821.

FACSIMILE OF THE LETTER OF THE MARQUIS FRANCIS RAWDON-HASTINGS, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA FROM 1813 TO 1823, TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOLGUERAS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, DATED AUGUST 4, 1821.

of wine, camphor, vitriolic ether, and laudanum. The same ingredients continue to be used in connection with the treatment of a number of other diseases. The prescription was proposed by the botanist, D. Ginés Fernandez, surgeon of the infantry battalion Principe Fernando, in his work "Colera Morbo, etc.," dedicated to Governor Folgueras and published in 1821. (See Worcester's work, page 181).

The latter part of 1821 Governor Folgueras received the following letter, written in English, from the Marquis of Hastings, dated Bengal, August 4 of the same year:

"Sir: The departure for Manila of Captain Darby, an officer in the service of His Britannic Majesty, affords me, in conjunction with my colleagues, an opportunity of transmitting direct to Your Excellency a few copies of a Treatise, drawn up by the Bengal Medical Board, on that destructive epidemic disease, commonly called Cholera Morbus, which, after having traversed our territories in India, has, I lament to understand, reached the seat of Your Excellency's government. Captain Darby will further deliver to Your Excellency some few specimens of the most approved cholera medicines in use in Bengal, with prescriptions, showing the ingredients of which they are composed.

"It will afford me much gratification to learn that the articles which Captain Darby will present can be of any benefit in aid of Your Excellency's endeavors to eradicate a disease so dreadful, and which has lately made such serious and deadly ravages over every country through-out Asia.

"I have the honor to remain, with high consideration, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

"HASTINGS.

Fort William,
 Council Chamber,
 August 4, 1821."

The prescriptions referred to were the following:

Cholera Tincture No. 1.

R/ Tinct. Opi
 Sp. Aether Vitriol
 Sp. Ammon. Arom. aa ounces ij mix.

Cholera Mixture No. 2.

R/ Tincture Calumbre ounces viij
 Vini Aloes
 Spirit Carvi aa ounces ij
 Aq. Ment. Pip Oils Misce.

Cholera Pill No. 3.

R/ Hydrarg. Submur Drams i
 Extract Cathart Drams ij
 Ol. Carvi gtt X mixe et divide in Pilulas XXXVI.
 Three or four a dose.

The written directions furnished read as follows:

"Cholera Morbus, however destructive it undoubtedly proves, when neglected at its commencement, generally yields to the proper remedies when they are resorted to at an early period of the disease; in violent cases, the safety of the patient depends almost entirely on the promptitude with which assistance is afforded, for many are lost before a Physician can be called in.

"When the following symptoms occur, namely, vomiting, purging, spasmodic pains in various parts of the body, or in the extremities, great prostration of strength, weak small pulse, and profuse perspiration, the Disease is Cholera.

"Under the circumstances, administer immediately two Teaspoonfuls of Cholera Tincture No. 1, in half a wine glassful of Cholera Mixture No. 2. One Teaspoonful of Tincture No. 1, in the aforesaid quantity of the Mixture No. 2, to be repeated in a short time, if the first dose is rejected, or every half hour until the symptoms abate; a little hot Brandy and Water must be given occasionally, during the use of the Mixture, and the Patient should be kept as constantly as possible in a horizontal position; a broad bandage ought to be put round the Belly and Chest, as early as possible; and hot bricks or flannel wrung out of hot water may be applied with great advantage to the feet, hands, chest, belly and wherever spasms occur.

"Four or five hours after the symptoms have abated, a dose of the Cholera Pills should be administered. N. B.—From one to two Teaspoonfuls of Mixture No. 2, and from 15 to 30 drops of Tincture No. 1, should be given to children afflicted with Cholera, when above two and under ten years of age. Dose of Pills one or two."

(Continued on page 392)

The Possessed

By ROSALIA R. ARNALDO

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

AT the foot of Mount Makiling, several kilometers distant from the town of Los Baños, a nipa house nestled in surroundings still primitive. A luxuriant growth of *cadena de amor* completely covered the roof and the front windows. The well-tended potted plants on the porch, with their patches of orange and purple flowers; the clacking hens and their fuzzy chicks idly scratching the ground and picking at tender shoots of grass; and the humming and droning of numberless bees, all lent the scene an air of languor and contentment that put one's soul at peace.

But all this was belied by the storm of terror within the house and by the sea of fear that engulfed the heart of the woman there.

Kneeling by a rude crib, the agonizing heart of a mother gazing out of her eyes, she watched the fitful, labored breathing of the child, her first born. . . . Bluish lips were half opened to aid the lungs clogged with the poison of pneumonia.

Taking care to avoid the least noise with her bare feet, she walked to the window, gulping down the lump that threatened to suffocate her. She looked out with a prayer on her lips: "Ay, Jesus, make Tasio come quickly with the doctor. You gave me this child, let me keep her . . .". Her weary head dropped on the window sill, her form shook with noiseless sobs. She had done all she could . . . , applied all the household remedies she knew. . . . Hearing the gate click she raised eyes filled with anxiety.

"Tasio, where is the doctor? . . ."

Silently the man crossed the yard. Behind him came a thin old woman, barefoot, wearing a *kundiman* skirt and a *camisa* of coarse *sinamay*. She saw the woman's eyes, bright and piercing under her wide *salakot*. She sped to meet them at the stairs. Tasio explained:

"I could not get the doctor. He was called on an urgent case in Calamba."

"But our Carolina. . . ."

"I know, Juaning. This woman, Aling Maria, may be able to do something for her. Martin, the shoemaker, told me that she made his boy well when doctors had given him up."

"But an herb doctor, an *arbularia*. . . . Tasio, we need someone wiser . . .!" came frantically from Juana.

"Shhhhhh," cautioned Tasio. "Don't let her hear you. We have no alternative. Let her try, and hope for the best."

Aling Maria had glided into the room silently, unnoticed. With anxious eyes the mother watched the woman standing over her child. She touched the hot forehead. She turned and looked steadily at Juana.

"Maybe, Tasio, your wife thinks that I cannot do anything for the baby. How old is she? Two years? She will be dead in an hour."

As from a blow, the mother quailed at these brutal words. The woman continued: "But I can make her well. . . on one condition." The piercing eyes seemed to probe Juana's soul.

"Oh . . .," a hoarse whisper from Juana.

"For a year you will let me live with you. I am childless. For that year you must not even touch the child. Her care must be mine alone." The glances of the two women clashed. From the forbidding figure of the old *arbularia*, the mother's look wandered to the dying child. . . . A year. . . . She was afraid, but Tasio motioned her to acquiesce.

"Come, the time is fleeting. . . .," the tone was relentless.

"Make my baby well . . . , you may stay as long as you wish. . . ."

A grimace that might have been called a smile parted the thin lips.

"If you change your mind before the year is out, the child will still die. Make a fire. The time grows shorter."

Aling Maria fussed with an earthen pot over the clay stove in the back part of the house. Then she came back with a steaming cup of amber liquid. With a tenderness that no one would have suspected her capable of, she raised the child's head and by spoonfuls made her swallow the liquid to the last drop. All three watched the child, Aling Maria no less eager than the mother. Minutes passed. Sweat broke on the brow that was so hot and dry a while back; the breathing became less labored. In a half hour the child seemed to be sleeping naturally.

After a week, she was about, skipping and jumping in the yard, rolling with the dog on the grass. So complete, so miraculous had been the return to health that Juana sometimes doubted the miserable reality that had been. Had it just been a nightmare? But the presence of the woman was a voiceless affirmation of a thing that was but all too true. As the days passed the child grew brown and sturdy and independent. Jealousy of the woman grew apace in Juana's heart. Once she sent Aling Maria away. . . . Ten minutes after she had gone, Carolina had fits. She gave up, praying for the end of the year. . . .

II

SIXTEEN years had wrought changes in the family. Tasio himself was no longer of this world, but he had died at peace knowing that his family would know no want.

When Carolina was three years old, Tasio had been called by an old uncle in Malabon, an uncle whom he only dimly recalled from his boyhood, but who had made him a partner in his *carrocería*, Tasio's contribution to the business had been his industry and brawn. From an output of only a few *carretelas* a month, the firm has gone into the manufacturing of the bodies of trucks and buses which were in such demand by interprovincial transit companies.

Juana with her innate culture had been ambitious for her children. There were two girls and a boy, Carolina, Corazón, and Tasio, junior. The education which she had never had, she determined that her children should have, and, indeed, she had the satisfaction of seeing her children the intimates of children of prominent families in two of the most exclusive colleges of the city. True, they lacked social standing, but they had money, and this would serve as the open sesame to all doors.

But Carolina, the child for whom she had suffered most, caused her constant concern. Carolina, with her striking personality, her dark, vivid beauty, her keen mind, but with the temper almost of a . . . demon.

III

ONE night Carolina and Cora had returned from a ball. Carolina straightway went to her room without a word of greeting to the mother who was sitting crocheting under the table lamp. Cora's red eyelids, as she sat dejectedly in a chair, gave the mother warning.

Quietly she asked her son, who had chaperoned the girls, "What has happened, Tasio?"

"Don't ask me, mother. Those two must have been at it again. You ought to give that Carolina a good lecture," said Tasio, going up to his room.

Cora was sobbing into her handkerchief.

"Tell me, Cora."

"Jacinto was at the ball tonight. He made a joking remark to Carolina about Manuel's dancing with another girl. This made Caro go in one of her tempers. 'Shame on you, Jacinto Perez!' she shouted, and flung from the room and did not appear again. She went to the car and waited for us outside."

Corazón was engaged to Jacinto Perez, and the two were to be married next month. Manuel was one of the many paying Carolina court.

Mechanically, Juana went on crocheting. A tiny voice seemed to ask her, "Will this one be sick, too?"

She tried to brush from her thoughts the persistent voice. She would not be disloyal to her own daughter. But she thought of the girl's classmate who had denied Carolina the loan of her water colors. For some unaccountable reason,

the glands below the right ear had enlarged till an operation had been necessary. A maid who roused Carolina's ire had become temporarily mentally deranged. During her period of insanity she would crawl up the walls of her nipa house and drop down from the top beam onto the bamboo floor. The *cochero* of one of her *carromatas*. . .

About these cases she still seemed to hear the garrulous cook say:

"Tecla, Señora, *nakulam*, bewitched, and Kulas also. Believe me, Señora, because I tell you so. When Tecla's mother and Kulas' wife heeded my advice and went to the witch doctor, what happened? They both got well.

"Tecla would eat nothing nor drink any water, but her abdomen grew bigger and bigger! What did the witch doctor do? With his pocket knife, he made a small cut. Blood spurted from the wound enough to fill a *batiya*, and in it swam an insect something like the *mansisipit*, that insect which we often see swishing through the muddy water when there is a flood. But this insect of the devil swam in boiling water! He was not killed, no Señora. Then the witch doctor mumbled some magic words, and suddenly it was dead.

"And about Kulas?" the cook had gone on. "Did you not scold him often for staying out too long with the calesa

(Continued on page 388)



"IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER HAD YOU LET ME DIE WHEN I WAS A CHILD.....!"

The Work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Philippine Islands

By COMMANDER J. H. HAWLEY, U.S.C. & G.S.

Director of Coast Surveys

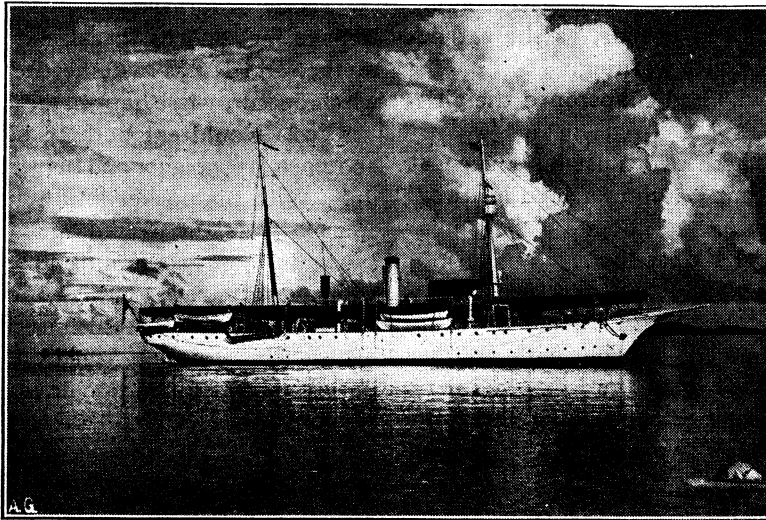
IN December, 1900, an officer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey arrived in Manila and, after some preliminary arrangements, established a small office in the Intendencia Building. This event marked the beginning of operations destined to play a most important part in the subsequent commercial development of the Philippine Islands and to form one of the outstanding achievements of the American administration of the archipelago.

The purpose of this work was to meet a condition which confronts every region dependent upon water-borne commerce for any considerable part of its prosperity; that is, the necessity for adequate nautical charts by means of which vessels may be guided safely and expeditiously along its coasts and into its harbors. The needs of the Philippine Islands in this respect are somewhat unique on account of the great dependence upon water traffic not only for foreign trade but also for communication between the numerous islands of the group. Furthermore the archipelago suffers a disadvantage common to all regions of great scenic beauty which arises from the fact that the marked irregularities in the contours of its land areas are continued under the surface of the sea.

For this reason and due also to the prevalence of coral formation, the numerous and excellent deep-water channels which thread the islands are frequently narrow and tortuous and in many cases are fringed by reefs and other dangers. Under such conditions the safety of navigation depends in a large measure on complete and accurate charts based upon careful surveys executed in great detail.

EARLY CHARTS INADEQUATE

During the early days of the American occupation the experiences of naval vessels and army transports furnished conclusive evidence that, with the possible exception of a few covering well-traveled routes and important harbors, existing Spanish charts of the Islands were insufficient and unreliable. In addition to meeting the immediate needs of these vessels it required no great amount of foresight to realize that the future development of the rich resources of the Philippines would depend to a great extent on adequate nautical charts covering the entire water area of the archipelago. The necessity for a comprehensive



THE PATHFINDER, LARGEST VESSEL OF THE COAST SURVEY FLEET IN THE PHILIPPINES, WHICH HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN SURVEYS OF THE ISLANDS SINCE 1901.

campaign for this purpose was unquestionable and the work naturally devolved upon the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Federal agency charged with the duty of surveying and charting the coasts of the United States and its offlying territories.

Shortly after the establishment of headquarters in Manila an agreement between the Federal and Insular Governments, relative to the division of expenses and other details, was reached and field operations were started. The subsequent history of

coast surveys in the Philippine Islands is simply a story of unrelenting effort and constant progress toward an ultimate goal—the completion of surveys and the consequent safeguarding of shipping on old and new trade routes throughout the entire extent of the archipelago.

Confined at first to unconnected harbor surveys by parties employing launches and other small craft, the acquisition of adequate ships and other equipment permitted the gradual extension of operations until at the present time the survey fleet is working in the only regions remaining unsurveyed. These are the north coast of Luzon, the east coast of Luzon northward from Casiguran Sound, the west coast of Palawan, and small areas in the Sulu Archipelago and off the north coast of Borneo.

THE COAST SURVEY FLEET

The first ship to be employed in surveys of the Philippine Islands was the *Research*, a small steamer provided by the Insular Government early in 1901. Later in the



TOPOGRAPHY UNDER DIFFICULTIES. THERE ARE MORE PLEASANT OCCUPATIONS THAN SURVEYING ALONG THE EDGE OF A MANGROVE SWAMP.

same year the *Pathfinder*, at that time the largest vessel in the Coast Survey fleet, was detached from duty in Alaskan waters and assigned to the Philippines. In 1905 a new ship, the *Fathomer*, and two former coast guard vessels, the *Romblon* and *Marinduque*, were provided by the Philippine Government. These completed the fleet of five survey ships which operated continuously for about twelve years. In 1918, on account of



THE FATHOMETER, A NEW DEVICE FOR MEASURING DEPTHS BY MEANS OF ECHO SOUNDINGS.

their age and shortage of personnel due to war-time conditions, the services of the *Romblon* and *Research* were discontinued and work since that time has been carried on by the three remaining ships.

The tremendous extent of the task confronting the pioneers in the survey of the Philippine Islands can only be realized in the light of subsequent accomplishments and with some knowledge of the many and varied operations involved in the production of nautical charts. Moreover, the early engineers were called upon to face hardships which those familiar only with present conditions will find it difficult to visualize. The exploration and mapping of unsurveyed regions, of course, will never be an easy undertaking but the remarkable development of the Islands in recent years has remedied many of the discouraging features which beset those who first engaged in the survey and which, when added to the inherent difficulties of their work, sometimes threatened an effect similar to that of the last straw on the camel's back.

HOW CHARTS ARE MADE

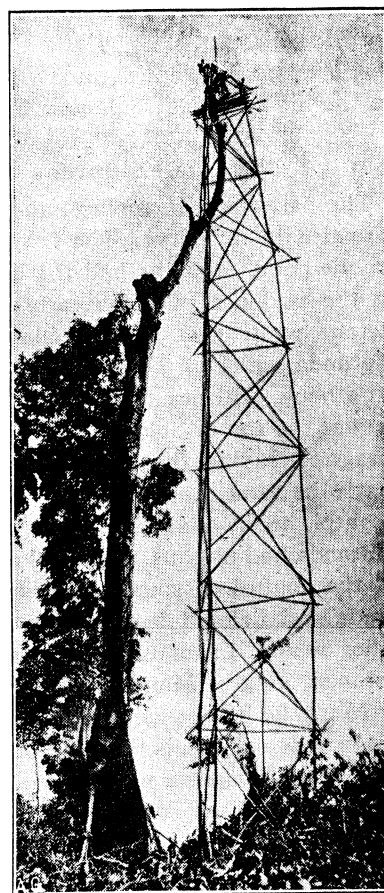
One of the first requirements in the survey of any region is the establishment of geodetic control which is absolutely essential to the satisfactory execution of all extensive mapping projects. This is effected by determining the latitudes and longitudes of numerous points throughout the area to be surveyed. The initial station in any region is located by astronomic observations after which a base line is provided by the careful measurement of the distance to a second station and the astronomic determination of the azimuth or bearing of the line between the two points. Once a base has been established, additional stations are located by a system of angle measurement called triangulation.

The main coastal triangulation of the Philippine Islands, covering an area of over 190,000 square miles and extending throughout the archipelago, is now practically complete. Its accomplishment has permitted the accurate correlation of surveys and the mapping of all islands and adjacent waters in their proper positions on the surface of the earth and in relation to each other. Some idea of the need for this work may be gained from the fact that it has revealed frequent errors of four or five miles in the positions of islands as published on previous maps while in one case a displacement as great as fourteen miles was found.

All stations are marked as permanently as possible and, in addition to affording necessary control for charting purposes and the surveying activities of the Insular Government, provide data of value to many other engineering and industrial enterprises. Information concerning all stations established in the Philippine Islands, which includes the position and description of each station, has been published in two volumes which were issued in 1927.

As soon as control points are available in the area under survey the work of gathering the information required for charting purposes can be started. One of the essential operations is the execution of a topographic survey of the coast in order to delineate the shoreline, locate all prominent features useful for navigation, and map the relief and nature of the land area immediately adjacent to the coast. This work requires the traversing of practically every foot of the shore and in many parts of the Philippine Islands involves wading for miles along the edges of mangrove swamps or occupying precarious perches under overhanging cliffs, exposed to the full force of the sea. In this manner over 19,000 miles of shoreline have been surveyed in the archipelago up to the present time.

Following or accompanying topographic work, the hydrographic surveys, by means of which information relative to water areas is obtained, are carried on. For this purpose different classes of vessels, depending on the depth and distance from shore and ranging in size from a row-boat to the survey ship itself, weave back and forth constantly engaged in measuring the depths with various types of sounding apparatus. Every sounding obtained as well as all other features such as rocks, reefs, wreckage, aids to navigation, and the like,



A HIGH TRIANGULATION TOWER USED TO ELEVATE THE INSTRUMENTS SO THAT OBSERVATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED OVER THE TOPS OF INTERVENING TREES. IN THIS CASE, THE TREE SUPPORTS THE INSTRUMENT, WHILE, TO AVOID VIBRATION, THE OBSERVER STANDS ON A SEPARATE SCAFFOLD.

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Magat Salamat, Chief of Tondo

A Forgotten Hero of the Past

By GREGORIO F. ZAIDE

Department of History, University of the Philippines

ONE of the earliest heroes of the Philippines, in the words of Don Isabelo de los Reyes and Professor Austin Craig, was Magat Salamat, one of the chiefs of Tondo. Through the centuries his name has come to us in colors blurred and indistinct. Many are the legends and myths which were woven and reweoven around this hero of the sixteenth century, but most of them are nothing more than the fantasies of some hero-worshipper, which have proved brittle to the touch of reality. They make, therefore, no direct appeal to skeptical scholars, though they may fascinate fictionists and romancers.

Unfortunately for the development of our historiography, there are but fragmentary references to throw light upon the life and fate of Magat Salamat. Our celebrated lay and clerical chroniclers of the past, such as Frays Gaspar de S. Agustin, O. S. A., Juan de Plasencia, O. S. F., Pedro Chirino, S. J., Juan de la Concepción, A. R., Antonio Morga y Sanchez, senior auditor of the Royal Audiencia, and Miguel de Loarca, Spanish soldier-of-fortune, were surprisingly silent with regard to the career of this hero. Only fragile threads of narration can be picked out, here and there, in the thick tapestry woven about the miracles of the missionary-martyrs and the exploits of the intrepid *conquistadores*.

A Filipino biographer, in the search for the elusive facts on the life of Magat Salamat, finds this task no easy one.

HIS PARENTAGE NOT CLEAR

The parentage, birthplace, and birthdate of this hero are shrouded in mystery. The few extant sources agree only on one point—that he had the blood of *datos* in his veins. In the parlance of those early days, he was noble-born. Retana wrote that Magat Salamat was the son of Raxa Matanda, chief of Tondo. The Benitez brothers in their little book, "Stories from Great Filipinos," maintain that he was the son of Soliman. But Don Isabelo de los Reyes disagrees, saying that Lakandula was the father of Salamat—the same Lakandula who welcomed the Adelantado, Legaspi, to Manila in 1572. According to him, Raxa Matanda had no sons, while Lakandula had three. To add to the confusion, some authorities claim that Raxa Matanda and Lakandula were one and the same person. In other words, Lakandula was Raxa Matanda while Raxa Soliman, king of Manila, was sometimes called Raxa Bata or Mura, he being younger than the former. So hopelessly entangled and conflicting are our sources that the truth of Salamat's parentage will probably never be known, much less his birthplace and birthdate.

HIS EVENTFUL CHILDHOOD

When the fleet of Miguel Lopez de Legaspi appeared in Manila Bay in the year 1572, Magat Salamat was a mere boy. Through the eyes of childhood he witnessed the crucial events of those years. He saw the first battle of Manila Bay when Raxa Soliman, with the help of his friends and allies of the northern *barangays*, made a final stand to

defend the land of his fathers against the white-faced invaders. History had given us the results. The Spanish *conquistadores* with their superior weapons decisively defeated the natives. Soliman was slain in battle. Magat also witnessed the entry of the victorious Spaniards into Soliman's village, the pillaging of the house of the *maharlikas* including that of Soliman, and the founding of a new city.

As he grew older, Magat Salamat, son of a chief, became a chief too. The sources agree that he was one of the chiefs of the flourishing village of Tondo. The new city across the Pasig river grew from a mere citadel and trading post into one of the leading commercial cities of the Orient. The Adelantado, the best friend of Lakandula, was gone. So was his enterprising grandson, Juan de Salcedo, whom the late T. H. Pardo de Tavera called the "Cortez of the Philippines". The provinces around the city and even some of the distant islands, the Pintados, Calamianes, Paragua (Palawan), Romblon, Ticao, Buries, Masbate, Polillo, Marinduque, and Mindoro, were already won to the crown by the judgment of the sword. And in the wake of the soldiers came the friars, carrying the cross into the remotest wildernesses and mountain fastnesses, and thousands of converts were guided to the fold of Catholicism. But the changes which the years brought to the archipelago did not wholly obliterate the consciousness of race among the natives. The high spirit of Soliman still animated the *datos* of Tondo, among whom was Magat Salamat.

HIS HUMANE CHARACTER

Many legends are told of Magat Salamat, the man. It has been told that one day, while Magat was walking along the banks of the Pasig River, near the mouth of the bay, he heard frantic cries and saw a little boy struggling in the water and about to drown. Without taking off his clothes, he plunged in, and battling the treacherous currents, succeeded in saving the boy.

Another evening, so runs a tale, Magat was on his way homeward. It was nearly dark when he overtook an old woman struggling under a big load of faggots. The young man offered his help and shouldered the firewood without further ado. Imagine the surprise and consternation of the old woman when, upon arrival at her home and asking his name, she learned that he was her chief! And those were the days when a noble was a noble and an *aliping* (servant or slave) an *aliping*.

THE FIRST KATIPUNAN THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Discarding such stories which are sure to be galling to the debunking school of historians, there is an event which history records. This was the famous "Conspiracy of 1588-89". Retana called it "the first Katipunan of the Philippines." The conspirators met secretly and, swearing by their dead ancestors to shed their last drop of blood for the liberation of the land, formed an organization or

(Continued on page 378)

The Buaya

By PERCY A. HILL

Author of "Romance and Adventure in Old Manila," Etc.

DEATH by the crocodile is a peculiar disaster for the Malay. The cruel and merciless saurian has been a Malayan tribal god since time immemorial, and the fear-complex in relation to the animal exists in spite of the cults of Christ, Buddha, and Mahomet over all the three thousand miles of Malaysia. The old oaths were taken over the crocodile and the lightning, and represented all that is malignant to the Malay. An inhabitant of the saline estuaries and sage-swamps,—the primitive settlements of the Malayan people, sea-faring and water-dwelling,—its constant proximity to their houses, built half on land and half over the water, was that of a constant terror. Even today, bathing and washing places along the sluggish Philippine rivers are fenced in by bamboo stockades from the rush of the *buaya*, and prayers are said, and charms of crocodile teeth worn to prevent the disaster so dreaded by the people.

ITS TERRIFYING APPEARANCE AND FEROCITY

Its sinuous length, its terrifying appearance and ferocity, make it an animal to be dreaded by the primitive native. When the rivers are in flood and the muddy current sweeps along the carcasses of both tame and wild animals, the crocodiles are in their element. They become intoxicated at the sight of so much food and strive to add to the supply. At this time it is dangerous to cross the swollen rivers on account of both the high waters and the crocodiles which resemble the submerged logs and debris hurrying by.

A HATED DEATH

In the swampy rivers of Mindanao they often meet and follow the crazy dug-outs and bancas, in the hope they will strike a snag or upset. At night their eyes will glow fiercely as they swim out from their grassy coverts under the banks to meet baroto and banca, to be heartily anathematized by Moslem and Christian alike. The beating of paddles keeps them away—sometimes, but many become victims to a hated death every year.

ITS MODE OF ATTACK

The rivers of the interior also have their quota of these crocodiles, at least until the clearing of the regions drives them away. Ordinarily their prey is the deer, monkey, and wild-hog. They will lie in wait for this game until it comes to drink, with a curious knowledge picking out the runways to water. Submerged in the stagnant coffee-colored element, all that shows above the slime are the protuberances of the eyes and the holes of their cruel snouts. Their patience is worthy of a better cause. The cautious deer approaches and, after several looks round, furtively stoops to drink. A sudden swift rush and the crocodile grasps him by the nose and endeavors to drag the deer from the bank into deeper water. A struggle ensues in which the saurian is commonly victorious. Once dead, the body is not eaten unless the crocodile is ravenous or with a number of others. He leaves the dead deer or hog on a sandbank preferring his prey in a "gamy" condition. Twenty-four

hours afterwards the tropic heat with inexorable swiftness has made the carcass fit and the *buaya* begins his gorge.

THE SWAMPS NEAR MUÑOZ MANY YEARS AGO

Some twenty-odd years ago the town of Muñoz in Nueva Ecija had but a handful of people, descended from the herders and hunters who had been settled there on the ruins of the old town of Ururin the middle of the last century by the Alcalde José Aniceto Muñoz. The region comprising the township was then a wide succession of cogon-covered plains interspersed with wooded creeks and bisected by the Baliuag river. Outside of the tiny cluster of dwellings forming the settlement, there was only a single house some ten miles to the north, much different from the Muñoz of today with its twelve thousand people producing over half a million cavans of palay each year.

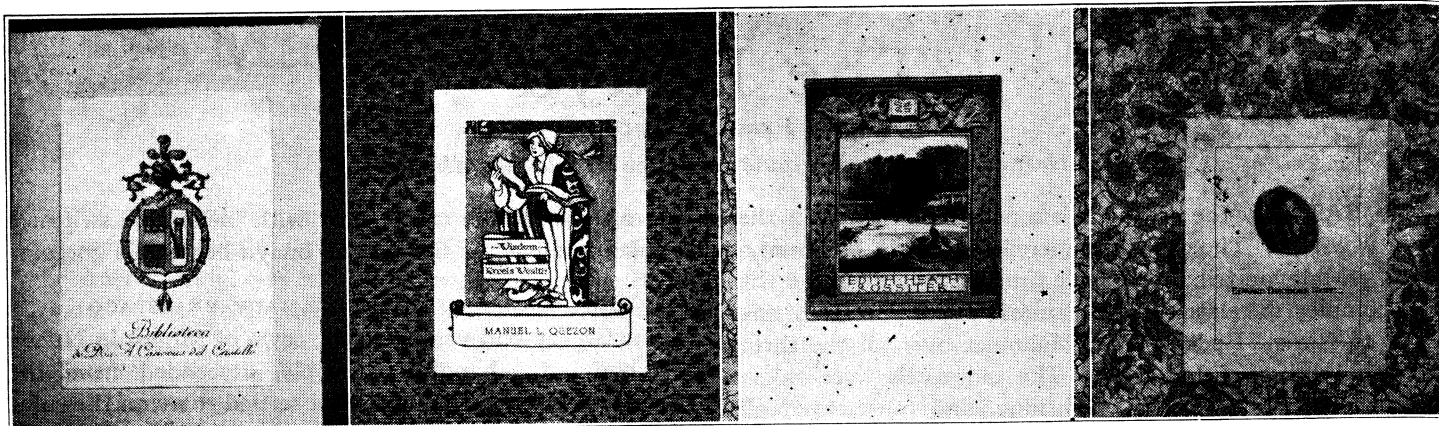
The people were few, isolated, and with primitive customs. Their principal occupation was that of hunting, as the region abounded with game, especially along the rivers and forested creeks. Here great trunks shot up intolerant of shade, ever seeking the light, their boles remaining branchless for a hundred feet. These were covered with ferns, mosses, creepers, orchids and vines, as in the forest primeval. Great trees fallen for decades lay rotting under the jungle, covered with a vernal carpet—the living existing on the dead—and forming dark dens for the elusive musang and the thirty-foot python. The glades and plains abounded in deer, the forests with monkeys and bird-life, and wild-boar—the largest and fiercest of their tribe, wallowed in the swamp pools.

The Baliuag river at Matinkis formed a great morass and swamp close to the original settlement of Ururin in 1703, but the abandoned town site had grown up to forest and jungle. Here crocodiles lived in considerable numbers, as the morass was covered with rank grasses, water hyacinth, and the clinging green ribbons of the cintacintasan. Besides the craggy-skinned saurians, there were monitor-lizards and the finned calasagan, and ducks and wild-fowl made the mornings raucous with their cries. From this swamp the *buayas* ascended the river at certain seasons, as fish abounded in its pools and eddies. A faint trail ran along the entire eastern bank of the river between the settlement and Lupao, but travel at that time was uncommon.

A PRIMITIVE HUNTING PARTY

On one occasion I was with a hunting party, both men and women and including a man named Atong. We had poor luck the first day as the dogs went off on false scents. I had noticed that, although provided with cooked food and also offered a meal by my cook, none of the five persons composing the party had eaten anything, but as I had lived long enough with Malays, I knew their customs and the extreme deviousness and deliberation of their mental proceedings, and they had ceased to irritate me. The hunters were of the primitive, and I knew also that through a cloud of words a ray of intelligent light dawned at times if listened to with infinite patience.

(Continued on page 376)



A Chat on Bookplates

By GILBERT S. PEREZ

Bureau of Education

I HAD been traveling on horseback over the mountains, in a dugout across the mangrove-lined river and on a carabao through the mud paths which were made still muddier by the tropical torrents of the rainy season. Finally arriving at the little Filipino village on the east coast of Luzon, my thoughts were probably as far from bookplates as they will ever be.

After a refreshing bath, imagine my surprise and pleasure at finding that even in this nipa-roof village one could find many books. And imagine the greater surprise of finding, among the paper-backed novels of Blasco Ibañez and Galdos, a little red-backed volume from the library of the assassinated Spanish Premier, Don A. Canovas del Castillo, with his bookplate proudly proclaiming his former possession!

The chief interest of this ex-libris is not in the design, which is the ordinary coat of arms surrounded by the ribbon of the order of the Golden Fleece, but in the person to whom the bookplate belonged. A. Canovas del Castillo, who was one of the most influential Spanish statesmen of the nineteenth century, was born in 1828. He first entered the Cortes in 1854 and took an active part in the restoration of the Bourbons to the Spanish throne. He was premier at different times under Alfonso XII and during the minority of the present king. His repressive policies in Cuba contributed considerably to the declaration of war between Spain and the United States, although he was shot and

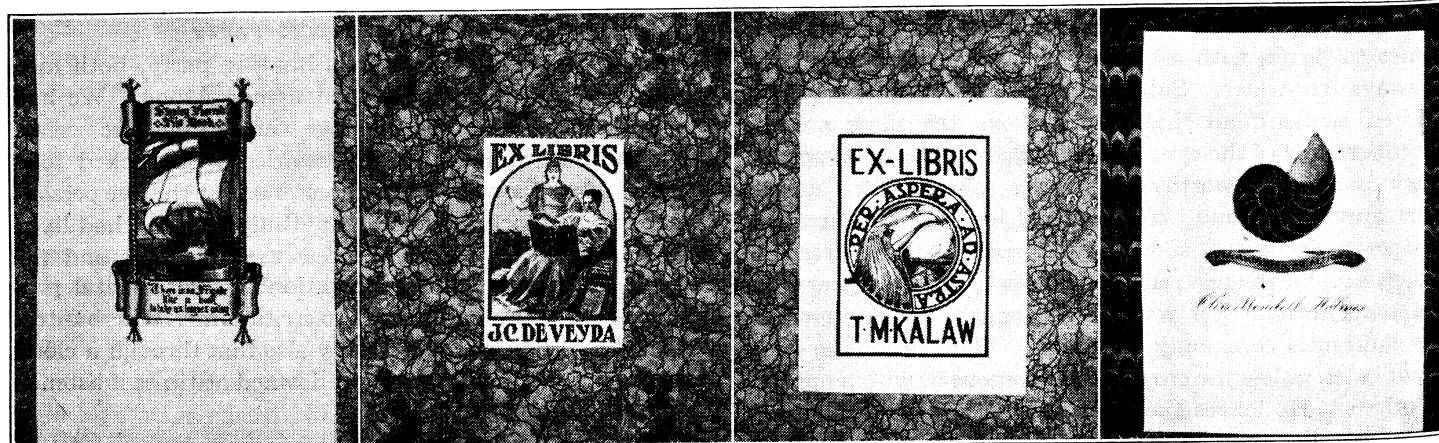
killed by an anarchist in August, 1897.

To the adept there are, indeed, few pleasures greater than that of finding, in an out-of-the-way place, a precious or unusual addition to his collection.

There is nothing which gives more individuality to a book than the little bookplate which the owner has placed on the flyleaf of a volume. It changes a book—from a mass of leaves—to an intimate personal friend and tells you something about the character, interests, and personality of the book lover. How few individuals have them nowadays compared with the days of a century or so ago! Books in those days were fewer in number, better in the quality of the paper upon which they were printed, and more intimately connected with the everyday life of the owner. Books were purchased not to read once but to be read over and over and to be shared with one's best friends.

From 1480 to the present day, the history of the rise and fall of the bookplate may be followed with interest and profit. Paul Revere is well known in history as a patriot, and, among lovers of old silvercraft, as a master worker in silver, but few know that his services as an engraver of bookplates were especially desired by the old colonial aristocracy. He, with Henry Dawkins and Peter Maverick, were at that time the great triumvirate in the engraving of exquisite ex-libris.

The oldest bookplate of which we have a record was made in 1480, but, unfortunately, only copies of this are known to





exist. Probably the most exquisite bookplates that have ever been produced were those made by Francisco Bartolozzi, an eighteenth century engraver.

Among the living artists, Frank Brangwyn stands out as a master of the craft. There is no man living who shows more art in lithography or of etching than Brangwyn, and the mastery in his handling of the bookplate makes all of his ex-libris lessons in miniature decoration. He prefers the vigorous expression of the black and white wood cut, although some of his more finely expressed wood engravings approach the delicate rendering of the copper plate. J. J. Lankes is another engraver in wood whose work is very much in demand at present. Stanley Harrod prefers to work in copper and I have one of his ship designs which is a masterpiece in delicate line tracery.

Among the few bookplates which I have been able to obtain, is one of Oliver Wendel Holmes, the great American poet, famous for his "The Chambered Nautilus". He takes this poem as the motif for his bookplate and it shows the beautiful interior cross section of one of these marine travelers, and the inscription "Per amplora ad altiora". There is also a copper engraved bookplate of the Duke of Argyll with the crest of that old English dukedom. In an old bookstore in Genoa, I came across an old bookplate of a certain Otho Paleologus, which shows by its crowned double eagle, that the owner must have been a descendant of the old Byzantine emperor Paleologus. Gerald Knight makes a pun of his patronymic and shows us an armed knight bearing a pennon with the inscription "Pro rege et patria." My friend, Edward Newel, the President of the American Numismatic Society, has a very simple but effective plate showing a silver stater of Corinth. One immediately recognizes in this his special interest and hobby.

A ship is one of the favorite motifs of bookplate engravers because so many of us take up a book and leave the present day world for a sail to the unknown lands of the past and of the future.

A view of the garden, or of one characteristic architectural feature of the home, is also favorite material for original bookplates. It is sometimes difficult for the prospective owner of a bookplate to select some original theme without seeming too ostentatious or too lacking in modesty.

Among the local bookplates is that of President Manuel Quezon, showing a medieval page reading a book and the inscription "Wisdom excels wealth". Ex-Director Marquardt has chosen one of the old gates of Intramuros with a most appropriate legend: "The love of books, the golden key that has opened the enchanted gate." Mr. T. J. Wolf selects a view of the entrance of his home. Director Kalaw of the Philippine Library makes the Philippine hornbill—the kalaw, the chief motif in his ex-libris. Mr. Jaime de Veyra has an exquisite and typical composition by Amor-solo. It shows a Filipina reading, with a figure of Pallas Athena, shining with the light of learning, in the background. I found recently in a second hand bookstore the bookplate of Emil Shön, a German who formerly made his home in Manila. One can easily see by the lettering and the style that the owner once lived not very far away from the German Rhine.

There are probably many more local Philippine bookplates than those which I have been able to gather and it is an encouraging sign that there is a growing number of local residents who have enough love for their books to place on the flyleaf the ex-libris which will give them the individual charm that makes a book a personal friend of the reader.



Hiking Through Mindanao

By CARL N. TAYLOR
Photographs by the Author

MINDANAO is not a tourist's island. It probably offers more difficulties per mile to the traveler than any other island of the Philippines, and those who undertake to travel its trails must, if they are to enjoy the experience, make their plans with this fact ever in mind. It is difficult to see Mindanao, but not impossible; and the experience can be hellish, or it can be delightful. It depends entirely upon the temperament of the traveler and the preparations he makes before starting.

I crossed the island at the beginning of the rainy season, making the major part of the journey against the advice of old timers. The entire trip, extending over fourteen days, most of which were spent on jungle trails, was a race against the rains. Yet it was a joyous experience—well worth the cost of aching muscles, blistered feet, wet garments, and myriads of mosquito bites that had to be endured.

I had planned to go from Cotabato overland to Dansalan, the capital of Lanao province, and from there to Iligan, on the north coast; but before I reached Iligan, I had made up my mind to go up the coast to Cagayan Misamis, thence overland across the high plains of Bukidnon to the headwaters of the Mulita river, and down this river and the Pulangi by *banca* to Cotabato. Needless to say, before I reached Cotabato again, I had gained a better idea of the size of Mindanao than I had had at the start.



MAP OF THE LANA, BUKIDNON, AND COTABATO REGION VISITED BY THE AUTHOR

Malabang would not only be dangerous, but also exceedingly slow and difficult.

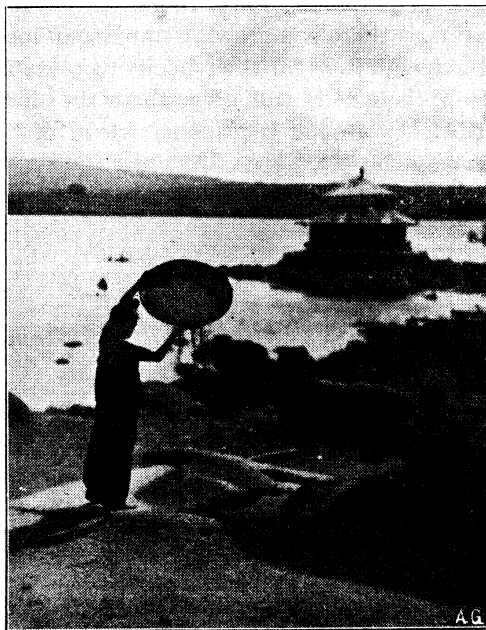
The Governor offered to secure a launch for me, but warned me that I might be running into a hornet's nest, as the papers had been full of sensational accounts of the fighting between the Constabulary and the Moro outlaws, Mamur and Ganasi, around Lake Lanao.

I accepted the situation and made preparations for immediate departure.

At four o'clock on the same afternoon, my chartered launch pulled in at the village of Parang, Cotabato, and set me ashore just as the scheduled afternoon rain began

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. SEVILLA

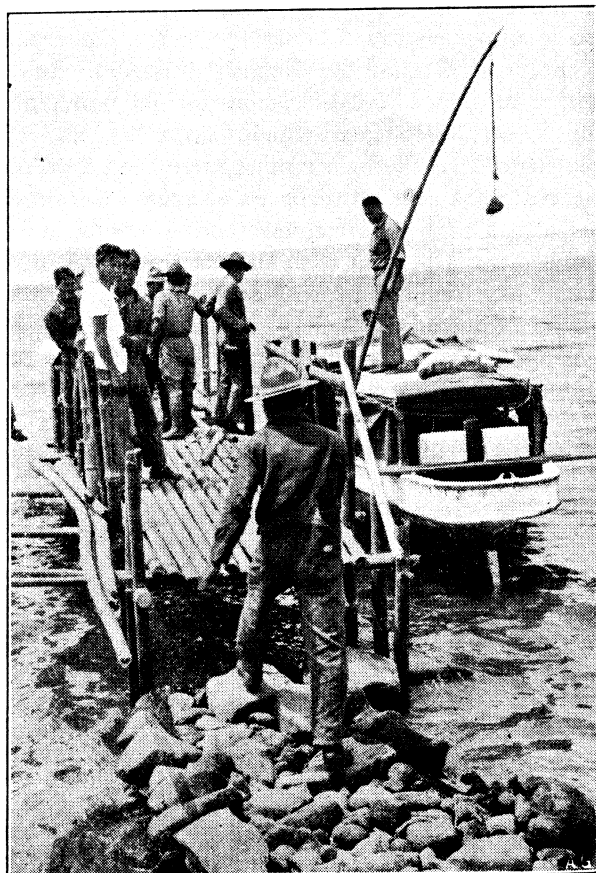
Lieutenant S. M. Sevilla, the commanding officer at the Parang Constabulary Station, had been notified by telephone that I was coming, and was waiting for me with a brace of prisoners to carry my packs. We raced up the long concrete walk leading from the pier to the Post, built long ago by the Army and now overgrown with jungle



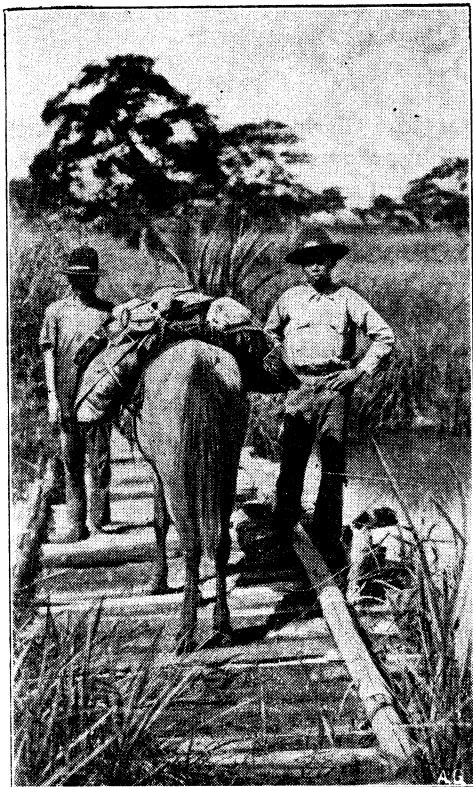
MORO WOMAN WINNOWING RICE, DANSALAN, LANA

GOVERNOR GUTIERREZ OF COTABATO

At Cotabato I called upon Governor Gutierrez and asked him for advice as to the best way to reach Lanao. He told me that the only feasible way would be to cross the bay to Malabang in a launch, and to go from there to Ganasi, on the lake, either afoot or horseback. To work my way overland to



THE TEMPORARY DOCK AT TUGAYA



MY ESCORT ON THE TRAIL

stopped. At daylight the next morning I was again aboard the launch, and smoked my early morning cigar while the *maquinista* struggled with his engine and swore strong oaths in English, Chinese, Spanish, and sundry Philippine dialects. At last man prevailed over machine; the motor coughed uncertainly, backfired twice, and the launch was on its way again.

HOSPITALITY AT BARAS PLANTATION

Two hours later we anchored off the Baras Plantation, near the village of Malabang, and after the crew and I had shouted ourselves hoarse, a Moro boy appeared out of a coconut grove, looked at us for a moment, and immediately put back into the trees again. A few moments later he reappeared, followed by a score of older folk who went into a noisy caucus while the lad slid a diminutive *banca*, hardly large enough for himself, into the water, and set out to carry me and my equipment ashore.

His canoe was given an illusion of size by the addition of false gunwales made from the fronds of coconut palms. However, these were of little use for keeping out the water, and I spent an uncomfortable five minutes while he paddled ashore. I think I have never sat so still in my life before.

I carried a letter from Governor Gutierrez introducing me to Captain Schroeder, the manager of the Baras Plantation, and asking him to assist me in securing *cargadores*. But I was informed that the Captain had left that same morning for a week's journey. Whereupon I did what I had learned to do under similar conditions quite early in my wanderings in the Philippines: I went into his house,

plants, and reached headquarters just as the first heavy gray sheet of rain came roaring down upon us.

That night I was entertained by Lieutenant and Mrs. Sevilla in the whole-hearted fashion that travelers in the Philippines soon learn to expect from Constabulary officers and their wives throughout the Islands. It rained hard until midnight and then

found something to drink and a book to read, and made myself at home.

An employee of the plantation rounded up the servants and put them to work preparing food. After doing everything possible for my comfort, he offered to secure a horse for me to ride to Ganasi, forty kilometers away, on the following day. I declined his offer, saying that I was a good walker and preferred using my legs to riding. I don't think he ever quite understood me; from his expression I concluded that the only people who ever walk the trail to Ganasi must be lunatics, but I remained firm in my decision, and in the end he agreed to let me have my way.

Not wishing to request a detail of soldiers from the Malabang Post and to march into Ganasi with a military escort, unless such a course were actually necessary, I wired to Governor John J. Heffington, at Dansalan, asking him to notify the Constabulary that I would be upon the trail on the following day. When no message came through forbidding me to go, I felt reasonably certain that no adventures would befall me, and continued my preparations for going alone.

ON THE TRAIL TO GANASI

Two *cargadores* were waiting for me at daylight the following morning. They were Moro boys about sixteen years old. After a hasty breakfast and a cup or so of coffee, I motioned to the lads to pick up my packs and lead the way. It was not yet sun-up, and we moved out among the coconut groves, walking through a thick white mist that had come out of the wet ground.

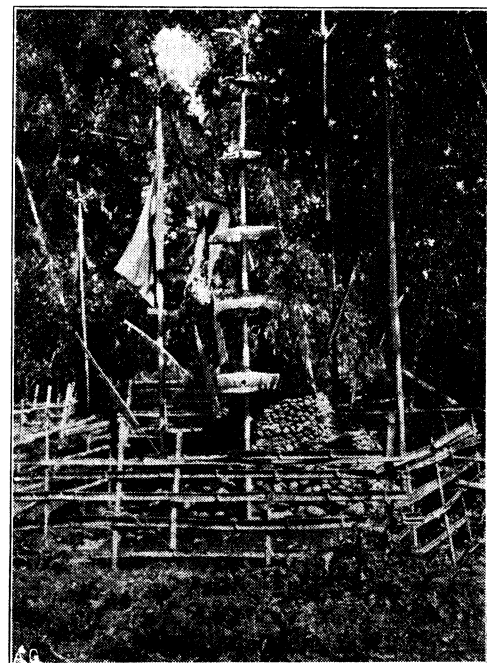
An hour later we were well up in the hills, following a trail that generations of feet had worn to a deep trench, the sides of which were sometimes as high as a man's shoulders. The wet grass and jungle plants swished against my face and body; the perspiration came out under my



A LANA O IMAM, OR PRIEST

woolen shirt, and in a very short time I was as wet as any rain could possibly have made me.

Once I paused and looked back. Far away, beyond the coconut plantations, I could see the blue stretch of the sea, and off on the horizon was a faint blur



GRAVE OF A MORO KILLED AT MARANTAU

(Continued on page 373)

EDITORIALS

Sixty-four big business men were recently picked out as the actual rulers of America by no less a personage than James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany. The list was composed of Morgan and Mellon and eleven other financial overlords; Schwab, Grace, and two other steel kings; Rockefeller and two other oil princes; two copper lords, one aluminum lord, one coal baron, and one lumber duke; five railroad captains; two telephone and telegraph chiefs, and three other utility magnates; two giants in the electrical equipment-field, one of whom is Owen D. Young; Henry Ford and seven other automobile manufacturers; no less than seven DuPonts, manufacturers of explosives, etc.; six newspaper and magazine masters—Ochs, Hearst, McCormick, Patterson, Curtis, and Roy Howard; two motion picture chiefs—Warner and Zukor; Julius Rosenwald, the mail order titan; a tobacco king—C. W. Hill; and two labor headmen—Green and Woll.



Mr. Gerard mentioned no office-holder other than Mr. Mellon, Secretary of Finance, stating that "the actual 'power behind the throne' is wielded by men whose wealth and important industrial positions in the nation give them a permanent influence in American life, whereas statesmen, diplomats, and politicians owe their influence to the offices which they hold and are usually shorn of most of their power when they retire".

Mr. Gerard's statement has caused much discussion in the United States. One critic called it a "puerile and fallacious philosophy". The *Wall Street Journal* stated that "all that Mr. Gerard's little essay in government amounts to is to confirm the communists in their fanatical belief that this country is literally in the grip of a few score plutocrats and that democracy is the great god Sham." Indeed, the communist *New York Daily Worker* said: "From the mouth of Gerard, himself a capitalist, comes the proof of the statement, made by the Communist party, that the government is owned and controlled by the big capitalists. Hoover is the mere office-boy of Rockefeller, and is not even mentioned by Gerard".

However this may be, a compilation of the names of the most powerful men in the Philippines would be both instructive and interesting. Who here will assume the responsibility of drawing up a list? It is certain that at least one or two politicians would have to be included, for big business is not as yet as influential here as it is in the United States. The American list contains no churchmen. Would we have to include the Archbishop? Which of our shipping magnates would figure in our list, which of our financial men, which of our sugar barons, which of our publishers? Would there be any Chinese in the list? Any Americans? Any New York financiers and public utility magnates?

Who are the real rulers of the Philippines? Who can answer the question?

Last month Senator José Clarin introduced a bill which would provide for the automatic suspension from the government service of any and all employees who "by word or in writing advance opinions that may tend to mortify, degrade, or defame the moral character or dignity of the people of these Islands or the race." Criminal action would be taken against such persons and, if found guilty, they would be permanently disqualified from holding public or semi-public office.

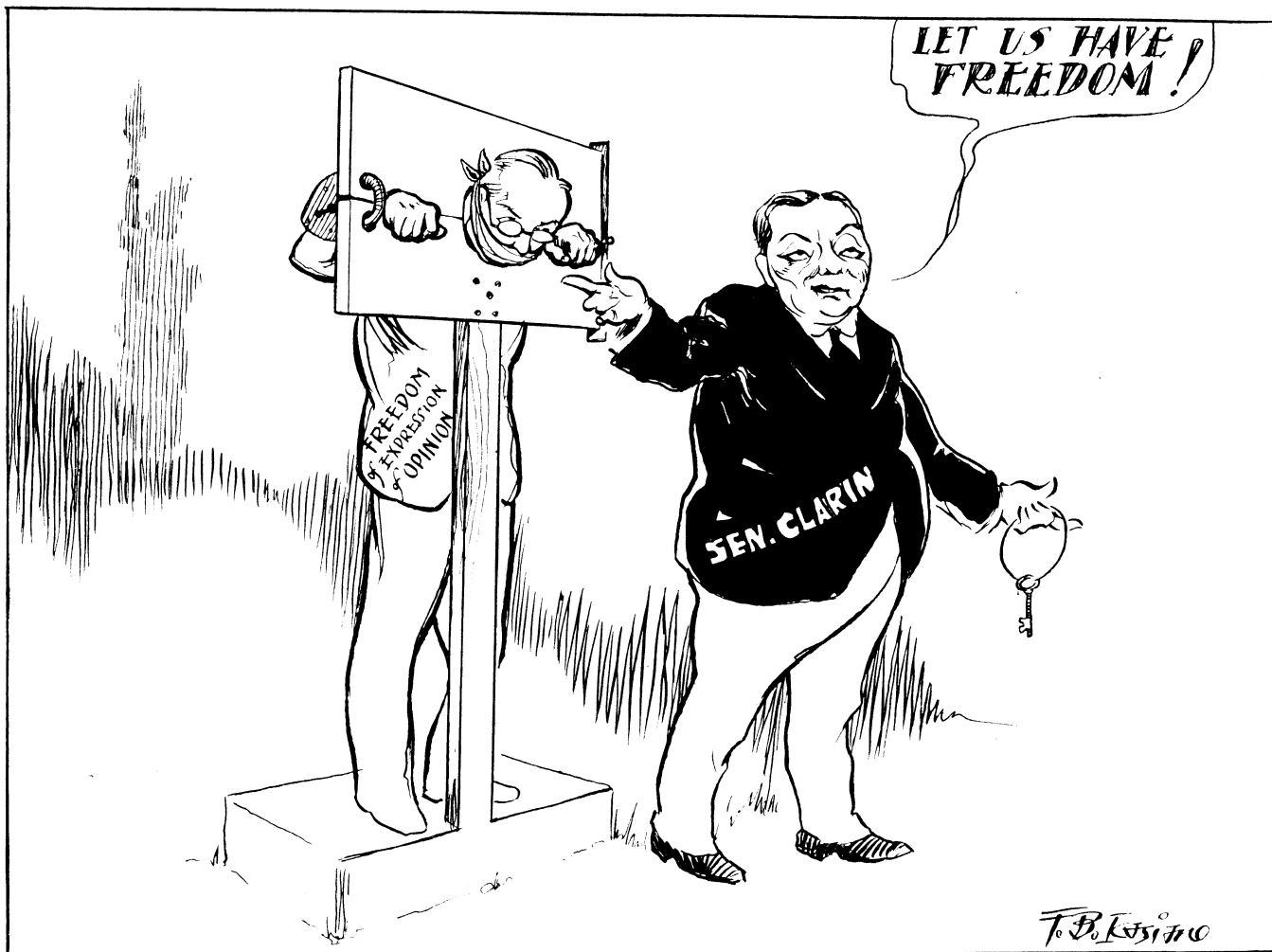
It is not conceivable that this unwise bill will ever become law, and yet a short discussion of it will not be worthless as it illustrates once again the vicious and ever recurring attacks on freedom of opinion and speech without which a progressive civilization is impossible. This is not to plead for the right to mortify any people or to defame their character, but it would be better to tolerate even this on the part of the comparatively few persons who may do so,

than to seek to gag such an important body of citizens as the employees of the government, including the teachers and professors in our public schools and institutions of higher learning, and to institute what would soon tend to become a reign of terror in places where discussion should be free. Freedom of speech, including frank criticism, is already too circumscribed by the fear of damage and loss to the speaker or critic, not only in the Philippines, but everywhere. There are only a few people in the whole world noted for saying what they really believe. The most of us can not afford this luxury. If, therefore, a man dares to come out and criticize, he should be respected and encouraged by us who are more timid, or who, for one reason or another, find it impolitic to speak out.



Criticism, except of very young children, never did any real harm, and usually does a lot of good. It is perhaps expecting too much of human nature to say that we should ask for and welcome criticism, but we should be intelligent enough to realize that criticism often is valuable and should be at least endured rather than suppressed. Criticism can always be met with argument and counter-criticism, and if criticism degenerates into mere abuse, it is better to ignore it than to dignify it by taking notice.

An unfortunate characteristic seems to be developing in this country—that of excessive touchiness to criticism. This can be accounted for and explained, but the fact remains that it is an unlovely and even silly thing, which should be struggled against and conquered, rather than given way to and allowed to develop to extremes. There is no question but that there are some persons among us who would like to hang or burn at the stake anyone who as much as ventures a suggestion that something might possibly be wrong with us. And there are also persons, who, for reasons usually personal or political, are not above fanning such a



feeling into open and shameful activity. Such incidents do far more to discredit the country and the people than the largest anvil chorus of critics, and we should be sensible enough to realize this.

Who has not experienced, at times, a rarely happy mood, and wished that he could retain it all his days? Moments when everything appeared strangely vivid and lovely, and every sense impression a delight; moments when we looked upon strangers in the streets with interest and sympathy, and considered the shortcomings of others toward ourselves with a kindly tolerance; moments when we achieved serenity even in the face of trouble.

How different is such a state of mind from the hard, preoccupied, selfish, suspicious, envious, apprehensive, belligerent attitude that is all too characteristic of modern man!

How sane and healthful is the one mood, how bitter and poisonous the other! How can we hold that happiness?

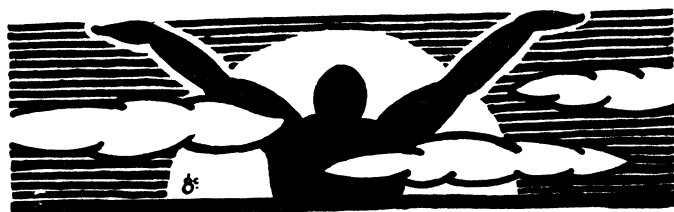
It is, of course, life that makes us what we are—more specifically, the conditions of our lives. We become hard because we learn that the world is no place for softlings; we are preoccupied with our own interests because we learn that every man is expected to look after himself; we are suspicious because we learn that others are not always to be trusted; we are envious because others no better than ourselves have more than we; we are apprehensive because we fear that what little we have may be snatched from us; we

are belligerent because we are ever on the defensive. We are all “out for ourselves,” “paddling our own canoes,” and on the look-out for “the main chance”. “Business is business,” and we have no time for friends or for Nature, for study or for speculation.

Granted that such, in the main, is the world, and that, for the present, we can not do much about it, how can we make the best of it?

Only by cultivating a spirit of detachment. This is not to advocate inattention to reality. It is necessary to face reality, but we must rise superior to it by insisting on the reality of our own selves. We must learn to preserve a sense of proportion and to keep the lesser things in their places. We may have to take in some sail, but we can still keep on sailing. We may have to tack, but we can still keep on our course.

One of the chief troubles of modern man is that he fails to realize there is little point in earning a living unless he lives it. He can only live happily by cultivating a sense of detachment from the unsatisfactory phases of life, although not failing to deal with them as best he may, and by a deliberate and active turning toward the things that give him happiness.



On the occasion of the inauguration of the Junior College at Vigan, the country's attention was once again attracted to the high lights of our national problem.

Faith in Their Destiny

Speaker Manuel Roxas dwelt in his speech on the rôle played by education in nation-making. "Since the implantation of American sovereignty," he said, "the Filipino people have placed their reliance upon the public schools as the most potent instrument for our national salvation." "Education," he added, "is the cornerstone of free institutions and on it are laid the foundations of strong national structures".

We all agree with the Speaker that "national character determines national power and national capacity". And as the chief mold of national character and of national ideals, education in the Philippines should be utilized to better advantage. "We must develop," he said, "a people who shall be proud of their race and who shall have faith in their destiny. Our schools should train Filipinos to labor effectively for their political emancipation and to insure the economic welfare of the Filipinos themselves".

Economic welfare of the Filipinos themselves—that is an objective which underlies all Filipino plans for economic development. It is a safe test by which to measure our national problems.

Fortunately, Governor Davis is among those who understand the relation between economic development and Filipino national ideals. In his message read at the inaugural ceremonies of the University branch at Vigan he again called attention to the desirability of directing the

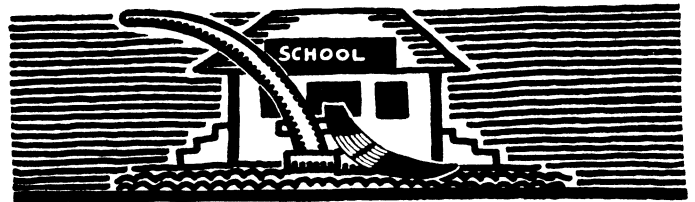
untamed pioneer spirit of Ilocano sons and daughters into adventure for the benefit of the fatherland in engineering, in agriculture, and in manufacture in the development of the vast fruitful empire in Mindanao.

"It is true," the Governor admitted, "that wages are high and conditions of living excellent on Hawaiian plantations, but the plantations are Hawaiian plantations and your sons will remain as laborers upon them. In Mindanao you will face hardship as stern as your forbears faced when they settled here, when they settled Abra, when they settled the valley of the Cagayan—but your reward will be plantations of your own, economic independence".

To be plantation owners, to attain thereby economic independence—these underlie Filipino programs of economic development.

Nationalism is a phenomenon which touches both the subjective and objective phases of a people's life. At Vigan, Speaker Roxas gave emphasis to the educational forces that mold our spirit of nationalism. Governor Davis pointed to the means of strengthening economic nationalism. Both have enhanced faith in our destiny.

Conrado Benitez.



What Is Art?

By PROF. T. INGLIS MOORE

III

ALL THE ARTS CLOSELY RELATED

In the end, all the arts are closely related to each other. Each is an art, and hence springs from the same source, is striving to reach the same ideal of expression. It contains the general elements common to all art, the elements we dealt with at the beginning of our essay. Only the media of expression paint, sound, stone, etc., are different. The means are similar, such as form, line, rhythm, color, design, mass and proportion, light and shade. Not one of these elements is restricted to a single art. And so one art may borrow from another its particular way of handling these elements, so similar in each art, so adaptable to the media. And the media are also plastic.

"Painting is the eye of passion, Poetry is the voice of Passion, Music is the throbbing of her heart," said Francis Thompson finely. Yet at times Painting may speak and Poetry throb. Sculpture may be poetic, as with Rodin. It may even use color as painting, in such cases as the art of colored marble and stones. Italian Futurists paint their statues as did the ancient Greeks. Architecture may use color not only in rosaces but also as part of the effect of the structure itself, as in the polychrome façade of Santo Croce in Florence.

Painting is often poetic, as with the Italian Pre-Raphaelites, notably Fra Angelico, with Michaelangelo, with Rossetti, a painter-poet, with the modern Symbolists such as Marie Laurentin and Arthur Davies, and, above all, with

Chinese and Japanese art. The Oriental painters are especially poets in that their language of symbolism is already made for them as a means of communication, like the language of poetry. Thus they use their symbols as a poet uses words.

If painting were made an art of purely abstract color and form, if literary elements were entirely done away with, or even the representative element dispensed with, as is the ideal of some modern painters, then painting would become almost musical. Its method would be the method of music. There is no logical reason why this should not happen, and already the primary and plastic values of painting are being stressed over the literary and representative values. Color would then be used as tone, for its own sake, line would become rather melodic, and rhythm would be more important than before. This is already true of certain modern paintings, and I have in mind certain canvases of Kandinsky and Matisse which are as abstract as music.

In a more general and less technical sense many ancient paintings can be seen as musical. In fact Wagner remarks, "The great masters of the Italian Renaissance were almost all musicians, and it is the spirit of music that makes us forget, when we are lost in contemplation of their saints and martyrs, that we are actually seeing with our eyes."

Of Wagner himself Nietzsche said, "As a musician Wagner's place is among the painters, as a poet his place is among the musicians, as an artist in general, his place is

among the actors." However true the analysis, it at least gives convincing evidence of how closely the arts are related, even in the work of one artist, for such a generalization to be possible and plausible.

But it would be truer to say that Wagner is a poet-musician. He deals with the emotions as a poet rather than a painter. The same is true of Beethoven. Both are poetic in method. When asked for an explanation of the D Minor Sonata, Beethoven replied, "Read Shakespeare's *Tempest*." In the adagio of the F Major Quartet (op. 18, No. 1), he had in mind the grave scene from *Romeo and Juliet*. Thus the pieces were not pure music, but written under the impression of definite scenes, and inspired by poetry. Liszt confessed he composed best when his imagination had been set working by the reading of poetry, just as the poet Schiller in turn confessed, "When I sit down to express an idea, I am more often possessed by the musical essence of it than by a clear conception." Here poetry and music are mingled in the most intimate relationship.

In the same way as we have poet-musicians we have also painter-musicians. Schubert, Berlioz, Saint-Saens, Tschai-kowsky, Debussy, Stravinsky all paint in their music, and use the pictorial method. Much of modern music is so representative in its realism that its method of expression is far more that of painting than that of music. But most illuminating of all is Schweitzer's fascinating book on John Sebastian Bach, wherein he analyzes Bach's work very thoroughly to conclude that the master so often quoted as the highest exponent of pure music in reality "is the most consistent representative of pictorial music." He claims that the chorales and cantatas depend intimately on the text of the words. Thus Bach will represent the fall of Adam, the flight of angels, the river of Jordan, very graphically by corresponding motions in the music. His tone-painting increases with time so that "in the end Bach writes themes that are strikingly characteristic in themselves but are not grateful to the ear." That is, Bach became so much of a painter that he no longer wrote music! Could one possibly find a more striking example of the inter-relation and inter-coloration of the arts?

WHICH IS THE GREATEST OF THE ARTS?

Finally, what is the greatest of the arts? The problem is not really vital since all the arts combine as forms of expression, are related, and have each their distinctive media, methods, and values. But we have seen in our analysis of each particular art that the two dynamic arts of literature and music are far richer and more complex than the static arts of sculpture, architecture, and painting. Between these two the preference is largely a matter of individual knowledge, taste, and temperament.

The question of which is the greater resolves itself into two distinct questions—which is more universal in its appeal? Which has the greater depth and range of expression?

The appeal of music is often called universal. But this is true only of popular music. It is not true of the highest music, the most artistic. The latter is only intelligible to a few, since "few composers have been great enough to fashion a language for themselves in which they could express intelligibly the concrete part of their ideas." Literature, using the ordinary common medium of expression in language, is more intelligible than music with its abstract symbolism. Any intelligent person can read and understand Shakespeare. But it takes training and perhaps special aptitude to understand Beethoven, Wagner, and Bach. Thus literature is more universal in its appeal than music.

Which art has the greater depth and range? Music has the great depth of emotion since it is more sensuous, its capacity of expressing emotion is stronger, its effect more sensational, disturbing, intense. Its capacity to express depth of thought is equal with that of literature, although not superior.

But literature has the greater range because it is more conceptual than music as well as more concrete. Language can express shades of characterization and such qualities as humour more clearly and more fully than sound. That is why it is the universal means of communicating thought and feeling. And the advantage here is so strong, so undeniable, so convincing that we may claim with Oscar Wilde that "the greatest art is literature, and the finest and fullest medium is that of words."

Thoughts on Morality

By IGNACIO MANLAPAZ

1

MORALITY is the art of happiness.

2

One who is genuinely moral does not think of morality as a definite set of rules and regulations. For him, it is essentially a technique, and perhaps even an inspiration.

3

A rigid morality has more in common with immorality than with true morality.

4

To be moral one must go beyond morality.

5

Morality should be made a fashion if it is to prevail.

6

One of the aims of morality should be to conceal morality.

7

If morality is an art, then virtue is truly its own reward.

8

It is a mistake to make a duty of morality. Duty is merely what one is paid to do.

9

Morality is no more our duty than the creation of art is the duty of the artist.

10

We can enjoy morality only by looking upon it as an art.

11

In this age of speed people are either immoral or moral according to rules. There is no place for Jules de Gautier's aesthetic morality.

12

The foundation of moral behavior is the enthusiasm for action.

13

The moral doctrines of systematic philosophers (e. g., those of Aristotle, Spinoza, Kant, and Hegel) are generally too abstract to be moral. The morality after the systematist's own heart is morality for morality's sake.

14

Morality must appeal to the emotion, not to the intellect.

15

It is moral behavior not a theory of moral behavior that inspires moral behavior.

16

Spirituality as we find it in saints, hermits, and fanatics is generally a repellent thing. Even spirituality should be aesthetic.

17

There is something wrong with any morality that does not give us the feeling of freedom.

18

We have made a problem of morality; that is to say, we have crushed the life out of morality.

19

There can be no universal morality. A morality can be universal only in the sense that it is universally unheeded.

20

It is said that the morality of one age is the immorality of the next. This does not mean, however, that one age is more moral than another.

21

No system of morality can ever make men moral. Hence a moral system can only be justified as a work of art.

22

If morality is looked upon as an art, nobody will dare pride himself on his immorality. Nobody plumes himself on his bad taste.

23

The artist in life should have no principles, but he should cultivate a style.

24

The art of morals is the most complex and difficult of the arts. Most people can appreciate it only when simplified into a set of rules.

25

The morality after our own heart is the morality we want others to adopt towards ourselves.

26

It is better to be immoral than to be immorally moral.

Capitana Vicenta

By HAMMON H. BUCK

CERTAIN scientists have advanced the suggestion that a matriarchal form of society formerly existed in the Philippines. The strongest argument in favor of this contention seems to be the Filipina woman's superiority over the man in the financial affairs of the family.

The average male American thinks his womenfolk are well treated if he makes them a fixed allowance and pays on his own account the monthly bills for rent, groceries, heat, light, water, etc. Occasionally the lady of the house will have a checking account and settle monthly the ordinary household expenses, but the number and variety of jokes one reads in the funny papers, illustrating woman's inability to keep a record of her income and outlay, illustrate the man's opinion of woman's efficiency in financial matters.

In the average Filipino family, however, the woman is supreme in money matters. If the man of the house draws a salary, he is expected to turn it over to his spouse intact or nearly so on the evening of each payday. If his income is from a shop or some small business, the woman is most frequently the active member of the firm, and, if a farmer sells his crop, his fatted pig, or his work animal grown old and useless for labor, it is the female member of the family who hides the proceeds in the bottom of the wardrobe or in the hollow bamboo which serves as a savings bank.

The man expects to be doled out a certain amount of pocket money for car fare, cigarettes, street lunches, etc.,

and on holidays he expects to be treated liberally in the matter of cockpit expenses, but, if he wins, he is compelled by custom to return the greater part of his betting capital to the grasping hand of his female partner.

CAPITÁN BALTAZAR'S CAPITANA

This is all doubtless as it should be and it explains perfectly the development of such women as *Capitana Vicenta*, the most efficient wife of *Capitán Baltazar*.

Capitán Baltazar left his mark on the province of his birth: as a farmer, by the extensive groves of coconuts, planted and brought to maturity by his skill and industry; as a diplomat, by the appearance of his home town, which, unlike most of the centers of population of the province, had not been burned due entirely to Capitán Baltazar's skill and diplomacy in dealing with the successive invasions of the guardia civil and Spanish infantry, the insurgents under Bonifacio, the American army, the ladrones, and ultimately the Philippine Constabulary; and, as a politician, Capitán Baltazar had also been quite successful and no municipal official of his home town felt quite secure in his position unless he had the approval of the old Capitán.

Nevertheless I must record that the greater part of Capitán Baltazar's success was undoubtedly due to his efficient helpmate and treasurer, who kept the rice pot steaming and supplied the sinews of war in Capitán Baltazar's economic, political, and diplomatic battles.

This meant that Capitana Vicenta rose early and retired late. Under their big house on the plaza was a bakery and a general store. On Sundays and market days, Capitana Vicenta superintended the slaughter and sale of at least one beef and, generally, several hogs in addition, the flesh of which she parcelled out among her various market vendors. In the early morning she would listen from her mat, she never trusted the new fangled four poster bed kept only for visitors, and if the baker did not commence to pound his batch of dough at the usual hour, Capitana Vicenta was on his trail, her shrill, expostulating voice, awakening the house and the neighborhood.

In the afternoon, when Capitán Baltazar was comfortably sleeping through his siesta or consorting with his cronies in the cockpit, Capitana Vicenta was going the rounds of her market vendors or was out in the country buying up pigs or cattle for her butchery. Capitana Vicenta undoubtedly filled a useful and important niche in the economic life of her home town.

HER BAD LUCK

Life had not always been kind to the family flock ruled by Capitán Baltazar. During the revolutionary period he had been forced to flee his home town on two different occasions, once to escape the drastic punishment which the rough and ready Spanish soldiery meted out to revolutionary suspects, and once to save the honor of his eldest and favorite daughter, Rosa Maria, whose budding charms had aroused the passions of a local ladron leader who had so far forgotten the respect for the aristocratic class, instilled by centuries of subjection, as to aspire to the hand of the daughter of a *Capitán pasado* when by right of birth he ranked only a scullery maid.

On the return from each of these two flights, the contents of the big house on the plaza, and the chickens, pigs, and other farm animals on the Capitán's country place, a few miles from town, had, for the most part, disappeared.

THE RECOUP

It was then that the business genius of Capitana Vicenta came into play. Pledging the hoarded wealth of the family, consisting of miscellaneous pieces of gold money and jewelry, the greater part of which she had inherited from her mother, and which had been carefully hidden during the absence of the family, she borrowed the necessary capital and commenced again her business of supplying the necessities of life to the local community.

As all flour, sugar, cloth, and other commodities of trade used in her business had perforce to be transported some fifteen miles on pack horses, as had also the local products exported from the community, her business was at times threatened with extinction due to the depredations of small ladron bands.

THE CAPITANA ARMS HERSELF

Through the influence of Capitán Baltazar, she frequently availed herself of Constabulary protection, and without a doubt many of the local chiefs refrained from molesting Capitana Vicenta's pack trains, due to the prestige locally of Capitán Baltazar's name, but nevertheless her favorite practice was to accompany the train armed with a fighting bolo with trustworthy men capable of overawing the local ladron bands.

Rumors of her business success reached the ears of the principal ladron chief of the province, who sent an emissary demanding tribute to the cause and threatening reprisals if she did not respond graciously to his demands.

The insolence of the emissary's comportment, coupled with the impossible demands of his chief, aroused her fighting instinct, and Capitana Vicenta, without consulting her diplomatic spouse, caused the emissary's arrest and prosecution and openly defied the threats of the ladron chief.

This meant war to the knife with the most powerful ladron of the province and nearly caused the physical collapse of the cautious, diplomatic partner of her life, Capitán Baltazar.

HER HUSBAND BEGS FOR CAUTION

"But, woman," he protested, "you don't know what you have done. We'll be ruined. The Constabulary can never protect us from that terrible fellow. Your business will be wiped out and we shall be lucky if the town is not burned to the ground."

Capitana Vicenta, however, was adamant. Her bony figure stiffened with rage and determination. "In this province," she said, "there are perhaps two hundred guns on the outside (that is to say, in the hands of the ladrones). The municipal police alone outnumber the ladrones, while there is an equal number of Constabulary. If you men were real men instead of timid women, you would not permit the insolence of these upstarts. I am only a woman, but I'll not give my money to the low-born scoundrels."

It is said that she procured, through hidden channels, an unlicensed six shooter which she carried concealed in her voluminous skirt, but at any rate she continued to transport her merchandise as usual, taking advantage, when possible, of the Constabulary patrol.

For a considerable time, she evaded an engagement with the enemy, but eventually she was caught, and in the following manner:

THE CONSTABULARY CALLED AWAY

The ladron chief organized a general attack on the Constabulary forces commanded by a native officer in a distant municipality who by his exactions had made himself very unpopular. To this attack were drawn all the small local bands inclined to favor Capitana Vicenta. The local Constabulary were subsequently called to assist in repulsing the attack, leaving, so Doña Vicenta thought, the surrounding country free of danger, even if undefended.

THE CAPITANA AMBUSHED

But the ladron chief had secretly detached a group of fifteen men under a trusted lieutenant to watch the road over which Capitana Vicenta's weekly pack train would travel, and, late in the afternoon on the most lonely part of the road, Capitana Vicenta was taken by surprise and seized by both arms before she could organize for resistance.

"Sons of degraded women," she shrilled, "do you dare lay hands on me, Capitana Vicenta? May your... (Capitana Vicenta sometimes used vigorous, not to say lewd language) swell to the size of rice pots and your livers shrivel until they are like dried peanuts. May the devil carry away your souls for what you have done this day."

The superstitious followers of the ladrón lieutenant released the human wildcat and momentarily desisted from their purpose, taken aback by her unexpected defiance and frightened by her curses. The lieutenant, however, was made of sterner stuff. At the point of his revolver he ordered his followers to bind Capitana Vicenta's elbows behind her back, and, seated on her horse, her pack train following, the whole party was conducted by an unfrequented path toward the mountain fastness that had been indicated as the rendezvous by the provincial chief.

ORDERED TO COOK FOR THE LADRON BAND

At nightfall they had reached a barrio where a halt was called to cook food, eat, and await the rising of the moon before continuing the journey. As a special degradation Capitana Vicenta was ordered to cook food for the ladrón band, and to the surprise of the lieutenant, although she protested bitterly against such treatment, she eventually took charge of the camp kitchen, and soon the delicious odor of boiled mountain rice and chicken *tinola* tickled the nostrils of the jubilant band.

Now, as to the succeeding events, Capitana Vicenta has been silent with a sort of grim smiling silence more eloquent than words. Rumor, however, has not drawn the veil of secrecy over the affair. The reader is therefore entitled to choose the version best suited to his taste from the various stories that I have been able to trace to their source.

A MAGIC SPELL?

Old Poro, young Poro then, and the leader of Capitana Vicenta's pack train, claims that he distinctly heard Capitana Vicenta pronounce an old Magnununo curse over the food as she was serving the ladrón band, and is satisfied that the spell that fell upon the partakers of the food was the logical result.

Others attribute the deep slumber that seized upon the diners immediately after eating to their long and arduous march of the two preceding days and nights.

POISON OR THE POWER OF THE EVIL EYE?

Capitana Vicenta's personal servant alleges that the greens served with the meal were mixed with macabuhay buds said to contain a potent poison.

Certain house servants of little intelligence claim that Doña Vicenta possessed an eye of compelling power, capable of stupefying the ordinary mortal, and they, at least, have no doubt that she exercised the power of the evil eye in this instance.

SMUGGLED MORPHINE?

Privately, I suspect that Capitana Vicenta secretly carried some morphine tablets to be delivered to old Chua Yap, the lone Chinese shopkeeper in her town, who was certainly an addict, and that she generously flavored the *tinola* soup with the drug. I know that one of the later Constabulary inspectors traced Chua Yap's supply to Capitana Vicenta and would have prosecuted her except for Capitán Baltazar's influence.

THE LADRONES FALL ASLEEP

At any rate, the ladrón band to a man was seized by a deep sleep before they had finished the meal, and all were soon lying about the camp in every posture, unconscious

and careless of what might happen to their hard-won prisoners.

An apparently clumsy movement on the part of Capitana Vicenta tipped over the pot of *tinola* and spilled its scalding contents over the recumbent form of the ladrón lieutenant. He scarcely stirred in his sleep though he must have suffered for days afterward from the baptism of heat that he received from the hands of Doña Vicenta.

THE CAPITANA'S VICTORIOUS RETURN

This proof of the potency of whatever was the cause of the spell of slumber galvanized Capitana Vicenta into action. Calling her followers together, she ordered them to collect all firearms, bolos, knives, daggers, and other articles of value from the slumbering ladrones, even stripping them of their belts, shoes, and jackets, not sparing even their *anting antings* nor their medallions, and leaving them almost naked. She permitted her band to eat the cooked rice and other food left by the ladrones, but severely upbraided any attempt to recover any portions of the *tinola*, which she said was accursed. Then rearranging her pack train reinforced by the horses from the ladrón band, she loaded the remains of her merchandise plus the plunder taken from her unconscious enemies, and beat a quick retreat to her home town which she reached, tired but triumphant, just at dawn.

Scarcely had she unloaded her train and before she could adequately explain to Capitán Baltazar what had happened, when from the other end of town came the word that a large body of Scouts and Constabulary were entering the village. Capitán Baltazar, not knowing how his wife and helpmate had secured the firearms, and thinking that possibly she had purchased them with the intention of starting a war on her own account, attempted without much success because of the general hubbub, to question Doña Vicenta.

THE CAPITANA FRIGHTENED, THE DIPLOMATIC CAPITAN FILLS THE BREECH

To be found in the possession of arms and ammunition was a prison offence, and here were arms and ammunition in abundance, with no adequate hiding place available on such short notice. Mentally and physically exhausted, and almost hysterical from the anticlimax of her adventure, Capitana Vicenta sat down unable to move from nervous fright and incapable for the present of answering her husband's questions. Capitán Baltazar, then, took charge. Seeing that his wife was in no condition to explain the presence of the incriminating evidence, his fertile brain fabricated a complete and satisfactory explanation to every one concerned. Calling two or three town policemen to his aid, he placed ten or fifteen of the gaping on-lookers under arrest and herded them into a corner of his storehouse; then, arranging the captured arms in an orderly manner, he seized his *bastón* of office and rushed to meet the incoming forces of law and order with the news that a small body of ladrones had voluntarily surrendered to him with all their arms and ammunition.

THE C. O. FOOLED AND EVERYBODY HAPPY

The commanding officer of the expedition, returning bootless from his pursuit of the elusive enemy, naturally

(Continued on page 374)

Halo Halo

By MAPAGBIRÔ



SUMULONG

WHEN all his colleagues start to bite
Their nails in nervous worry
Or scratch their heads or rush to fight
Or fidget in a flurry,
He takes his glasses off with calm
And wipes them clean without alarm
And cracks a little jest,
As wise as Lincoln's best,
To show that he's a *cool*, long—
Headed fellow,
Ripe and mellow,
This unaffected,
Undejected,
Well-selected
Senator Sumulong!

He leads Democratas along,
"The Brains of Opposition;"
But though his cerebellum's strong,
He's weak in self-ambition.
He praises measures that are good,
And even eulogizes Wood,
Which proves beyond a doubt
He scorns the vulgar shout
And looks ahead far *too* long.
Thus he'll never
Win though clever,
This honest, gentle,
Highly mental,
Transcendental
Philosopher Sumulong!

THE NEW NATIONALISM

"Now, under the sun," said old Solomon,
"There's nothing new,"—an epigram true.
But you must allow that our Roxas now
A slogan has coined—or perhaps purloined—
Which claims that there's need for bolder deed,
Aggressiveness strong, and united throng.
But his speech is so sly that the How and the Why
Is a riddle to all, and his militant call
Is a bugle blown for a march unknown.
We're ready to go, but we'd like to know
Where is the Goal for our New-born Soul?
... "Now, under the sun," said old Solomon,
There is nothing new,"—an epigram true.

The U. P. Prexy tried to *Palm* a dismissal stunt on one
of his professors but got *Moore* than he bargained for.

"Angels Hand Stars Sound Drubbing"—*Sports cap-
tion*. That will teach Betelgeuze to behave and Neptune
not to be naughty. The comets, we understand, ran off
with their tails between their legs.

"Foreigners Responsible for P. I. Narcotic Problem"—
News Head. And the Neurotic too?

Garet Garrett, *Saturday Evening Post* expert, told Ma-
nilan newspapermen at a banquet at the Manila hotel
that America had no economic motive in coming to the
Philippines or in staying here.

This was applauded as the best after-dinner joke of the
banquet.

He added that America's motive was purely the spread
of her culture.

Which culture?

Perhaps he meant the culture of the cinema. Look at
the titles of a few of Hollywood's cultural efforts:—Our
Modern Maidens—Free and Easy—My Official Wife—
Fast Company—The Love Parade—The Woman Racket—
Charming Sinners—Tanned Legs—Roadhouse Nights.

It is reported that the Community Players have a very
large cast for their play, "The Poor Nut". This confirms
our suspicion of local intelligences.

Critics: "When I look at one of your paintings I stand
and wonder—"

Artist: "How I do it?"

Critics: "No; why you do it."

—*College Life*.



The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



Danger in "Canned" Music

WE are continually worrying about our young people. It is perfectly natural to do so. Our mothers and fathers before us worried about the youth of their day. The new generation has always stirred up mingled feelings of disapproval and despair in their elders.

I try not to be one of those fault-finding individuals who are always "viewing with alarm". Such persons, in most cases, are pests, and they really fail to accomplish very much. What young people need is sympathy, true understanding of their problems, and a little honest endeavor on the part of their parents to get their youthful viewpoint.

The thought which had occurred to me recently in connection with our modern "talkies" and radio and phonograph dispensing "canned" music of every description, was whether our young people are being encouraged enough to express themselves in music as young people were formerly. I refer especially to the old-fashioned music lessons for every child in the family, which gave us plenty of home-made music in which every member of the family took part.

Of course music is taught in the schools and most children love to sing. At some period of their lives children have the desire to learn to play some instrument. But if they are caught in the mad whirl of talkies and radio which brings all kinds of music with no effort, it seems to me that there is a danger that the childish interest in music as a means of his or her own expression will soon vanish. Our youth already show a tendency of taking their music in doses by turning a dial on the radio or putting a disc on the phonograph.

It is the rare thing these days to find the happy family where father and mother and children gather around one or two evenings a week to sing and play. Interests seem to lead away, outside the home. Too often, one hears the question: "Can't we all go to the talkies tonight?" And thus the entire family takes its music. I am quite in favor of the modern amusements, too. The programs are truly wonderful and very often the music is excellent. But instead of creating the desire of the boy or girl to play or to sing more than passably well, the music of the talkies and the radio, because it is mechanical, leaves them cold and unresponsive.

In my own girlhood the Sunday evening "sings" around the piano with every one in the family participating, and with a few friends and cousins thrown in to make the gathering more lively, were high spots which live today in mellow memories. Here was the softening, inspiring effect of music in the family circle with all its far-reaching effect on the young people who so eagerly and joyfully sang the old songs in the twilight.

I am quite sure that we need more music in the home these days—especially home-made music. The discipline of piano lessons, the grilling hours of practice, the thrill of first success, the joy of final accomplishment, what better, truer method of character building could we ask for? And what finer means of linking family ties more closely, of building family loyalty and solidarity, than in those hours when the entire home circle gathers around the piano and pours forth in song the feeling of their hearts?

In some rural communities of America during the last century the need for musical expression was realized and the means provided by the holding of weekly "sings" in the district school house. Often a singing master was secured to lead in the exercises. The young people flocked to these gatherings. It was a social occasion that provided real enjoyment. It is safe to say that there was a beneficial effect in attuning young minds and hearts to an appreciation of one of the first and most natural arts.

In the Philippines we see the desire for musical expression on every hand. Nearly every town has its band or orchestra. But still there is a need for better means of satisfying the desire for musical expression especially in the individual homes. It is a matter which might well engage the efforts of women's clubs and civic organizations. Mechanical music is not enough. Let's hope that we shall never depend entirely upon it.

Motion Pictures for Children

BECAUSE of the interest which has been shown in the matter of suitable motion pictures for children, we are listing again some of the best recent films for young people. Some of these pictures have already been shown in Manila while others are coming. The fact that a film is not listed does not mean that it may not be good entertainment for adult audiences. The selection is made for children:

Roarin' Ranch
The Richest Man in the World
The Silent Enemy
The Social Lion
So This is London
Shadow of the Law
Song of My Heart
The Vagabond King
With Byrd at the South Pole
White Hell of Pitz Palu
Devil May Care
The Great Gabbo
Hit the Deck
Sally
Grumpy
One Romantic Night
High Society Blues
Parade of the West
Young Eagles
Romance of the Rio Grande
Not So Dumb

Hiking Through Mindanao

(Continued from page 363)

of black smoke from some steamer now lost to sight. That was my last distant view for several hours to come; the moment I turned away from it and moved on, the jungle embraced me and I could see neither to the right nor the left, nor yet the sky above me.

The trail to Ganasi winds in and out among the hills, always going higher, and for nearly thirty kilometers one sees nothing but the jungle pressing against the trail like a mat of *bejuco*. Above, it forms arches, shutting out the sun's rays, and by mid-morning the air below becomes like steam, while the light, such as it is, assumes a greenish cast. Gradually the impression forms in one's mind that he is no longer walking, as a man should, but burrowing, mole fashion.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE DAPAO

At high noon I stopped by the shore of Lake Dapao for a scanty lunch and a brief rest. I had walked twenty-six kilometers and my knees were trembling and the muscles of my legs were paining me woefully. But those things were soon forgotten under the spell of Dapao's beauty. This tiny lake makes a perfect sylvan picture, so wild and untouched by man's vandalism that its shores might well be the haunts of a surviving tribe of fauns and satyrs. As placid as a mirror, and as blue as the skies it reflects, the lake nestles among the jungle-clad hills rising abruptly from the water, so calm and unruffled that the loneliness thereabouts seems to assume tangibility.

THE BACON SANDWICHES

My cargadores had no food, and I had little enough. But they looked at me hungrily as I opened my package, and I was moved to share it with them.

I looked at what the cook had given me and saw that there was nothing but bacon sandwiches. Carefully taking one apart to show the forbidden pig meat within, I nodded toward the older of the two boys and said, "You like?"

He looked at his companion a moment; then they both smiled and nodded their heads. I gave them each a sandwich and they ate them greedily and looked as though they would have enjoyed more.

Seemingly the demands of a growing boy's stomach do not vary much the world over. It takes more than the dictates of Mohammedanism to keep a sixteen year old boy from eating after he has carried a fifty pound pack twenty-five kilometers.

HOT COGON-COVERED HILLS

I had committed the folly of pushing on too rapidly over the first part of the trail, and in the afternoon I paid for it. I came out of the forest into rolling *cogon*-covered hills where the sun beat down like the breath of a foundry. Through the green hills before me the yellow ribbon of the trail unwound endlessly, and I walked until in my soul I swore I could walk no longer, and then prodded myself to surmount the next hill in the hope that Ganasi would reveal itself before me. But once on the summit, I would see another hill rising beyond, and that damnable yellow road undulating across it. In every direction *cogon* grass and feathery clumps of bamboo; on the hillsides diminutive

native houses; and in the far distance the blue mountains thrusting their peaks into powdered wigs of white clouds, but never a sign of a town.

ARRIVAL AT GANASI

The afternoon thunderstorm was rolling up rapidly, and half the sky was black as ink. Quivering streaks of lightning ran from heaven to earth, and smashing discharges of thunder made the air vibrate around me. I lifted my feet—one, two—four, five—six, seven—it was like lifting heavy lifeless weights. And when I had counted two thousand, I staggered into the Constabulary Post at Ganasi.

The commanding officer took me in and gave me a room to rest in and hot tea to drink. And then the skies opened and the rain came down.

And I fell asleep.

CONSTABULARY OFFICERS VETO THE WALKING PLAN

The next morning I announced my intention of walking to Dansalan along the shores of the Lake, but the Constabulary officers immediately vetoed my plan.

The fight with Sultan Mamur at Marantau had taken place only three weeks before, and the bombarding of Sa Ganasi's *cota* at Tugaya even more recently. The country round about was reputed to be infested with *contras* (conscientious objectors to the Government), and I was forbidden to go walking in their neighborhood.

Not being particularly anxious to have myself filled full of scrap-iron from a home-made shot gun, I did not press the matter.

OVER LAKE LANAO IN THE CONSTABULARY LAUNCH

I was deeply disappointed, however, for I had gone to Lanao with the idea of taking news photographs of the destroyed *cotas* at the scenes of the fighting. But luck favored me. While I was talking the situation over with the officers, a Constabulary launch arrived on its way to Dansalan, and I was given permission to cross the lake in it. The launch was scheduled to stop at Tugaya, and I would have ample opportunity to take all the pictures I wished, without the discomfort of walking all day to get them.

THE MORO "CONTRAS" AT TUGAYA

An hour's run brought us to Tugaya, which for years has been one of the most difficult nests of *contras* that the Constabulary has had to deal with. The people there have consistently refused to pay taxes, and have defied the Government at every turn. They have succeeded in preventing the establishment of schools in the neighborhood, and for many months they held up the construction of the Iligan-Malabang road by the simple process of erecting *cotas* and sending out ultimatums to the effect that the road must not pass them. Engineers could not be persuaded to work in the neighborhood, and construction of the road came to a standstill. In 1923 and 1926 desperate battles were fought between the Constabulary and the *contras* of Tugaya who were intrenched within their *cotas*. In the latter affair, approximately seventy men, women, and children were killed by the soldiers.

THE RAZING OF SA GANASI'S COTA

Now, a few days before my arrival, there had been another encounter, with the result that Ganasi's *cota* with its intricate system of underground passages and bomb proof

shelters had been blown to pieces and was now being razed level with the ground. When I arrived, fifty laborers were at work cleaning up the debris. One thousand pesos had been set aside from the provincial funds to pay for the work.

I was informed by no less authority than Governor Heffington himself that there are at the present time about five hundred cotas in Lanao. To rid the province of them by the present methods would not only be a disagreeable job but also a costly one. So it is presumed that the destruction and razing of Ganasi's stronghold was intended merely as a gesture to keep the bad boys in their places. Comment upon it, I shall leave to the editorial writers.

GOVERNOR HEFFINGTON ARRIVES

While I was at work snapping pictures, Governor Heffington and an official party arrived upon the scene. After greeting me and showing me about, the Governor pointed to a piece of ground fifteen feet square in which five shells had exploded during the bombardment.

"I cannot understand how anyone lived through that," the Governor remarked. "It seems little less than a miracle."

Then he explained to me that the miracle was exactly what everyone had wanted to happen, and that in bombarding the place, the Constabulary had not really wished to hurt anyone.

THE SURRENDER OF "ARMS"

After allowing me to secure what pictures I wished, the soldiers carried me across the lake to Dansalan in the launch. They had just received the surrender of a number of weapons from Sa Ganasi, consisting of home made *pa-liuntuds* (shotguns), Spanish pistols smuggled in by sailors, and a few ancient Springfields and Remingtons which the Moros had retrieved by diving for them after they had been thrown into the lake by the Constabulary.

The officers were greatly excited over the surrender of these weapons. But if the opinion of a mere tourist is worth anything, they impressed me as being guns that were no longer of any use; hence their surrender. The rifles and shotguns were ready to fall in pieces, and the two pistols were of a type for which it is difficult to secure ammunition. However, my scepticism may have been unwarranted: perhaps, after all, it had been a great victory.

DANSALAN, THE LANAO CAPITAL

The trip across the lake was delightful. Surrounded by densely forested mountains and grass-covered hills dotted with magnificent clumps of bamboo, Lake Lanao's tranquil beauty is reward enough for the difficulties of reaching it. Until one sees Lake Lanao, he has missed one of the finest sights of the Philippines.

I put up in the clubhouse at Dansalan in time for lunch. In the afternoon and evening the scheduled torrential rains came down, and on the following morning the air was dancing with sunlight, and there wasn't a cloud in sight.

THE DESTROYED COTA AT MARANTAO

In company with Governor Heffington I rode out to Marantao to secure photographs of the ruins of Mamur's cota.

The place is located amid clumps of wondrous bamboo more than one hundred feet high. The bamboo fences and

some of the barbed wire were still intact, but within there was only a mass of twisted sheet iron, charred bits of wood, and soil and rocks that had been churned together by shell fire.

Inside the cota there was a solitary grave of one of the defenders, and off among the bamboo clumps nearby were numerous other new graves, each one surrounded by a bamboo fence and gaudily decorated with many meters of gay cloth.

I tip-toed about gingerly, dodging the concealed bamboo stakes that had been planted by the thousands among the weeds and grass for the intruders to tramp upon, snapped a few pictures, and got out.

I left the place with a depressed feeling. Without attempting to pass judgment upon the right or wrong of the fight that had taken place there, I could not but be struck by the desolation of the place and the loneliness of those brightly bedecked graves.

ILIGAN ON THE COAST

After lunch I crowded myself into a six inch space between a fat Filipina and a betel-chewing Moro in the public stage, which was already loaded beyond its capacity, and sat in silent discomfort for three hours while the truck skidded along mountain roads in the rain. We reached Iligan, on the coast, at nightfall.

Iligan has little to attract visitors. After twenty-four hours there, I was glad to endure a drenching the following afternoon while being rowed out to the *S. S. Compañia Filipinas* in order to get away.

CAGAYAN MISAMIS

A Spanish dinner aboard the steamer, washed down with half a bottle of *vino tinto*, put me in fine fettle. Retiring early, I fell asleep immediately and awakened the following morning at Cagayan Misamis.

I shall always remember this place for the violence of its swarms of cargadores who infest the docks. After nearly being torn limb from limb by them, I finally got my duffle in a car and drove off toward the town, which is situated about a mile from the docks.

BY TRUCK TO MALAYBALAY

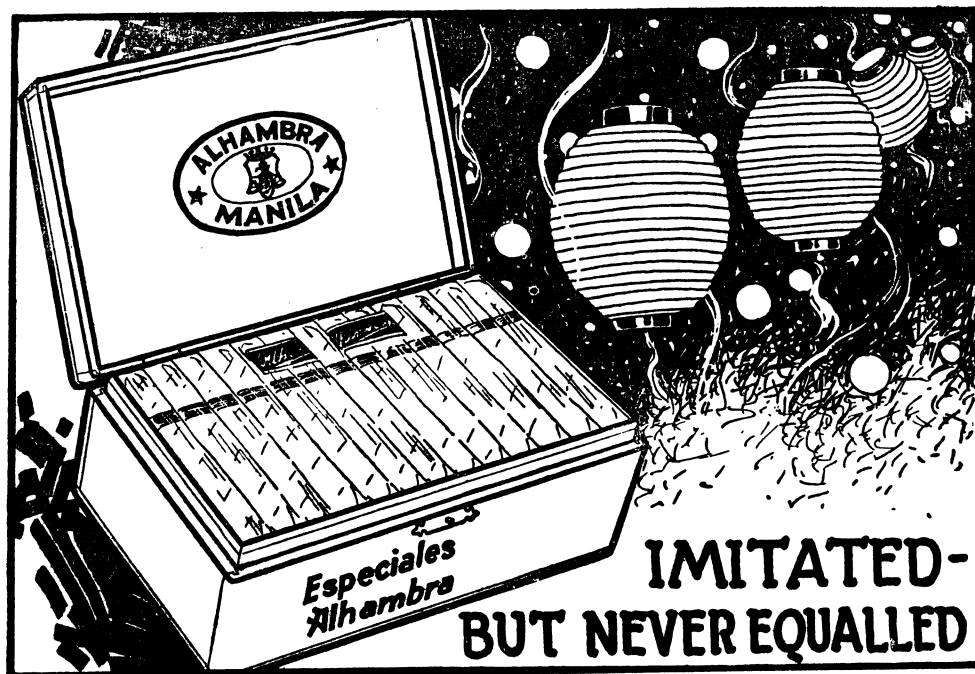
For once luck played in my hands. The daily truck for Malaybalay, the capital of Bukidnon, was just starting as my auto drove into the plaza. I climbed aboard the truck and was on my way again.

Capitana Vicenta

(Continued from page 370)

assumed that his activity had caused the surrender of the band, a conclusion very soothing to his pride, and graciously gathered in the arms. After listing the names of the supposed ladores one by one, and promising them reimbursement at the rate of thirty pieces of silver for each gun, he caused them to take the oath of allegiance and released them with admonition to sin no more.

Thus everyone was pleased, with the possible exception of poor old Chua Yap who, according to my theory, must have missed sorely his weekly supply of the somnolent weed.



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The Buaya

(Continued from page 359)

ATONG BREAKS A TABOO

Atong, unable perhaps to resist his hunger, took some of the food, but, before turning in for the night, the old woman of the party, Barang, taunted him by repeatedly calling him a "buaya"—crocodile.

In all regions there is some offence that is considered the worst in the eyes of the inhabitants: in desert countries, tampering with the water supply; in the North, rifling of a food cache; in the plains, the stealing of transport; and in the Philippines of the last generation, not strictly following custom. Communities do not look with indulgence on those who violate the peculiar code of the locality, so Barang informed me.

AN OFFERING TO THE ANITOS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE HUNT

The crime of Atong was shown up the next day. After a particularly strenuous battle, we killed a big buck deer. The dogs lay around panting, while the hunters dressed the animal, the nets and spears being piled to one side in a small glade in the forest. I had noticed Barang carrying a small basket. From this she took a package of boiled rice, a pinch of salt, a piece of sugar, and three cigarettes with colored paper trimmings. I asked her what she was going to do with them, but she only grinned with her betelnut smile. Her husband handed to her a decorated stick upon which were impaled small portions of the meat, heart, and liver, and she disappeared into the forest with them. Later I found that this was an offering to the wood spirits, the anitos, for the success of the hunt.

ATONG IS FROWNED UPON

After cutting off the choicest pieces for my cook, the men dumped into the opened stomach of the deer a pot of rice and salt mixing it thoroughly with the contents; and, being ravenous from hunger, they, following ancient custom, sat round the animal and made a soul-satisfying repast. But I noticed that Atong, because he had broken the taboo on eating, was neither invited nor included. It amused me, but I said nothing, and after a while Atong took up his spear, called his dog, and returned to the settlement, Barang calling after him to keep away from the river. We remained another day, getting another big deer and a couple of wild hogs, and the incident passed from my mind.

HE GOES FISHING ALONE

A month later Atong elected to fish the Baliuag and with some handfuls of rice done up in a dirty rag, some salt, a clay pot, matches, his net, and a trusty bolo girt to his waist with rattan, he was equipped for the trip. He had indifferent luck the first day, taking but a few fish which he split and left drying on the hot stones near the river bank. Returning from upstream, he found that the fish had disappeared, but nothing told him just what had happened, nor did his superstitious conjectures fill him with confidence. He had not eaten that morning, and, sighting a lunga or deep hole at the water's edge and on the opposite bank, he started across to explore the cavity in hopes of netting a few banac which might have taken refuge from the ardent sun, leaving his bolo on the bank with his upper garment.

THE ATTACK OF THE CROCODILE

The water reached his waist at the entrance of the lunga. Closing the hole with his net he reached in with his arm to rouse any fish that might be inside. For a fleeting moment he had a glimpse of a pair of greenish, baleful eyes and then he felt his arm grasped below the elbow by sharp teeth. His involuntary jerk resulted in withdrawing his arm but stripped all the flesh down to the sinews. As he wrenched himself free he fell over the net, and before he could extricate himself the crocodile darted out and bit him severely on the fleshy parts of the leg. The struggle became desperate, the animal trying to drag him into its lair, and he trying to gain the shallows. Several times the reptile tried to stun him by flailing blows from its tail. With no weapon at hand, he managed to gouge out an eye, but he was in bad shape. The crocodile backed into the lunga, while Atong scrambled into the shallows and climbed the bank to safety.

ATONG BADLY WOUNDED AND ALONE

He was in a terrible condition and bleeding from his wounds. His right forearm was stripped to the bone, his left leg lacerated by gouges, hardly any part of his body had escaped bruises, but for the moment he lived. During the struggle he had not ceased to call for help, but from the moment of his escape he began to call on Barang to take off the curse of the buaya. Tearing off his upper garment, he tried to bandage his wounds and by using leaves and vines was able to reduce the flow of blood. Overpowered by the horrible effect of the fight, he fell into a sleep of exhaustion, undisturbed by the bellows of the eyeless crocodile. When he awoke it was a few hours before dawn. He managed to drag himself down to the river's edge and assuage his burning thirst, but he was in a raging fever due to the poisonous nature of the wounds made by the reptile, which were rapidly becoming infected.

He crawled up the bank and onto the faint trail, his progress being a naturally painful and laborious progression as his left leg and right arm were mere useless appendages to his body. The sun rose behind the distant mountains and a faint morning breeze sprang up. In his exhausted condition he could only make short crawls from tree to tree. The hot season was on in earnest. Each morning the globe of yellow fire rose in the east and burned its way across a cloudless sky. Foliage on the plains drooped and crinkled, grass and cogon crisped to a dull brown, birds flew silently to the deepest shade of the forests, streams were dried up, and the baking sun-cracked plains were left to insect life, whose strident shrilling rose above the shimmering heat waves. The heat of the ground comes through the soles of even the thickest shoes, so it can be imagined what it was to the bare and wounded knees and forearms of the man.

By noon he had not covered more than a mile and was lying in the shade of an alibambang tree, the leaves of which contain acetic acid. Some of these he chewed. His continual moans for help had but one refrain and that was, *Ang buaya*. *Ang buaya*, mingled with the names of Barang and her companions. Added to the consuming fever was the additional mental suffering caused by his knowledge that the buaya had claimed its revenge for his



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Marguerite Hoare

An interview with Marguerite Hoare, of London on the relation of soap to beauty

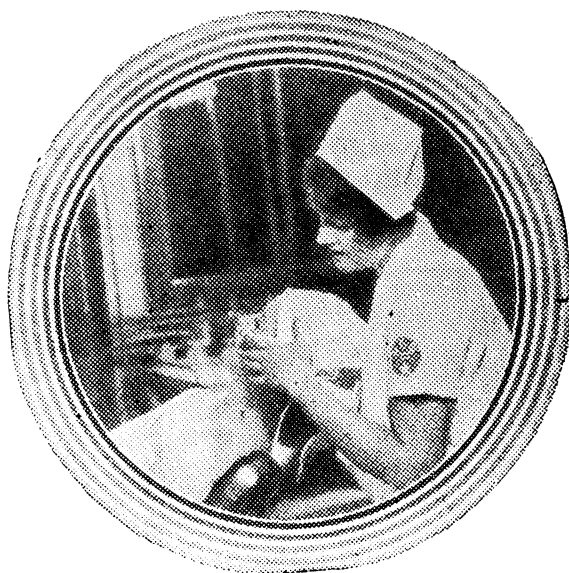
Why soap is essential—and which soap to choose—answered by adviser to women of exclusive social and diplomatic circles.

DURING the Naval Conference in London, the wives of the delegates consulted women in diplomatic circles as to which beauty expert looked after the wives of ambassadors and ladies of distinguished British families. The answer was "Marguerite Hoare, of Mayfair."

Miss Hoare's salon at 19 South Wolton Street is one of the world's important beauty shops. Here, Miss Hoare recently gave an interview on home beauty methods that will be of interest to every woman.

Miss Hoare's Advice.

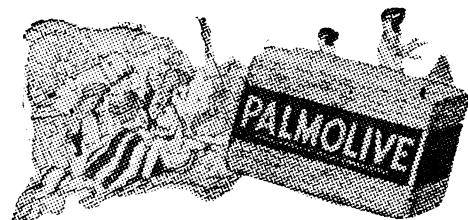
"When *not enough* soap and water is used," said this prominent expert, "one risks oiliness, blackheads and similar disfigurements. When the *wrong* soap is used, one suffers dryness, roughness, irritation, injured skin texture. My solution to the problem of cleansing without irritation is—Palmolive Soap. Palmolive is a delightful soap to use—bland, soothing, and gentle. Yet its soft lather has wonderful cleansing properties. It softens and carries away all impurities from the pores."



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involuntary breaking of custom. He made a last spurt and gained the shade of a clump of lagundee bushes and collapsed. Two hours later some gogo-gatherers, passing along the unfrequented trail, heard his groans and found him. He managed to gasp out his story interjecting it with prayers to Matandang Barang whom he indicated as the cause of his predicament and the vengeance of the buaya. They dressed his wounds as well as they were able and, making a rude litter of poles, carried him to the nearest shelter. For an hour at a time he kept shrieking, *Ang buaya*. His wounds and fever would have taken him off no doubt in less than a week, but due to the fact that he was also a victim of fear and dread, he died at midnight.

THE CROCODILE DISAPPEARING

Matandang Barang brought the news to me, adding, "I told you so". Under the circumstances I could make no comment, the facts were too hard to argue away. Later I had a logging camp near to where the tragedy occurred and bargained with the woodcutters to capture the crocodile which still lurked in the vicinity, maimed by the loss of its eye. With strong lassos of rattan they managed to snare the man-killer after an exciting struggle. Securely trussed up by lashings of rattan, it measured some fourteen feet in length. I sent him over to a friend, a Constabulary captain in another town, where, dumped into a shallow well, it was an object of curiosity to the townspeople until it died a month later. Since that day the river banks have been cleared, the waters put to work irrigating the rice-fields, and the buayas, like the superstitions that surround them, are reduced considerably. Neither of them can stand the rush of modern progress.

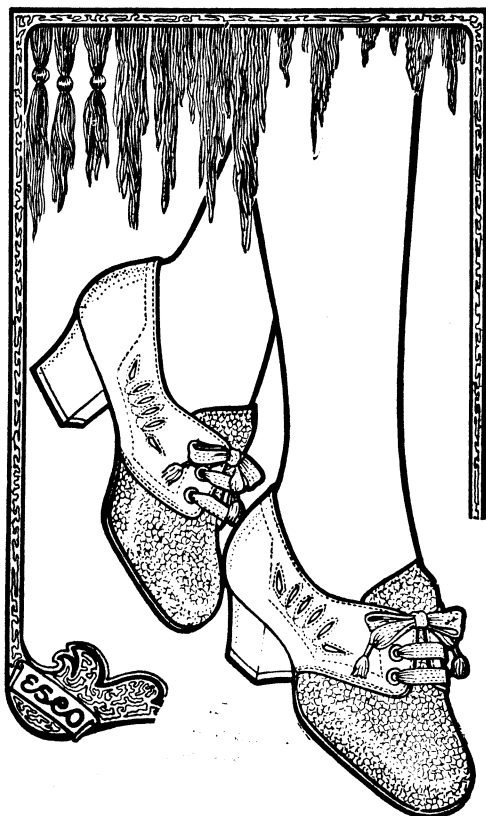
Magat Salamat

(Continued from page 358)

katipunan. There is a beautiful parallelism between this *katipunan* and the *Katipunan* founded by Bonifacio almost three centuries later. The "first *Katipunan*," like the K.K.K., aimed at the recovery of the independence of the archipelago by a revolution to be pushed to success through the concerted action of the different tribes. Many of the *datos* and *rajahs* of the *barangays* and villages of the islands subscribed to the movement. The plans were secretly laid in Tondo. And, just as Bonifacio and his *Katipuneros* appealed to the Japanese, Magat Salamat and his fellow *datos* made an agreement with a Japanese captain who was then visiting Manila.

THE APPEAL TO THE JAPANESE AND BORNEANS

Historically speaking, this plot or "Conspiracy of 1588-89" is important. It was the first concerted attempt of the Filipinos to oust the Spaniards and gain their freedom with the help of foreigners, the Japanese. The Sultan of Borneo also promised to help the conspirators. The only extant original document that throws light upon this event is the "Report" of Esteban de Marquina, notary public of Manila, to Santiago de Vera, Governor-General of the Philippines (Reprinted in Blair and Robertson, "The Philippine Islands," Vol 7, pp 95 ff.) The Augustinian historian Martinez de Zuñiga, in his "Historia de Philipinas," and the oidor-historian, Antonio de Morga, in his "Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas," dismiss the Salamat conspiracy with a few bare sentences. This may have been due to a lack of sources or to the fact that they looked upon the matter from the preju-



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diced Spanish point of view. Unfortunately, there is no documentary source to represent the Filipino side of the subject. Since history is based upon written records, there is for us, too, no remedy to our having to utilize the "Report" of Esteban de Marquina.

THE PLOT

According to this document, in the year 1588, the chiefs of Tondo, Bulacan, Morong, Pandacan, and the neighboring barangays, among them Agustin de Legaspi, Magat Salamat, Luis Amanicalao, Calao, Pitongatan, Martin Panga, Pedro Balinguit, Phelipe Salonga, Daulat, Phelipe Amarlangagui, Juan Basi, Francisco Aeta, joined in a conspiracy against the Spaniards and sought the help of the Sultan of Borneo and the Emperor of Japan. A pertinent excerpt illustrates the agreement between the chiefs and the Japanese:

"When Captain Don Joan Gayo and many Japanese with merchandise arrived at this city in a ship from Xapon, Don Agustin de Legaspi became very friendly with him, inviting him many times to eat and drink at his house which is on the other side of the river of this city. The agreement and stipulation which he made with Don Joan Gayo through the Japanese interpreter, Dionisio Fernandez, and in the presence of the said Magat Salamat, Don Agustin Manuguit, Don Phelipe Salalilla, his father, and Don Geronimo Bassi, Don Agustin de Legaspi's brother, was, that the said captain should come to this city with soldiers from Xapon, and enter it under pretext of peace and commerce, bringing in his ship flags for use of the Spaniards, so that the latter should think his intentions peaceful. It was also agreed that the chiefs of the neighborhood would help them to kill the Spaniards, and would supply the provisions and everything necessary."

After driving out the Spaniards, the Filipinos and Japanese were to make Agustin de Legaspi king of the entire archipelago, and "collect the tribute from the natives"

which was to be divided between Don Agustin and the Japanese. The pact was sworn to and sealed in the fashion of the natives, "by anointing their necks with a broken egg."

According to Martinez de Zuñiga, the native conspirators also made a compact with the Borneans. To use his words, the chiefs "conspired with the Moros of Borneo who would come (to Manila) for commerce; by nightfall, they would enter the city, put it on fire and, in the confusion, assassinate all Spaniards." ("Historia de Philipinas," p. 158.)

Fortunately or unfortunately, the plot was discovered, but not until many months had passed, as is revealed in a letter of Governor Santiago de Vera to the King of Spain, dated July 13, 1589, which reads in part: "The plot existed for fifteen months, and neither I nor the friars and any other person ever knew of its existence." ("Archivo de India," Doc 24, Ind. 5).

THE BETRAYAL

Just like that of the K.K.K., the discovery is shrouded in mystery. Two versions have been advanced. Martinez de Zuñiga maintained that "an *India*, married to one of the Spanish soldiers," betrayed the conspiracy to the proper authorities. The other version, given in the "Report" of Esteban de Marquina, reads as follows:

"It appears that on the fourth of November of the said year (1588) . . . Captain Pedro Sarmiento arrived in this city from the Calamianes, which are islands near Burney; and brought the news and information that he had left behind in the said Calamianes three Indian chiefs of Tondo, namely, Magat Salamat, Don Agustin Manuguit, son of Don Phelipe Salalilla, and Don Joan Banal, brother-in-law of the said Magat. Through Don Antonio Surabao, his servant and chief of his *encomienda*, he had learned that these men were going as ambassadors to the

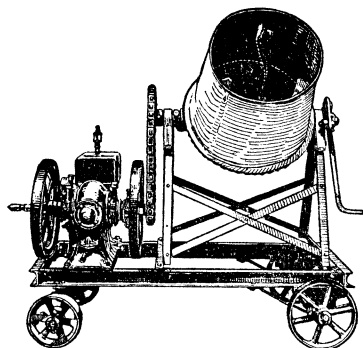
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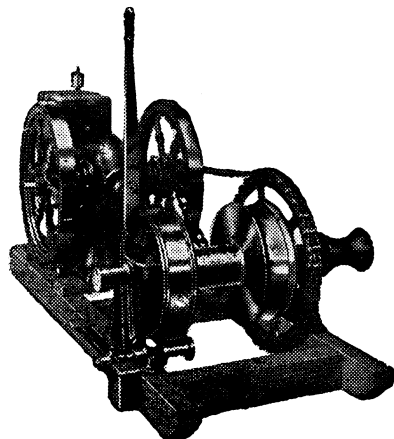
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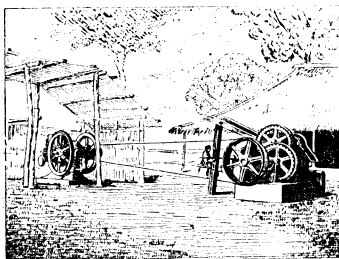
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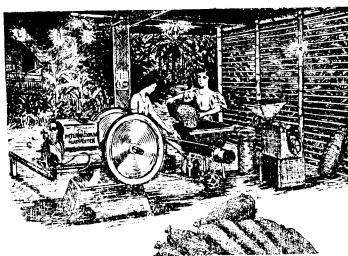
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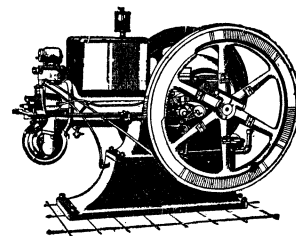
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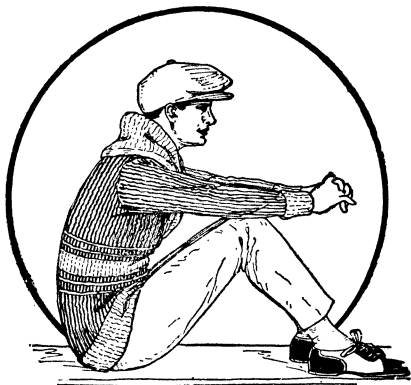
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petty king of Burney, in order to induce him to send a fleet to attack the Spaniards and to join the chiefs of Jolo, and Sumaelob, chief of Cuyo, who had already come to terms and offered to help them with two thousand men. They had persuaded the said Don Antonio Surabao to accompany them and carry out their plans; but the latter, while on the one hand promising to help them, unfolded the plan to Captain Sarmiento."

To be exact, the existence of the plot was discovered on October 26, 1588. Governor Santiago de Vera took immediate and drastic action before the conspirators could strike. Magat Salamat and his co-plotters were arrested and tried before a special court. They were found guilty. The "Report" tells us of the tragic end of the conspiracy and the conspirators. "Magat Salamat was condemned to death. His goods were to be employed for the erection of the new fortress of this city. He appealed to the Royal Audiencia; but the case was remitted to the Governor, in order that justice might be done—except that the goods were to be set aside for the treasury. The sentence was executed."

Such was the fate of Magat Salamat—death upon the gallows.

With the death of Magat Salamat and his companions, the first attempt at winning the independence of the Islands by revolution came to an end. Magat Salamat paid dearly for the "lost cause". But his spirit lived beyond the grave. It survived the centuries, and was reincarnated in Andres Bonifacio who raised the red standard of revolution in 1896.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey

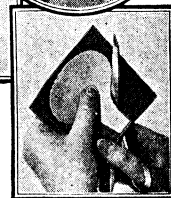
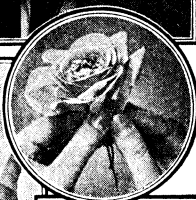
(Continued from page 357)

which must be charted for the protection of navigation, are accurately located by reference to the stations located by the control surveys. Mention has been made of the irregular nature of the ocean bottom throughout the archipelago and the consequent necessity for unusually close development. This need is well illustrated by the fact that for the adequate examination of water areas surveyed to date, which exceed 250,000 square miles in extent, over seven and a half millions of soundings have been required.

The soundings on nautical charts must show the depths at some definite stage of the tide and consequently it is necessary to obtain tide observations in connection with all hydrographic surveys. In addition to providing data for the establishment of a uniform plane of reference and for the reduction of all soundings to that plane, these observations enable the Bureau to compile tables of predicted tides by means of which the mariner can time the movements of ship to take advantage of the tide or, by using the tables in conjunction with his chart, can ascertain the actual depths at any time. At present these tables, which are published annually in advance by the Washington office of the Survey, contain full predictions for the ports of Manila and Cebu in the Philippines and include tables of differences by means of which similar information can be obtained for about 240 additional points in the archipelago.

Finally the field operations required for the production of charts must include magnetic surveys in order to provide the data relative to magnetic variation that are shown on all nautical charts and are essential to the accurate use of the mariner's compass.

In carrying on its duties each survey ship acts as a separate unit and executes all of the operations required for



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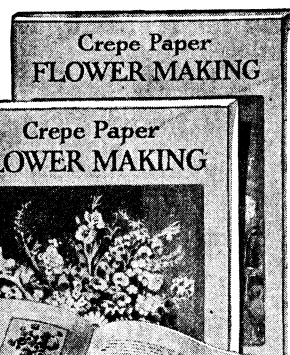
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charting purposes in the region where it is operating. The complement of the vessel is divided into smaller parties so that frequently all of the different classes of work are being carried on simultaneously while the ship may be engaged in offshore sounding or exploratory cruising.

EXTENSIVE OFFICE WORK REQUIRED

After the completion of field surveys a considerable amount of work remains to be done before a chart can be issued. In the Philippine Islands the sheets and other records showing the results of surveying operations are transmitted to the headquarters of the Bureau in Manila. Here they are subjected to a careful review and to various checking processes which include the replotting of all hydrographic work on accurate projections called "smooth sheets." After all available information is assembled, it is combined and abstracted in the form of a drawing of the proposed chart. This again is carefully verified and is then photographed and transferred to an aluminum plate from which the chart is printed.

For about five years after work was started in the Philippines charts were printed by private firms in Manila. Then the sizes of charts became too large for local facilities and it became necessary to forward completed chart drawings to Washington for printing. This method of publication was in force until 1922 when a modern printing plant, provided by the Insular Government, was placed in operation and the publication of charts in Manila was resumed. At the present time 151 different charts of the Philippine Islands are published.

To supplement these charts the Bureau issues two Coast Pilot volumes. These contain full descriptions of the coast, sailing directions, and much other information which is of value to navigators and can not be shown conveniently on the charts. A new edition of Part I of this series which covers Luzon, Mindoro, and the Visayas, was published in 1927 while a new edition of Part II, covering Palawan, Mindanao, and the Sulu Archipelago, was issued during the present year.

OTHER DUTIES OF THE BUREAU

In addition to the production of nautical charts, the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Philippine Islands is the mapping agency of the Insular Government. In carrying on this work 14 topographic maps of the principal islands and a general map of the archipelago on a smaller scale are published. These maps are compiled from the coastal surveys of the Bureau combined with surveys of the interior by the United States Engineers and a number of Insular bureaus.

In connection with this work, the Bureau has constructed a large relief map of the Philippine Islands which depicts in a vivid manner the formation of the archipelago and the adjacent ocean bottom. One of the many interesting features shown on this map is the Philippine Deep, near Mindanao Island, distinguished by having the greatest known depth of any of the oceans of the world. At this point the bottom of the sea is more than six miles below the surface.

Looking forward to the inevitable development of air-plane transportation in the Philippines, the Survey has also undertaken the compilation of strip maps for aerial navigation which will cover the principal air routes of the

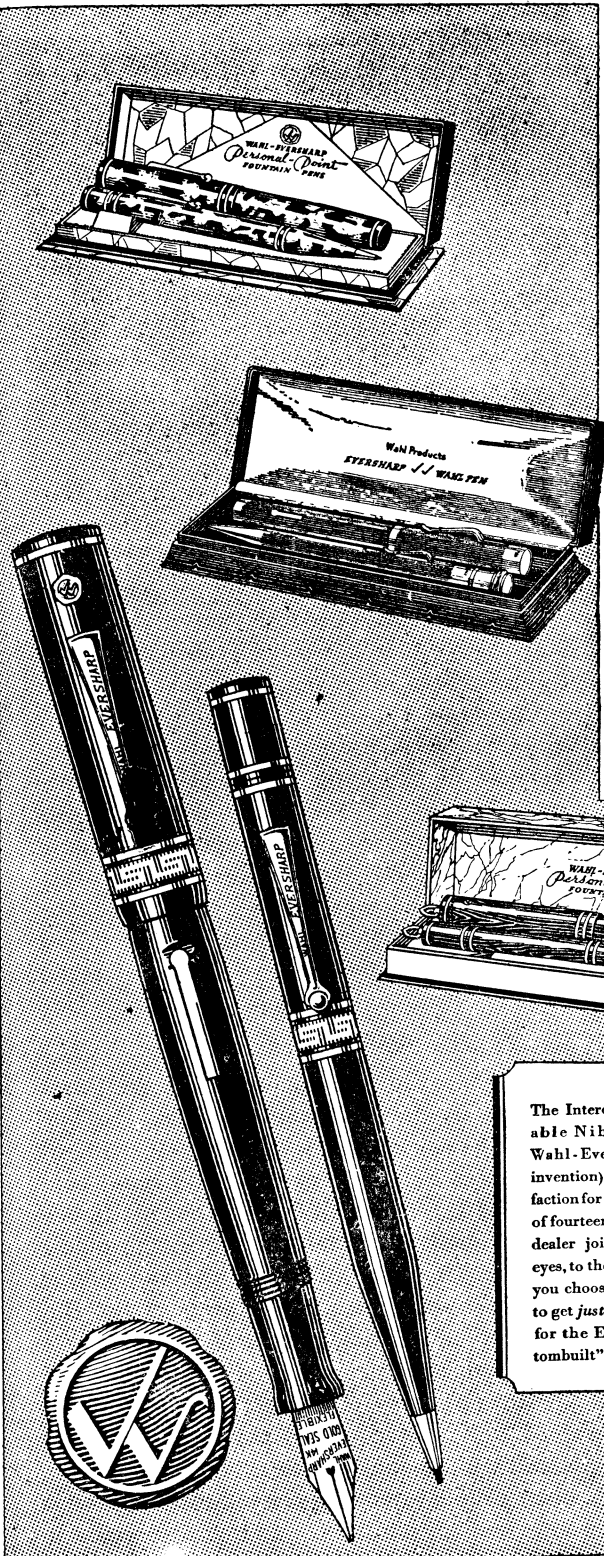
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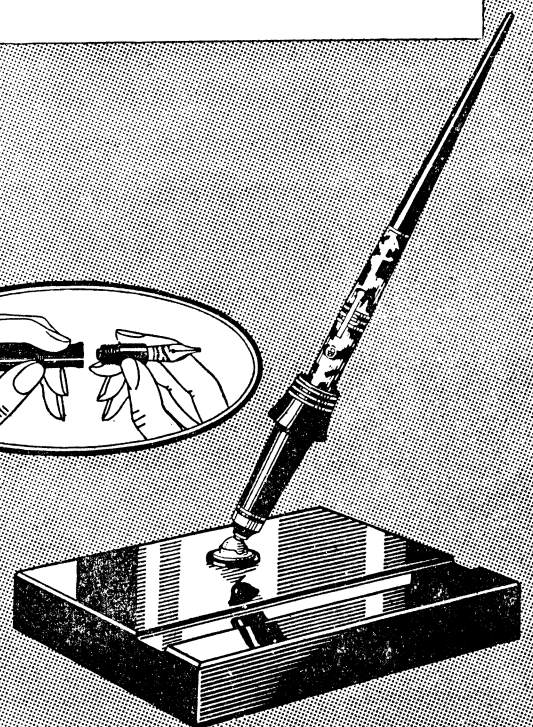
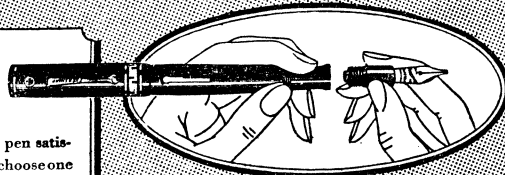
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archipelago. The first of these maps already has been issued.

IMPROVEMENTS IN METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

The thirty years during which work has been carried on in the Islands have seen many improvements in methods and equipment which have contributed materially to the progress of surveys. One of the most important of these, of recent origin, is the development of equipment for measuring depths by echo soundings. For this purpose the Coast and Geodetic Survey uses an instrument called the fathometer. Once placed in operation, merely by pressing a button, this device emits a sound, measures the time required for this sound to travel to the bottom and return as an echo, computes the distance using the known velocity of sound through the water, and indicates the depths by flashes of red light on a graduated dial.

The value of this instrument is illustrated by the fact that a survey ship which, with apparatus formerly available, could obtain not more than one or two soundings each minute while proceeding at slow speed can now run at full speed and measure the depths at the amazing rate of four soundings per second. The interest of the United States Government in the progress of survey in the Philippines is evidenced by its recent action in installing a fathometer on each of the ships operating in the Islands at a total cost of about ₱60,000.

Another great improvement is the use of aerial photography for topographic mapping. This method, used extensively during the World War and intensively developed during subsequent years, promises to have a wide field of usefulness. The Coast and Geodetic Survey, through the coöperation of the Air Corps, United States Army, has recently used this means to map the east coast of Luzon northward from Casiguran Sound, resulting in an adequate survey of the shoreline at an expenditure which, in comparison with the cost of executing such work by former methods, is almost negligible. For many officers of the Bureau, including the writer, who have spent days at a time waist-deep in water and have endured many other hardships while engaged in topographic surveys in the Philippines, admiration for this new method must be tinged with regret that it could not have been introduced at an earlier date.

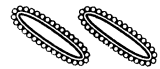
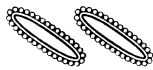
A MERITED TRIBUTE

This in brief is the story of the operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Philippine Islands. No account of this work, however, could be complete without mention of the services of the personnel who have contributed so largely to the success of the project. In accordance with the original plans for the work, the officer in charge of operations in the Philippines and the officers of the survey fleet are highly trained engineers of the Bureau's field force who are detailed from Washington for regular tours of duty in the Islands. In the Manila office the chiefs of divisions also are American members of the Survey, several of whom have served since the inception of the work. During their long period of duty these men, in addition to their original qualifications, have acquired a knowledge of the special conditions and requirements in the Philippines which is of inestimable value to the satisfactory prosecution of the work.

The remainder of the field and office force, about 240 in



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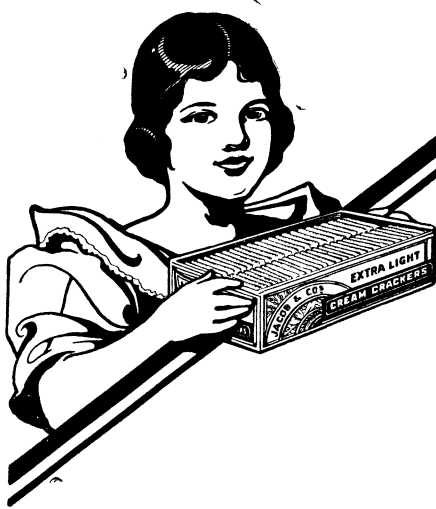
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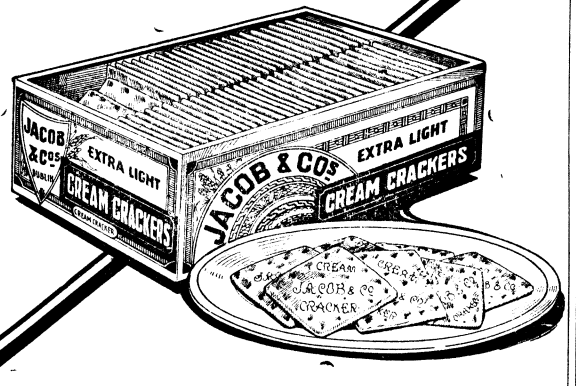
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The Possessed

(Continued from page 355)

and coming home without a centavo of fare? What did he reply to you? 'I am sorry, Señora. I was very sleepy and stopped under a *sampalok* tree. I knew no more until a policeman poked me with his club and threatened to take me to jail for having no lights on.' What did the witch doctor do to him? He bade Kulas' wife bring him some branches of the *aroma* plant that grows by the swamp. He beat him with these. The spines dug into his flesh. His garments were stained with blood, but there was not a scratch on his body. How can you explain that? Both Tecla and Kulas could not look the witch doctor in the eye, but cringed and whimpered at sight of him. Tecla's skin does not show a pin scratch to mark the gash made by the doctor's knife. They were bewitched! Believe me, Señora, I tell you it is true."

She had remonstrated and told the cook not to entertain such superstitious beliefs.

Into her thoughts broke Cora's voice, frank fear in it: "Mother, will Jacinto fall sick?"

"Hush, child." But Juana's eyes mirrored the fear.

In the morning news came from Jacinto. He had caught a cold the previous night. His throat was very sore. He could not come to call. Cora read between the lines and knew that the ailment was more serious. A mere cold would not hinder her Jacinto from his daily call. She looked mutely at her mother. That day she kept to bed, feverish.

At breakfast, with doubt gnawing at her heart, the mother sat facing Carolina. The latter was nibbling a piece of toast.

"I am going to the Alba's for the week-end, mother."

"I should think, Carolina, that you would have a little consideration for your sick sister. And for you to be amusing yourself..." She scrutinized her daughter's face. "What made Jacinto sick, do you know?"

"Why should I, mother?" defiantly. "Am I his keeper?"

Juana's lips were white with suppressed anger:

"Is that the way you answer your mother?"

"Forgive me, mother. I can not help that he is sick. I can not. And I am sorry. Why do you look at me that way?... It would have been better had you let me die when I was a child..."

The passing days brought more serious news from Jacinto. What had been a mere cold, had developed into tuberculosis of the throat. Specialists in the city had given up hope.

In desperation Cora asked her mother, "What shall we do?" The mother had no answer to vouchsafe.

"Aba, Mang Martin, what a pleasant surprise! What on earth brought you to Manila? I have not seen you for two years."

"Ay, Juana, the whims of a sick woman. I don't know whether you still remember her... Aling Maria, the

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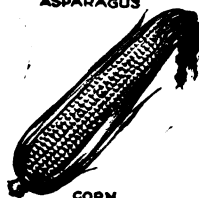
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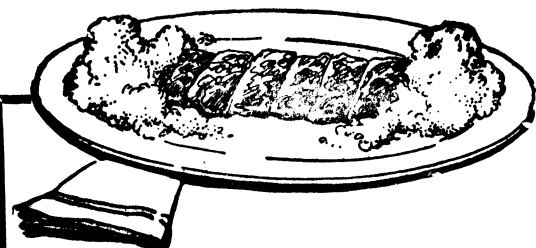
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Libby's Corned Beef



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arbularia. I have her on my hands. She suddenly appeared at our home a week ago, sick, and she says she wants to see you before she dies!

Tandang Martin, the cobbler, was bent with age. He extracted the buyo from his *kalikut* and munched it with his toothless gums.

The events of the past overwhelmed Juana with a rush. She battled to control the inexplicable feeling that possessed her.

"I'll make arrangements. One of my girls is sick, but the maid can look after her for a while. I can take the five o'clock train."

On a buri mat lay Aling Maria. Clammy sweat was on her brow. She clutched one of Juana's hands. The latter shrank at the touch, but it passed unnoticed.

"How is my child? How is my Carolina?"

Juana told her.

"That is good. Is she loved? Does she have all she wants? Does she have enemies?"

"We are quite well off. The children have not lacked anything." Juana's answers were evasive. . . .

"Tell her Nanag Maria will die tomorrow at eight in the evening. She has brought you good luck. When I gave her health, I made her two gifts. The gift of being a lucky child and the gift of hating well. I wanted her to be able to win over her enemies always! But when Nanang Maria dies she loses these two powers. Go now and tell her to make good final use of them. But stay, she can still be fortunate if there is some one who loves her."

V

JUANA could not recall afterwards how she reached home. Her brain was awl with horror and thankfulness. . . . When she reached the house, Carolina was tossing in delirium in bed. Cora, wan and weak as she was, had forgotten everything and was by the bedside of her sister.

"Manolo . . . Manolo . . . I want Manolo. . . .," the tossing girl mumbled.

The day passed. A doctor was sent for, but the drugs had no soothing effect. Towards nightfall the ravings became fearful.

"Send for Manuel, mother. She may rest then," cried Cora.

The call was made by telephone. When Manolo came, Juana took his hand.

"I do not know what there is between you and my daughter. She is very ill and keeps on calling for you."

"I love her," was the straightforward reply. "For some unaccountable reason she would not let me come to you for her hand. Yesterday, I sent her a note telling her that I would stay away until she changed her mind and acknowledged the honorable truth about us."

A piercing shriek shattered the momentary stillness.

"Come! . . . Quick!" They sped up the stairs.

"Manolo . . . where is Manolo . . . I feel much pain. . . ." The digging nails had left red gashes on the brown throat. "Air . . . I am suffocating . . . oh, help me . . . my heart . . . it seems to be bursting . . . I am being cut into two . . . oh, help . . .!" The wail ended in a shriek. She fell back into Manolo's arms. . . .

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Floats

In the silence that followed, the clock striking the hour of eight, sounded distinct, full of portent. . . .

She revived, but only to fall asleep after dimly gazing at the blurred figures by the bed.

At dawn she opened surprised eyes. . . .

"Why . . . why are you all here? . . ."

A blush bloomed on her cheeks as her eyes, aglow with love, rested on Manuel.

"I have had such a bad dream. . . . But everything is all right, is it not?" She looked at Cora with a smile. "It has not all been a bad dream. I saw Jacinto, healthy and well."

"Yes, dear," said Juana. "That may come true. A radiogram came an hour ago telling of the hopeful diagnosis of the German specialist. I may find my hands full with a double wedding."

Whenever in after years Juana heard people praising the disposition of her daughters, and how well trained they must have been in their girlhood, a smile would come to her lips and a sigh of thanksgiving. . . .

The Cholera Epidemic

(Continued from page 353)

Captain Darby must have been received by the officials of the Colony as an angel sent down from heaven. The presence of so welcome a visitor proved an inspiration to the dejected populace and caused the then existing municipal health board to hasten the filing of the cholera *informe*, or report, formerly requested by Governor Folgueras and also of the memoir promised by D. Fernando Gonzalez Casas, first physician of the hospital at Manila. A copy of the former was forwarded to the Marquis of Hastings; the latter was published in 1832. It contains very interesting data, and it would be unpardonable not to reproduce it at this time:

"Most Illustrious Sir:

"The disease which appeared in these Islands in October, 1820, and which has not yet ceased to afflict the natives, is, according to the majority of the physicians, the cholera morbus which is indigenous to the tropics; this scourge, due to favorable weather conditions, spread to practically all the countries in the equatorial zone of Asia, that is, from the Island of France to the Philippines, and from Sunda Straits to Lat. 30° N. of India.

"The determination of the causes of the spread of cholera morbus of the tropics until it became epidemic and claimed many victims, is fraught with insuperable difficulties owing to the present stage of our knowledge of the weather and of chemistry; and though the Board has attempted to solve this problem as well as possible, fearing to commit mistakes in connection with so delicate a question, must for the present refrain from passing a final judgment thereon and wait for further light on the subject, when it may be warranted in doing so with the degree of solidity required by so important a subject.

"Meanwhile the Board advances the theory that the excessive heat prevailing in the Islands a few years previous to the occurrence of the ailment helped the spread of the scourge; and inasmuch as during those years the heat had not been tempered by the seasonal rains commonly known as *collas*, which in this part of the world are such an important factor in decreasing and neutralizing the deleterious effects of the excessive heat, the physical condition of the people was so weakened that they were incapable of withstanding the sudden changes during the equinox in 1820.

"The combination of two circumstances, namely, excessive heat prevailing over a number of years, contrary to the natural order of things in the Tropics, and the occurrence of sudden floods and rains at a season which affects man's constitution most profoundly, that is, the autumn, is considered by the Board to be quite sufficient to cause the spread of a disease, the germs of which are carried in the body of every inhabitant of this country, from the time he is born into the world.

"If, in all ages, observation shows that all kinds of epidemics occur whenever dry and hot seasons are followed by cold and inclement ones, calm and fair seasons by cloudy and humid ones, or beautiful weather



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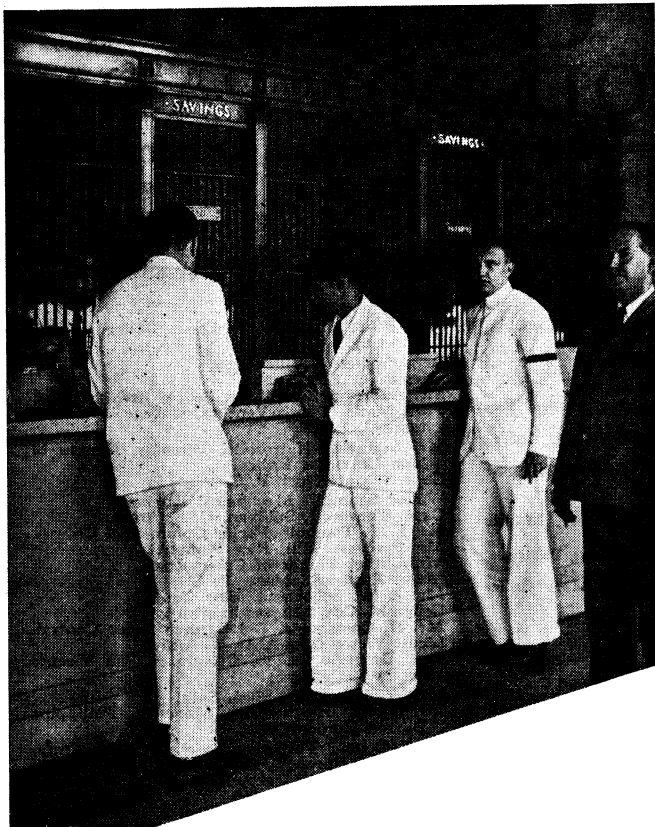
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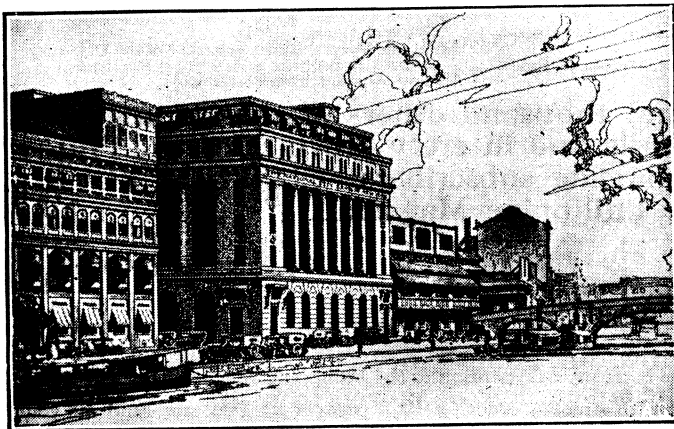
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by stormy weather; that, in a word, the causes of an epidemic are dependent, generally speaking, more on the changes and disturbances suddenly imparted to the laws governing atmospheric conditions than on the continuance of those laws;—it is not to be wondered at that cholera morbus, being peculiar to tropical countries, has claimed a large number of victims and has become epidemic; in the same manner that, in colder latitudes, catarrh, lung trouble, rheumatism and other diseases become epidemic, not because the air changes its nature, but because its constituent elements go through sudden and great changes.

"In the opinion of the Board, this general way of accounting for the origin of all epidemics is perfectly tenable with reference to the cholera epidemic which swept over us; this view being confirmed by the successive order of phenomena presented by the malady from its inception up to the present; during that period of time the disease had been seen to reappear almost invariably whenever the lunations showed those unusual alternations of heat and humidity, considered by the Board, the same as by all painstaking observers, as the most fruitful causes behind all epidemics.

"The aforementioned causes were not so operative during the year 1821, and consequently the scourge did not make itself felt with the same rigor as the preceding year; in fact, the seasons of the latter year were quite orderly in their manifestations; the atmospheric changes were neither so great nor so sudden; and the *collas* occurred at a most appropriate time to curb the debilitating effects of the heat during the entire time when the sun is at its height in this part of the world. Though during the conjunctions of the moon, whenever excessive heat followed slight rains, the disease appeared with the same symptoms as at the outset, such cases must not be included in the generic term 'epidemic', and they were neither so violent nor so fatal as most of those taking place in October, 1820.

"In all the cases registered in 1821, however, the disease was of the same nature as during the first year of its epidemic manifestation; its appearance, symptoms characterising it, the rapidity with which it spread, and its fatal consequences all showed it; the only difference was that, the causes being less general, from being epidemic, as when it first appeared, it took on the characteristic nature of a disease peculiar to these latitudes.

"The frequent recurrence of cholera, from the time it ceased to be epidemic up to the present, must be construed in the same manner as in the case of diarrhea and dysentery, which are endemic in this country; the same processes being involved and practically the same factors tending to produce them, it is not to be wondered at that the natives, who have ever shown as much indifference to their own bodily welfare as to their personal interests, and do not care to protect themselves against those harmful influences constantly surrounding them, should

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[SEAL]

Doc. 207,—Book I,—Page No. 59, Series of 1930.

have been attacked so often by endemic cholera. Living, as they do, over marshy ground, almost always immersed in the water and mud, sleeping without the slightest protection of their persons and homes against exposure, subsisting on the food nearest at hand, no matter how bad and indigestible it may be, how can they ward off the ill effects of a climate, which constantly tends to undermine vitality? Is it to be wondered at that they are swept away by a disease which, like cholera, is indigenous in their native homes?

"Though it may be inferred from the foregoing that the most important factors behind every epidemic consist in the sudden changes in atmospheric conditions rather than in a chemical transformation of its elements, it is very difficult to convince oneself that the cholera epidemic which broke out in our midst was caused exclusively by the foregoing circumstances and that something of a very deleterious nature, which can snuff out life after being introduced into our bodies, had nothing to do with it.

"Can we not say that, as a result of the atmospheric changes referred to, a considerable quantity of very fine and imponderable emanations has been left in this country's atmosphere? This theory, no matter how specious it may appear, could be supported by some convincing statements, if our object were to submit a scientific memoir material that cannot be contained in the narrow limits of a report. Leaving this question aside, therefore, let us attempt to formulate our views on the nature of the disease and the most effective measures for combatting it.

"The nature of the malady is the question which can be least satisfactorily settled in this report; in order to discuss it at length, in accordance with the highest standards of the medical profession, we must have before us the results of anatomical inquiries, without which prerequisite it is impossible to settle any question in medicine at present. It follows that, being deprived of the needed light to guide us in carrying on these extremely important inquiries, the ideas advanced by us in this connection will be nothing but speculation and conjecture, which, far from helping the science of medicine, will greatly hurt it and cause it to regress, to the detriment of suffering mankind.

"Those who think that the malady which broke out afresh in these Islands in October, 1820, is identical to what is called cholera morbus in text-books on medicine and in which the outstanding factor behind the phenomena connected with it is bile, find themselves in flagrant contradiction with their theories when they propose a curative method consisting of the strongest stimulants and antispasmodic remedies. If the accumulation of bilious matter in the digestive organs were the immediate cause of the epidemic, why, at the inception of the disease, are not applied and used diluent and soothing remedies, vegetable acids, neutralizing salts, and everything having the effect of killing and driving



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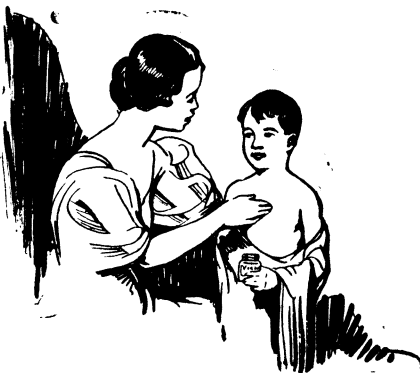
out the bilious matter, the plentiful secretion of which is supposed to account for all the symptoms? And why not, on the contrary, recommend that we apply forthwith the strongest stimulants: wine, rum, ether, opium, cinchona, as though these remedies were capable of neutralizing bile and as though they were not prescribed in the treatment of cholera morbus not only by experience but also by all the precepts of the art of curing?

The writer dares not classify as one and the same malady the present epidemic and the *cholera morbus* described by medical writers, and is almost inclined to think that the malady which broke out in epidemic form in this and other equatorial countries in Asia is new, considering the vomiting and diarrhea accompanying it as more in the nature of accessory and accidental symptoms than of elements inseparable from its very nature.

"He also assumes that it is an attack of deleterious emanations upon the nervous system of the digestive organs, the center from which radiate and to which flow all the morbid causes in hot climates. This theory could be rendered tenable by the sum total of the symptoms manifested during the course of the malady: the icy cold body, the great moral and physical dejection, the deranged countenance, from the very inception of the disease to death within from six to twelve hours. Does not this extremely rapid progress of the symptoms of the disease show that some deleterious matter has been injected into the body and is undermining life through its main and strongest media, the nerves, in the same manner and with the same degree of force as any known poison?"

"The last question we are going to take up, namely, the measures to be adopted to protect people from the ravages of the epidemic, is no less fraught with difficulties than the points just mentioned regarding its appearance, its causes, nature, and the curative methods necessary to combat it. The Board cannot lay down an absolutely safe plan of prevention, as it is convinced that human power cannot go so far as to control the primordial elements of the atmosphere: if contagions, pestilences, putrefactive maladies, and epidemics are dependent on changes and disturbances of the intrinsic elements of the air, they cannot be wholly prevented by man, though he may through his intelligence and industry curb them to a great extent.

"But has it been shown that the epidemic which occurred in our midst belongs to the category of those which are solely dependent on sudden atmospheric disturbances which man has little or no power to forestall? And if not, why should we not pluck up courage and adopt the most stringent measures of vigilance and prevention? Are the lives of men, the health of large populations, and the preservation of huge kingdoms worth so little as to warrant us to place over and above them our largely absurd and baseless doctrines and systems?"



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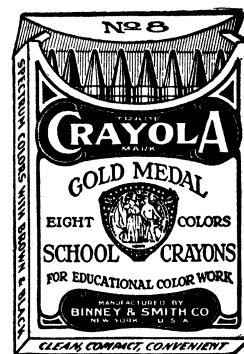
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"Whatever may be our theory regarding the nature of the epidemic, the main thing is to protect ourselves against it, though this is not the only disease to be dreaded in the future. Our location in the midst of so many diverse and unhealthful countries with which we maintain close commercial relations, makes it urgently necessary that we establish quarantine stations and pest-houses: acute dysentery, malignant fevers and those, coming from Batavia, of the intermittent and pernicious variety, are perpetually threatening us; and if, on account of our confidence in the healthfulness of our soil, we fail to prevent their ingress in time, the day will come when this beautiful country will be ravaged by such destructive maladies.

"Nowhere else on earth as in tropical countries should greater care be taken to establish quarantine stations, for the simple reason that the germs of practically all contagious diseases are more likely to flourish in this part of the world than elsewhere. Small-pox, the plague, yellow fever, and venereal diseases are maladies peculiar to the tropics which subsequently gained a footing throughout the world owing to the indifference of man to his physical condition. All contagious skin diseases, such as scarlatina, measles, leprosy, elephantiasis, ring-worm, herpes and itch arise only in the equatorial regions.

"But if we can prevent the introduction of exotic and pestilential diseases through the establishment of quarantine stations, this ought not to lead us to think that we are altogether immune from hitherto unknown diseases. Sydenham, an excellent observer, has shown that under certain conditions the germs of new diseases develop: and such

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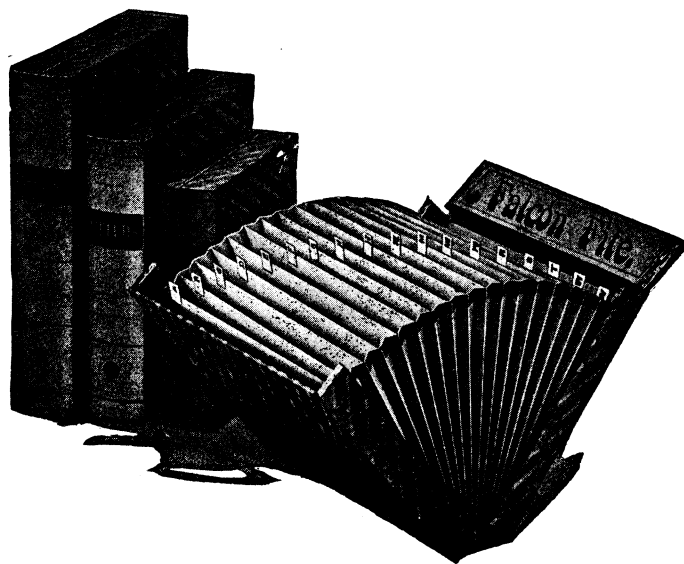
conditions are not far from our midst, considering the filthy moats around this capital.

"The maladies that could originate from these moats would indeed be incalculable if, through excessive heat and many other factors, their emanations should pollute the city air. Though devised exclusively for defensive and maintenance purposes, these moats may be said to be the most serious menace to our homes: their filth, impure water, and the accumulation of so much animal and vegetable matter therein are real foes which incessantly imperil our lives, and it should be our aim to get rid of them. Woe to the people of this city when the organic substances in the surrounding moats begin to decompose! Manila would then be one of the most unhealthful places in Asia.

"Only one who deliberately closes his eyes to the pernicious effects, in a hot and humid climate, of conditions exemplified by these moats will think we are exaggerating evils of little or no importance and will look upon our fears as unfounded: but in considering these moats, in their present condition extremely dangerous holes capable of polluting the air in Manila and of rendering the lives of coming generations miserable, all we did was to observe the laws of physics and follow logical conclusions and to remember, in this connection, the experience of all ages and in all climes, which points to such filthy and marshy holes as being responsible for practically all the maladies afflicting sorrow-smitten mankind.

"Baron Von Humboldt assigns no other cause for the bilious-putrefactive fevers prevailing on the coast of Acapulco than the emanations and miasma from the marsh around the castle located east of that city; and the marshes located fifteen leagues from Rome, called *pontinos*, have become historical not only on account of the frequency with which they polluted and devastated the Eternal City with their pernicious effluvia, but also because of the immense amount of labor needed to fill them up, from the consulate of Appius Claudius, three hundred years before the Christian era, to the papacy of Pope Pius VI.

"The foregoing facts are too well known to be denied; and we infer from them the imperative need for cleaning up the moats and for draining the stagnant water around this city; and we ought not to fail to adopt such important and healthful measures just because the resultant diseases are remote: the non-observance of such measures caused the destruction of Aquileia, a famous, flourishing and populous city, the wiping out of which was due alone to the deleterious emanations from the marshes in its environs, as told by Sancisi: *Vix nostro aere reliquias aedem et veteris fortunae vestigia retinet nullis aliis armis eversa quam corrupto ex aquis horentibus aere* (De noxiis palludum effluviis). All civilized countries are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of removing such moats, the emanations from which breed such dangerous and fatal maladies as the plague. The people of Piedmont and the Milanese have set a great example of most scrupulous care over public sanitation by



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devoting much time to the promulgation of rules and regulations regarding the cultivation of rice, and, finally, by ordering rice fields removed from the proximate environs of cities, as repeated experience had taught them that the emanations from them were a source of infinite harm to the health of the people living in them.

"Let us follow these fine examples and remove rice fields located near our city to remote places, and thus we will be able to minimize, if not to neutralize altogether, these emanations which some day may hurt us. Let us look after our own welfare and that of the numerous lives entrusted to our care, and the government being impelled by a most ardent desire to use its best knowledge and zeal for the public good, it will suffice to remind it of the necessity of establishing quarantine stations and of the more imperative need for cleaning up the moats, as well as the removal from the capital of marshy spots, used for growing rice, so that our hopes for the adoption of such beneficial measures may be realized.

"By thus removing the pernicious influences environing us and constantly cleaning up our town and our homes, by severely penalizing the emptying of pipes during the heat of the day, by putting up sewers for human waste and for filthy water, and lastly by removing to some place outside the city the two filthy, unsanitary, old and ill ventilated royal hospitals, which may pollute it, we shall have performed our duty and have done everything possible, in the light of present day knowledge, in forestalling epidemics and in preserving intact the life of large centers of population.

"Manila, January 15, 1822.

"FERNANDO GONZALEZ CASAS.

"With the approval of the municipal board of health.

"VICENTE ARRIERA Y POBERY,
Member-Secretary.

"To His Most Illustrious Excellency
Don Mariano Fernandez Folgueras,
Acting Chief Executive of these Islands, etc."



Felix R. Hidalgo, from a sketch by Juan Luna

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Governor Folgueras, under date of February 16, 1822, wrote to the Marquis of Hastings a polite letter thanking him for the humane service rendered by him to the Philippines by sending medicines, prescriptions, and medical directions against cholera. Referring to Captain Darby he said that he had given with the "utmost willingness and zeal all the needed oral explanations." The following remark regarding the quality of the proposed remedy appears in the letter:

"The basis of the remedies prescribed by the physicians of the capital has been practically the same as that adopted in India, though in the big provinces of the Archipelago other specifics productive of more or less good results have been used. . . . Anyway, I cannot but express anew to Your Excellency and the gentlemen of your Council the proper gratitude, on behalf of these Islands and myself, for such a noble and philanthropic act toward us."

There is no reason to doubt the truth of Folgueras' remark on the similarity of the measures adopted in this country, prior to Captain Darby's arrival, to those brought by the latter to our shores, thus rendering the generous attitude of Hastings and the British government in India of less value, but the truth is that the municipal health board of Manila, by a majority vote, resolved to adopt the measures followed in the military hospital, which were the same as observed in India and had the English directions translated into Spanish, and printed in the form of a leaflet that has been found among the papers relative to this case copies of which were distributed free and at the expense of a private publisher whose name is not mentioned. The papers on file at the archives of the National Library are



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entitled: "1824.—Oficio del 4 de Agosto de 1821 del Excmo. Sor. Marques de Hastings, Gobernador y Capitán General de los Establecimientos Británicos en la India, acompañando dos tratados del método curativo que debe adoptarse para los atacados de cólera").

Finally it should be borne in mind that not until the discovery by Koch of the cholera germ in 1888, was the etiology of cholera divested of mystery, and consequently the ideas, preoccupations, practices, and usages at the beginning of last century ought not to appear strange to us; on the contrary, those people who lived and suffered in our ancestors' time deserve not only, to a certain extent, our commiseration, but our respect.

NOTE:—Lord Hastings greatly extended the territories of the East India Company and effectively established the supremacy of British power in India. He is also noted for his efforts at introducing education among the natives and encouraging the freedom of the press. In 1819 he obtained the cession by purchase of the island of Singapore. In finance his administration was very successful, as, in spite of the wars, he showed an annual surplus of two million sterling. His last years of office were embittered by the discussion on the affairs of the banking-house of W. Palmer and Company. Annoyed by the insinuations made against him, he tendered his resignation in 1821 (the year he wrote the letters to the Governor-General of the Philippines), though he did not leave India till the first day of 1823. He was much exhausted by his nine years of labor in India, and his fortune was gone. In 1824 he received the comparatively small post of governor of Malta. He died on November 28, 1826, leaving a request that his right hand should be cut off and preserved till the death of the marchioness of Hastings, and then be interred in her coffin. He was born on December 9, 1754.—*Encyclopedia Britannica*.

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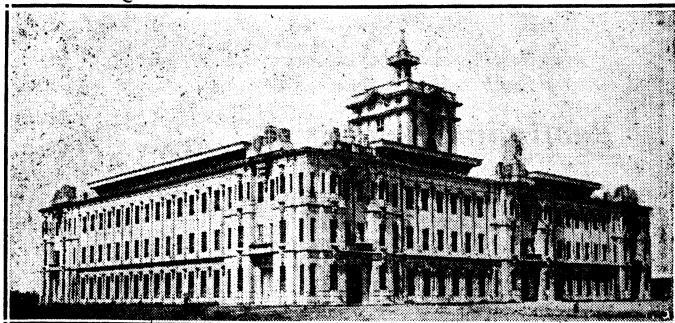
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EARS

(Continued from page 351)

tragedies. He did not want to be jeered like Berto's little brother when he had cried over the loss of a centavo. But an idea came to him.

"You have a brother," he said, facing Tino challengingly, "and I have a baby brother, too. I bet you my good *tirador* that my brother has longer ears than your brother."

Tino was not the kind to refuse a challenge, but he brought forward an objection.

"You see," he said, "my brother is several weeks younger than yours, so that his ears might naturally be shorter."

"There, I know you are afraid!" Benito taunted.

Tino wanted to be angry, but having won in the previous contest he was willing to risk being defeated now. Moreover, he hoped to win this bet, too, for he remembered his grandfather saying how long his brother's ears were, . . . unusually so for his months. Besides, three weeks, though long enough, were, he thought, not sufficient to make Benito's brother's ears longer than his brother's.

And so the challenge was accepted.

It was proposed that when the respective mothers were out washing clothes by the *labak*, the boys would sneak in and measure the ears of the two babies. The other boys were to go along.

Benito, it proved, was just unfortunate. He was loath to part with his handy *tirador*, but he could do nothing else for he was again the loser. Tino, however, being a good friend, though often proud and boastful, said he

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would lend Benito the *tirador* once in a while. Benito answered that was not necessary, as he would buy another pair of rubber bands and another wooden handle would be easy to cut.

But Benito was feeling bad. He kept winking back the tears. One loss was humiliating enough. But two! And that was not all. The thought that Tino and his little brother would have longer lives than he and his brother was bitter. He felt that somehow there was something unfair in the order of things. And his heart protested in silence.

Benito's mother was not home one night, weeks later. She had gone down to Ingay's across the river. It was almost midnight when she came home and woke her husband.

"Oh, *naku*, Sano, I pity my *comare*. Her baby. . . ."

"What is the matter with her baby?"

"He is dying."

Benito was awakened by his mother's voice.



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"Who, *Inay*, who is dying?" Benito crept nearer to his mother, for he was afraid of dying people.

"Your friend Tino's little brother."

The mother whipped Benito ten times with her slipper, for she could not understand why he had jumped up and danced overjoyed at the mention of Tino's dying brother.

Tirador—sling shot.

Suitic—a cheat.

Holin—a marble game, from "hole in."

Paci—top.

Labac—pool.

Naku—an exclamation.

Comare—god-mother.

Inay—mother.



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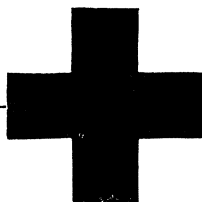
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—DWIGHT F. DAVIS,
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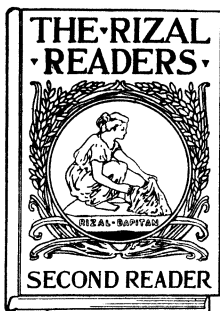
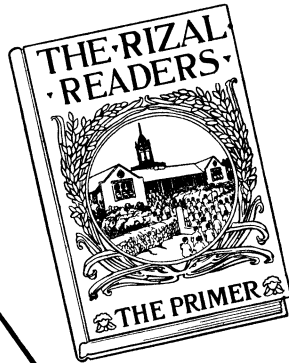
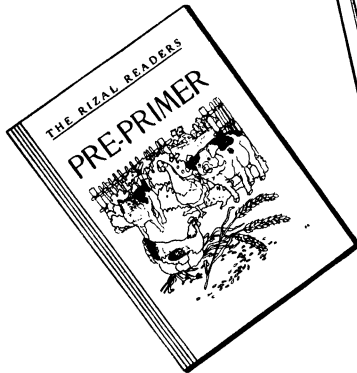
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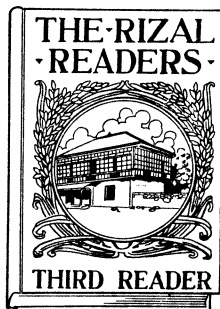
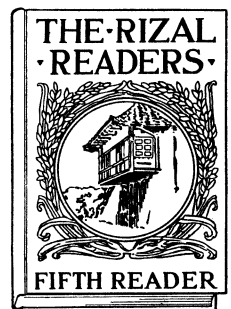
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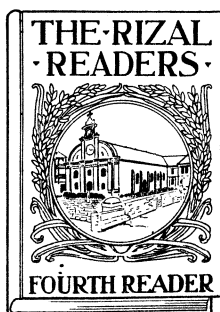
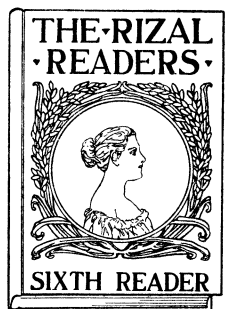
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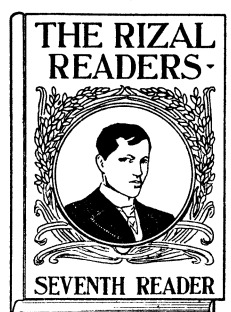
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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor*

VOL. XXVII

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No. 7

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Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner

READERS will recall that for many months past the situation in regard to Philippine business and finance, as expressed in this column, has been rated downward each month. For August, economic activity was characterized as having apparently reached a probable "irreducible minimum". For September, it was necessary to state that the irreducible minimum had been reduced. For October, it is pleasing to report an upward trend in two of our important major products, sugar and hemp, with tobacco continuing to hold its level. It would be still more pleasant to pronounce that the corner has been turned and that "bull" markets may be expected to develop and continue indefinitely. This, however, is not the case. Philippine economic life is intimately dependent upon world markets for a very few raw materials, all of which are in keen competition with production from other regions of the same or substitutable commodities. The approaching winter will be the most difficult period since the war in the lives of our customers. There will be record unemployment in Europe and in both North and South America. India, as a market, under the best conditions will not be able to re-organize itself short of several months. In China, the cessation of hostilities may offset to some degree the continuing low value of silver; but, in general, the next three months will probably record the nadir of per capita consumption in the commercial world. Against this situation, there is a favorable point in that stocks of raw materials are considerably reduced. We cannot prognosticate what the play of these two conditions may bring about. It is, however, safe to say that purchases of raw materials will continue on a hand-to-mouth basis during the winter months. Even in prosperous times, economic statisticians hesitate to launch their prophecies in the fall or winter, preferring to wait until the first months of spring.

Manila construction permits were down after an unusual September record. The October volume was about ₱500,000 compared to September's ₱1,000,000 and ₱1,000,000 for October last year. Manila Railroad freight tonnage for October, 1930, showed a daily average of 2,200 metric tons, as compared with 2,000 for September and 2,400 for October last year, a healthy reaction in this particular.

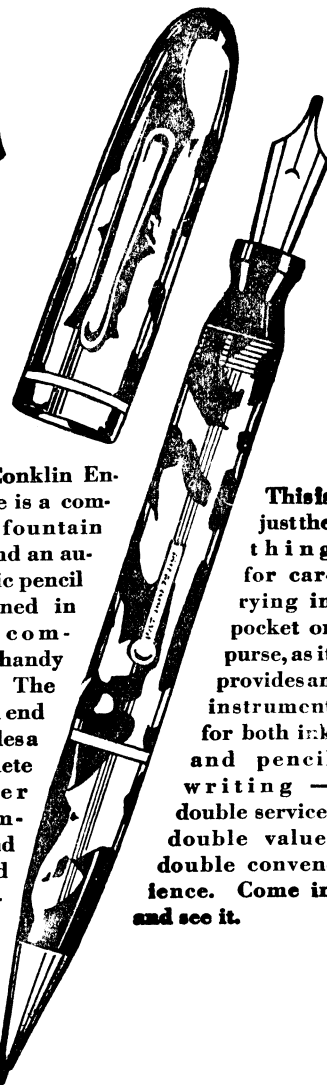
GOVERNMENT INCOME

The necessity for economy in Government expenditures during the balance of the year was indicated by further declines in collections for customs duties and from sales, excise, and income taxes. The net result of these declines, according to the Insular Auditor's report for September 30, is an apparent deficit of over ₱8,000,000 as contrasted with a surplus of an equal amount on the same date in 1929. The decline in revenues will probably continue for several months and Government authorities will need to bend every effort to keep expenditures inside the income mark during 1931, unless a sharp and unexpected recovery of trade should take place.

FINANCIAL

While export paper remained scarce during October, Treasury sales were limited to the low figure of ₱900,000. The Insular Auditor's

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report on banking showed the following data in millions of pesos:

	Oct. 25, 1930	Oct. 26, 1929
Banks—		
Resources, total.....	239	242
Loans, discounts, overdrafts....	118	121
Investments.....	35	20
Deposits, demand and time....	124	120
Net working capital of foreign banks.....	24	29
Average daily debits to individual accounts for 4 weeks ending.....	4.8	5.2
Circulation, total.....	130	142

RICE

Rice stocks in Manila continued more than ample with arrivals during October nearly 20 per cent above September. So far, the lifting of the ban on rice exportation has not resulted in exports of this important cereal, due to the fact that practically all Oriental countries have surpluses. The price for rice was depressed due not only to the existing surplus but to legislation for an increased duty which, it was thought in most circles, would result in overstimulating future production. The new Philippine crop, now approaching harvest, will be lower than last year, but opinions differ as to the estimate. Mr. Percy Hill has reported a probable decline of 14 per cent.

Prices in the palay market recorded new lows with quotations ranging between ₱2.10 and ₱2.30. If the estimated shortage in the new crop materializes, there should result an increase in the price during December and January.

MANILA HEMP

The hemp market hardened during October, continuing the steadiness noted at the end of the previous month. The favorable action began with UK grades in the London market, and eventually the New York market moved upward on general grades. Arrivals continued low and stocks on hand decreased.

Prices on October 25 were: E, ₱19.00; F, ₱16.25; I, ₱12.75; J-1, ₱12.00; J-2, ₱10.25; K, ₱9.50; L-1, ₱9.25.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

The market for copra during October was characterized as stagnant, but with prices fluctuating. Outstanding contracts caused considerable reluctance among sellers and very little business was transacted. Local mills did not raise their purchase limits. The price range for resecada, buyer's warehouse, Manila, per picul, was high, ₱7.25, and low, ₱6.75, as compared with high, ₱8.00, and low, ₱7.00 during September. Exports declined 15 per cent and stocks on hand increased from 39,000 to 43,000 metric tons.

Coconut oil in drums, Manila, per kilo, reached a record low of ₱0.24, with high of ₱0.25, from 1 to 1½ centavos below the previous month. Three mills were operating during the period.

Copra cake and meal showed a more sharp price decline than any other commodity in the coconut group, recording prices f. o. b. steamer, Manila, per metric ton, of high, ₱33.50, as compared with ₱41.50 for September, and low, ₱28.50, as compared with ₱34.50 in September.

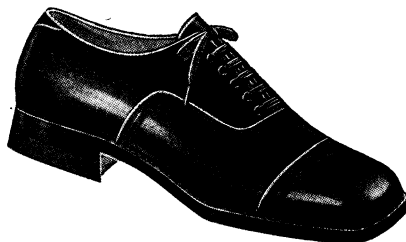
SUGAR

The milling season opened in practically all mills with juice purities as lower than for several years past. The local market opened at ₱7.00 and advanced to ₱8.25 in sympathy with the American market. Holders of stocks were asking ₱8.50 to ₱9.00 with actual transactions for local consumption recorded at ₱8.50. Forward deliveries at the end of the month were placed at ₱8.50.

Exports of Philippine sugar, from November 1, 1929, to October 31, 1930, of all grades

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totalled 728,050 metric tons, nearly all to the United States.

TOBACCO

The local market for tobacco continued strong throughout October. Better grades of available stocks of the old crop were sold at rising prices. About one-third of the 1930 Isabela leaf was still unsold and is said to be of inferior quality. Exports of raw leaf, stripped and scraps amounted to 3,553,000 kilograms.

News of the World

THE PHILIPPINES

October 20.—The House passes a bill providing for participation in the Paris Colonial and Overseas Exposition; also a bill exempting reexported merchandise from the payment of duty if it is exported in its original form.

October 27.—Static interferes with the reception in the Philippines of speeches given in connection with the formal ceremonies at London commemorating the ratification of the London Naval Treaty. In a world-wide radio hook-up Premier Hamaguchi spoke from Tokyo, President Hoover from Washington, and Premier MacDonald and Ambassador Matsudaira from London. Premier MacDonald stated flatly that the ultimate success of the negotiations undertaken by the London Treaty depended upon the coöperation of France and Italy. Premier Hamaguchi spoke in Japanese.

Senator Sumulong criticizes the Hawes-Cutting bill, stating that although he would prefer to see it passed if delay in the grant of independence is thus avoided, this bill providing for gradual application of United States tariff rates against Philippine goods would place a heavy burden on the Filipinos who would have to find new markets. He advocated granting independence first and a continuation of the present free trade for five or ten years.

October 28.—The definition of a permanent policy with reference to radio service has been postponed for another year, and a bill is introduced setting aside P246,030 for the operation of the nine radio stations recently turned over to the Bureau of Posts by the Radio Corporation of the Philippines.

October 31.—The House passes a bill revising the Penal Code. It would be made effective January, 1932.

November 1.—Due to the laying off of 25 men, 500 laborers of the Philippine Railway Company strike and completely paralyze traffic between Iloilo and Capiz.

November 4.—Don Manuel Yriarte in directing the "rigodon de honor" at the Malacañan ball to the Philippine Legislature dies of a heart attack. He was picked up by the Governor General and Mayor Earnshaw and carried to a bedroom, but he had already expired. The ball was over, and the guests left quietly. Don Manuel was of a noble family, educated in Spain and France, and was unofficial social adviser to Malacañan since the governorship of Governor Forbes. He held various offices under the Spanish government and later under the American government. He was assistant executive secretary under the late Arthur Fergusson. He was director of the National Museum at the time of his death.

November 5.—The Supreme Court orders the release of Candido Lopez, municipal president of Lipa, Batangas, from the technical custody of the Constabulary. The order of arrest was issued by the Speaker of the House upon Lopez having been found

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Manila, P. I.

guilty of contempt for an alleged attack upon representative Dimayuga in the hall of the Legislative Building on October 23, 1929. His arrest and imprisonment in the penitentiary for 24 hours was ordered, but the order was not served during the session and a new warrant was issued on September 17, 1930, and Lopez was taken into custody. He lost on a writ of habeas corpus in the court of first instance, but the Supreme Court reversed the verdict, stating that the power of the legislature to punish for contempt terminates with the adjournment of the session.

November 6.—Dr. Leopoldo A. Faustino, chief geologist of the Bureau of Science, is named acting director of the National Museum vice Director Yriarte, who died Tuesday. There is some discussion in favor of abolishing the Museum and incorporating it with the National Library or the Bureau of Science.

November 7.—Railroad strike in Iloilo is settled and men go back to work.

November 8.—Legislature passes appropriation bill for ₱78,700,000, or about ₱1,000,000 more than recommended by the Governor General. However the public works or pork-barrel appropriations are something like ₱4,000,000, exceeding the administration's recommendation by almost ₱1,500,000.

The Senate confirms the appointments of Juan Ruiz as Director of Posts, Tomas Confessor as Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, and James R. Fugate as governor of Sulu.

November 9.—The third and last session of the eighth Philippine Legislature comes to a close shortly after 8 a. m. Sunday. It was fruitful of many important measures.

November 10.—Governor General Davis lays the corner stone of the Metropolitan Theater Building in Manila.

November 11.—The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company announces that the construction of an extensive long distance telephone system covering the entire rice producing district of central Luzon will begin immediately. The capital stock of the company has recently been increased to ₱10,000,000.

November 17.—The members of the Philippine Independence Commission met last Saturday in the Legislative building to discuss the organization of the New Katipunan advocated by Speaker Roxas. A new decalogue emphasizes belief in national destiny, national unity, economic nationalism, race equality, husbanding of resources, veneration for the past, development of a national culture, cultivation of national discipline, honesty in government, and idealism.

THE UNITED STATES

October 18.—Editors of 25 Scripps-Howard newspapers at their annual meeting vote to request President Hoover to intervene in the case of Mooney and Bilings who have been in prison for 15 years for a crime no one now believes they committed—the bombing outrage in San Francisco. The editors also declare that the economic depression in the United States, though temporary, is nevertheless a national emergency, comparable to that created by war, and that the government should take steps accordingly.

October 23.—Employees in various parts of the United States donate from one dollar to a day's pay every month to a fund to help those who are out of work. President Hoover's cabinet Committee is seeking cooperation of state, municipal, and civic agencies to find work for the unemployed whose condition is much worsened by cold weather.

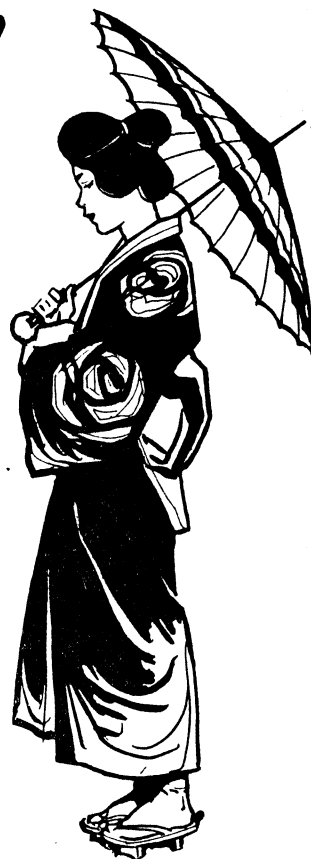
The general navy board submits to Secretary of the Navy Adams a cruiser building program to cost from \$750,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000. The program would be carried out in 15 years and would assure a navy built up to the limits of the London Naval Treaty by 1945. Next month the preparatory disarmament commission of the League of Nations meets at Geneva.

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Manila, P. I.

The congressional and state elections in the United States result in a landslide in favor of the Democrats, and although the count is not yet in Republican majorities in the Senate and House seem to have been reduced close to the vanishing point. The Democrats are conceded notable State victories.

November 5.—Sinclair Lewis, author of "Main Street," "Arrowsmith," "Babbitt," and other books, is voted the Nobel prize for literature for 1930.

November 6.—Announced that the United States has officially recognized the provisional government of Brazil. Within the last two months the United States has also recognized revolutionary governments in Argentine, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

November 9.—General Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. Army, dies, aged 77. He was one of seven men who have held the rank of full general. He saw service in the Philippines.

OTHER COUNTRIES

October 15.—The German Reichstag elects Paul Loebe, socialist, speaker of the chamber of deputies, which is considered a victory for the government of Chancellor Bruening. As long as the socialists stick with the government, Chancellor Bruening is expected to be able to hold out against the Communists and the followers of the Fascist Hitler.

October 20.—Captain-General Valeriano Weyler, famous in Cuban and Philippine history, dies in Madrid, aged 92.

October 24.—Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Souza resigns as president of Brazil. The civil war was brought to a sudden and dramatic end when the garrison at the capital and other army units joined the revolutionists. The inauguration, next month, of president-elect Julio Prestis will be prevented.

General Chiang Kai-shek unexpectedly embraces Christianity and is baptized in Shanghai in the Methodist Episcopal faith by a Chinese minister. His wife and mother-in-law are also Methodists.

October 25.—Fort Cota Cabana at Rio de Janeiro shoots at the German ship Baden because it sought to leave the harbor without permission, and kills 32 passengers and members of the crew, including 18 Spanish women and children emigrants seeking to flee this revolt-ridden country. International complications with Spain and Germany are expected to develop.

Czar Boris of Bulgaria and Princess Giovanna of Italy are married.

October 27.—The German and Spanish ministers at Rio de Janeiro are instructed to file protests against the firing on the steamer Baden. Brazilian officials blame the captain for ignoring written instructions of the port, signals, and several shots fired across his bow.

October 28.—1500 Formosan pagans attack and destroy a Japanese police station in the Taikhu district, and capture 100 rifles, the most serious uprising in a decade. A company of Japanese infantry and some aircraft have been dispatched to the district.

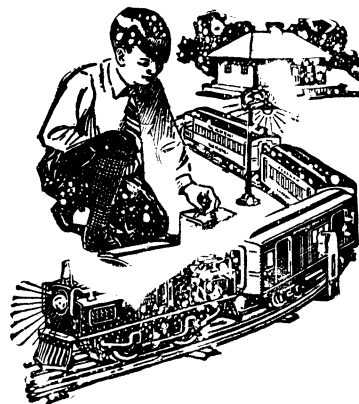
In a speech during a reunion of Blackshirts,

Premier Mussolini accuses Europe of talking peace while preparing for war, and says that Italy would be ready "even tomorrow". He also urges the propagation of fascist doctrines outside of Italy. His speech causes renewed talk of war between France and Italy.

George Bernard Shaw, in a radio address, lauds Professor Albert Einstein of Berlin as one of the eight universe makers of the past 25 centuries. The others were Euclid, Ptolemy, Kepler, Copernicus, Aristotle, Galileo, and Newton.

October 29.—Nearly 200 Japanese, including women and children, have been killed in the vicinity of Musha, Formosa, by the wild tribes whose grievance was, it is said, the invading of their lands, oppressive supervision, failure to pay for work, and the violation of their women.

November 2.—Ras Tafari Makonnen is crowned Emperor of Ethiopia and Abyssinia in the presence of his subjects and envoys of foreign countries. He is claimed to be the 332nd ruler in an unbroken line. He is the grandnephew of the late Emperor Menelik. Empress Waizeru Zaudity, daughter of Menelik, died a few months ago under mysterious circumstances. The family claims to be descended from the son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The country is a member of the League of Nations. The



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population is 10,000,000 of mixed Hamito-Semitic blood.

November 5.—Japanese forces take last of strongholds of the Formosan pagans, but rather than be captured by the Japanese more than a hundred of the leaders hanged themselves. Remnants are still resisting.

November 6.—British representatives propose creation of a permanent disarmament commission at the session of the preparatory disarmament committee of the League of Nations at Geneva. The permanent committee would have control over armaments established after a general disarmament treaty. The meeting now in session is expected to be the last preparatory session before the convocation by the League of the first general world-wide disarmament conference expected to be held the latter half of 1931. During the five years it has been in existence it has been working on a draft project for the general convention and its membership now includes 32 of the leading nations, also non-members of the League such as the United States of America, Russia, and Turkey. The success of the present session depends largely on the ability of France and Italy to get together.

November 10.—Premier MacDonald hints that the outcome of the Indian Round Table conference, opening on the 12th, may be dominion government. "We are seeking as a goal Liberty, so that India under the same crown may enjoy freedom of self-government necessary to national self-respect."

November 11.—Bertram Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale), British author, succumbs to the effects of bullet wounds received when shot at by three Chinese assassins on Oct. 1. He was the agent of the Chinese customs at Tientsin under the Northerners.

November 12.—Chang Hsueh-liang, young war lord of Manchuria, and Chiang Kai-shek meet at Nanking in a first conference concerned with the unification of China.

The Indian Round Table Conference opens in London with 51 delegates from the British provinces, 16 from the autonomous Indian States, and 13 members of the British parliament.

November 13.—Martial law is declared by President Machado in Cuba after six are killed and many wounded in riots in Havana.

November 13.—The Nobel prize for physics is awarded to Sir Chandlahikhra

Venkat Raman, of Calcutta University, for his research in the diffusion of light.

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The Planets for December, 1930

By THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

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VENUS will not be visible the first few days of the month, being still too close to the sun. Later in the month it becomes a morning star, visible low in the east before sunrise.

MARS will rise about 10 p. m. at the beginning of the month, but the rising will advance to 8 p. m. by the end of the year. It may be seen near the end of the handle of the Sickle in the constellation Leo, near the star Regulus.

JUPITER is an evening star, visible at 9 p. m. rather low in the east, above Castor and Pollux in the constellation Gemini.

SATURN, during the first part of the month, may be seen very low in the west, right after sunset, amid the brighter stars of Sagittarius. Later in the month it will be too close to the sun to be seen.

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This is the seventh of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVII

DECEMBER, 1930

No. 7

Reminiscences on Philippine Christmas

By ALVARO L. MARTINEZ

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

THERE are many beautiful practices connected with the observance of Christmas in the Philippines which are slowly passing away.

The Philippine *aguinaldo* differs or differed from the Western Christmas gift in that it is given only to younger children, and usually not by the parents but by other relatives and friends. Godmothers and godfathers were especially called upon to bestow upon their godsons or goddaughters substantial *aguinaldos* at Christmas. These took the form of money, eatables, or toys. It was the common practice on Christmas Eve to change paper bills into small coins for distribution to the children who were sure to call the next day. Paper bags filled with fruits, nuts, and candies were prepared for the older children who accompanied their younger brothers and sisters. They were supposed to be too old to receive their *aguinaldos* in money.

The money collected by the children in *aguinaldos* was either placed in coconut *alcancias* to become a part of the children's savings or was spent for clothing and other necessities. In the case of some poor families, the money was sometimes used to help meet the family expenses.

For the children, much of the thrill of Christmas has gone with the passing away of the custom so prevalent in former



"THESE LANTERNS, SHAPED LIKE STARS, FLOWERS, FISHES, AIRPLANES, OR BOATS, AND OTHERS WITH MOVING FIGURES REVOLVING IN THEM, WERE MUCH MORE INTERESTING THAN THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS USED NOWADAYS."

years of preparing a special new suit or dress for the day. Mothers saved for months to buy their children new clothes, no matter how poor in quality they might be. The buying of shoes was kept off as long as possible in order that the children might all have a new pair at Christmas. Christmas then stood out from the rest of the year.

Children stayed up late on Christmas Eve making their preparations for the next day. Their new clothing was placed on chairs, neatly folded and ready for the next morning, and the new shoes taken out of their boxes and put beneath them together with the new socks or stockings.

The route to be taken in visiting relatives and friends was also discussed and the customary Christmas greeting of *Magandang Pasko Po* was practiced.

Nowadays good clothing is used for every day wear, so there is nothing for special occasions.

As the children and their elders dressed up for Christmas, so were the houses furbished. A general cleaning began several days before Christmas. The busy housewife used her *retazos* (remnants) that had accumulated to make new curtains for the doors and windows. The bamboo floor was scrubbed with *lihia* (wood ashes), then polished by

(Continued on page 434)

The Philippine Police Service During The Spanish Régime

By CAPTAIN EMANUEL A. BAJA

Philippine Constabulary

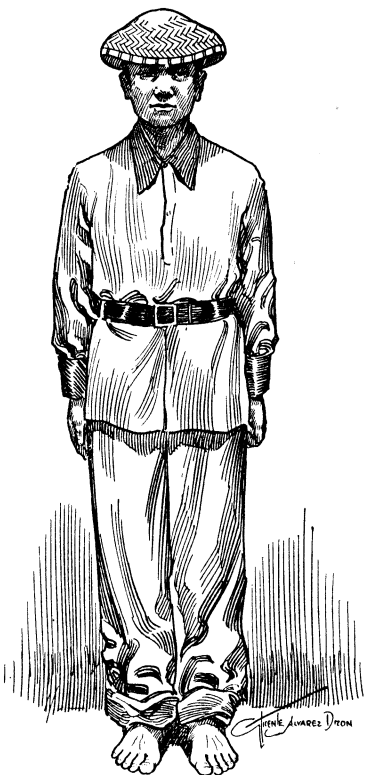
THE study of the present police system—particularly in its sociological aspects and its political relations with the community—must include a comprehensive survey of the various police bodies created during the Spanish Régime,—the semi-military police forces of the *Cuadrilleros*, *Carabineros de Seguridad Pública*, *Guardia Civil* and *Guardia Civil Veterana*. A brief statement of their organization, functions, and methods of operation is necessary to understand the true background of the present Philippine police organization. To these Filipino-Spanish police institutions are traceable, in a very large measure, the existing social bias, the unfavorable political atmosphere, and the antagonistic attitude of the people towards the police system now in existence.

THE COLONIAL MILITARY CHARACTER OF THE SPANISH POLICE SERVICE

The maintenance of law and order in the Philippines up to the nineteenth century was looked upon by the Spanish home government as a part of the duties of the national military system, particularly of the defense of the colony. So the locally organized police forces, although performing civil duties and seemingly created for the sole purpose of maintaining internal peace, were in fact direct adjuncts of the colonial military establishment: the members being potential soldiers in the guise of guards and policemen. This dual function of soldier and policeman, which was well exemplified in the *Guardia Civil* and which still survives in the Philippine Constabulary, gave the Spanish Colonial Government power to control and centralize police administration throughout the country. This system of semi-military police, no matter how defective and weak for the purposes of civil administration, afforded the central government an instrument whereby the public pulse could be easily gauged in matters political, social, and even religious; and it was extensively so used by the Spanish colonial administrators, to the detriment of the development of a real municipal police service.

What may be termed police functions then consisted mainly in (a) the suppression of brigandage by patrolling unsettled areas, (b) the detection of local or petty up-risings by spying upon the work and movements of the people, and lastly (c) the enforcement of tax collection, including church revenues.

The ordinary routine of enforcing the local ordinances, preserving the peace, and maintaining tranquility in the towns without the application of physical actual force was never



A CUADRILLERO

From Aristegui's notes in *La Opinion* (Suplemento Ilustrado) a weekly magazine in Spanish (No. 201, October 24, 1887)—Courtesy National Library

thought of. The police were not looked upon as an agency specially created to use force. Law enforcement in general was left more to the moral influence and control of the ecclesiastical authorities than to the police institutions and the army. The church, consciously and unconsciously, exercised this influence through the *gobernadorcillos*, *cabezas de barangay*, *aguaciles*, and *tenientes del barrio*, all of whom were clothed with police as well as ordinary executive power in their respective spheres of provincial and municipal activity. The semi-military institutions of the *Cuadrilleros* and *Guardia Civil* as police institutions neglected everything in the way of crime prevention; they merely stood by and watched the trend of political events, ready at any moment to wield the big stick of the central government.

In those early days there was very little local police service and protection in the modern sense, except perhaps in the City of Manila and in a few provincial capitals; but even in these few places where local police bodies were organized, the popular impression was that their main

object was to apprehend criminals or to make arrests ordered by the court and other authorities—civil or ecclesiastic. It did not occur to the administration, and much less to the public, that the real object of police institutions should be to prevent the commission of crimes by suppressing acts which may cause or lead thereto. The reduction of the number of arrests to a minimum was not looked upon with favor by provincial and municipal authorities. The police efficiency of the period was measured by the number of persons arrested—the greater the number, the greater the efficiency. Judged upon this basis, the *Guardia Civil* was a very efficient body of police. This is a misconception which still prevails very generally in Philippine communities today.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, however, with the development of municipalities and the growth of cities, and the desire for political reform, there arose a strong demand for the creation of properly armed and uniformed town police, distinct and separate from the army or soldier class. But this, necessary as it was, never materialized fully; for, even during their highest development, the city and town police were never completely divorced from the military establishment. The principal reason for this slow and incomplete development was, as already stated, due to the colonial administration considering that

the keeping of internal peace and order, in the cities and towns as well as in remote places, was synonymous with the duty of preventing and suppressing insurrection, and, therefore, a military rather than a police problem, a national-colonial issue rather than the matter of merely local public safety. What local autonomy there was in police affairs, particularly in the enforcement of ordinary police duties, was written on paper and barely carried out in practice. The following brief account which describes and sets forth the different purposes for which the local forces of *Cuadrilleros*, *Carabineros*, *Guardia Civil*, and *Guardia Civil Veterana* were created, gives an idea as to what kind of police service the Spaniards built up in the preservation of internal peace.

THE CUADRILLEROS¹

The *Cuadrilleros* composed a body of rural police organized in each town, and established by the Royal Decree of January 8, 1836. This act provided that five per cent of the able-bodied male inhabitants of each province were to be enlisted in this police corps for three years. A province generally maintained 80 *cuadrilleros*, but the provinces in the Visayas and also others which were subject to Moro raids enlisted more, the number depending upon the local man-power and the probability or proximity of the danger arising from the more or less constant incursions of Moro pirates.

The duties of the *cuadrilleros* were to maintain public security and order in the towns, to make patrols, to guard dark and unsafe places, to guard the *tribunal* and prison house², to conduct prisoners, carry mail at times, and other miscellaneous duties³. For all these services they were not at first paid, although in later years the privates received three pesos a month, and the other noncommissioned grades, in several provinces, received a proportionate salary varying from four pesos to eight pesos depending upon the revenues. The officers served gratuitously but enjoyed exemption from the payment of the personal tax and *polos* (personal service of 40 days annually); and after ten years of such gratuitous service they were entitled to the immunities and privileges of an ex-captain of the town, thereby acquiring the rights to be a principal in the elections and in other activities of the local government.

The members of *Cuadrilleros* in each town were organized into a company, administered more or less like a military unit, having officers of different ranks and enlisted men of different grades. The *cuadrillero* company in each municipality normally consisted of:

1.—One Captain who was generally chosen either from among the most influential citizens or from ex-municipal captains.

2.—One Lieutenant of *Cuadrilleros* who was chosen like the Captain but with less rigidity. He

usually took the place of the captain in the latter's illness or absence.

3.—The Sergeant of *Cuadrilleros* was ordinarily selected from ex-service men of the Army, because, as a rule, he was in charge of the instruction, training, organizing, and supervising of the privates in their military duties.

4.—The Corporal of the *Cuadrilleros* was given the immediate command of patrols, guards, and other small parties of *Cuad. illeros*.

5.—The Privates were selected by acclamation of the six delegates who acted for the municipality. The six delegates were composed of three *cabezas de barangay* in office, and three ex-municipal captains or ex-*cabezas de barangay*.

One of the most objectionable features of this recruiting system was the fact that the enlistment of the members of *Cuadrilleros* had to be approved by the local catholic priest before it could be sent to the Provincial Governor for final approval. This intervention of the church was detrimental in many ways. Often the priest controlled the whole system of appointment and enforced his wishes without regard to the merits of the candidates. The procedure was a great drawback to the development of the local police.

The *Cuadrilleros* as a body of rural police were originally armed with *bamboo* or *bojo* lances, spears, and *bolos*; but, in the later years of their existence, they were authorized to use firearms, most of which were, however, muzzle loading rifles. The usefulness of this organization in the rural districts so greatly relieved the military authorities of what should have been their duty, that the administration made it a permanent local police institution in each town, and continued its existence side by side with the *Guardia Civil* and *Carabineros* to the end of the Spanish rule.

CARABINEROS DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA⁴

Another of the earliest police bodies created in the Philippines was the *Carabineros de Seguridad Pública*. It was organized in 1712 for the purpose of carrying out the regulations of the department of state. It was armed, as its name indicates, with carbines. In 1781 it was given the special commission of government custodian of the tobacco monopoly. By Royal Decree of December 20, 1842, it was reorganized and called "*Cuerpo de Carabineros de Seguridad Pública*" (Corps of Carabineros for Public Security). Its duties became police-like and more general, i. e., "the persecution of law-breakers and criminals, the maintenance of peace, order, and security, and the vigilance of the execution of laws and ordinances of a good government." This general purpose, however, was later narrowed down to the more specific duty of watching and guarding the custom houses, rivers, seacoasts, tobacco warehouses, and the prevention of the entry of contraband. As a matter of fact the whole organization dis-



A CARABINERO

(From notes obtained by the artist from his grandfather, Antonio Alvarez, who was once a carabiniro)

(Continued on page 482)

Three Men

By TRISTAN ARAULLO

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

TONIGHT Maestro Terio is on his way home alone. He is a carpenter and unlettered. But he is the best carpenter in Nagrebcan, and the men who work with him call him Maestro—Maestro Terio. He is about sixty, but the strenuous life he has led has given him a vigorous body. His steps as he strides along the dusty road are firm and regular. His implements rattle inside the *upit* he carries under his left arm, its strap across his right shoulder passing diagonally down his breast and back.

The road runs through a sparsely populated country, and skirts the foot of the Katayagan Hills. The full moon is just rising in the east. There are many stars in the sky. In the west is one big star.

Maestro Terio has walked about a kilometer when the figure of a man appears indistinctly from under an acacia tree by the side of the road. The sight of him is so sudden that at first Maestro Terio harbors certain misgivings. He immediately thinks of the many stories he has heard about this region. It is said that a headless man who can assume any shape sometimes lures away lone travelers on that road during *kabus*—full moon. Also the *atros* with their long whips are abroad tonight.

But the man says: "Good evening, my friend."

Maestro Terio, much relieved, says uncertainly: "Good evening to you also, my friend. Who are you?"

"I am a stranger here. I have been resting under this tree. I am on my way to Batac. I went to Pangasinan for the harvest season. Now, I am returning home."

"I am Maestro Terio, the carpenter."

"It is very lonesome in this place," the man says as he falls into step with Maestro Terio. He is carrying a rolled-up bundle slung across his left shoulder. He is almost as tall as Maestro Terio. He has on some kind of sandals that swish, swish softly in the dust. Maybe made out of an old automobile tire, Maestro Terio thinks. The man looks vigorous enough, but, from his voice, Maestro Terio would have called him old—about his own age perhaps.

"Yes, it is lonesome here,"

Maestro Terio says. "Have you a match? I want to light this roll of tobacco. Here, take one too. I accepted three rolls from Don Anzong when I left this evening. Don Anzong owns the house on which I am working."

For some time the two walk on without a word. Two bobbing blobs of red light flame fitfully before them as they smoke contentedly.

"Was the harvesting in Pangasinan good?" Maestro Terio asks after a while.

"Yes," the man says. "I was paid in grain, but I sold it all. It is troublesome and very expensive to transport it by train."

"Oh, yes," Maestro Terio says. "*Pare*, if one is not to be blamed for asking, what is your name?"

"Tio Itong is my name."

"Why are you alone?"

"I had companions when I went to Pangasinan, but they all took the train going back. Myself, I did not want



to spend what I earned, so I walked. This is my third day on the road. Three days more and I shall be in Batac."

"You are a very good walker, Tio Itong."

"That is nothing. I am used to it."

"I am used to walking also. I walk to and from my work. Today, I worked in Santiago, five kilometers from Nagrebcan where I live."

"You worked today? Don't you know that it is the day before the *Pascua*, and that tonight is the birth of *Apo Jesucristo*?"

"I know, but I had to finish a window. My wife, she told me not to go but to stay at home to help her make *suman*, but there is Emmang, our grown-up daughter. The other workers did not come. I worked alone."

"I think you sinned against God, Maestro Terio."

"I don't know. But I am going to church at midnight to attend the *mea tenes*. If I sinned by working today, maybe He will forgive me tonight, don't you think so?"

Before Tio Itong can answer, they hear footsteps behind them and a man's voice says: "Good evening, my friends."

They both turn and say: "Good evening to you also."

The moon has risen above the hills. It is a big yellow moon, like a winnowing basket. Under its soft light the road looks like a path of gold laid out on the grass. The western slopes of the Katayagan Hills are still steeped in blackness. The trees on the top make arabesques against the sky.

Maestro Terio and Tio Itong can see the man clearly in the moonlight. He is short and rather thin. Like them he wears a peaked *pandan* hat that shades his face. He carries across his right shoulder a bundle tied to a stout cane. The bundle is small and swings from side to side as the man walks. He is breathing hard as he comes abreast of the two.

"*Dios!* I thought I would never overtake you," he says, removing his hat and fanning himself with it.

His face, as the moon shows it, is that of a man well in his sixties, seamed and wrinkled. Two deep lines that run down from the sides of his nose form parentheses around his mouth. His hair is cut short and shines whitely in the moonlight.

"Where did you come from, my friend?" Maestro Terio asks.

"From Caba. I am going to Bauang to spend the *Pascua* with my daughter who is married there."

"I am on my way to Batac," says Tio Itong.

"That is very far," the man says.

"Myself, I am going home to Nagrebcan. It is near Bauang," Maestro Terio says.

"It is lucky then that I met you," the man says. "Let us walk together."

"My friend, may we know your name?" Maestro Terio says.

"Lacay Anno."

"I am Tio Itong."

"Myself, I am Maestro Terio, the carpenter."

They walk on the side of the road. It is soft with dust there, while the middle is strewn with sharp stones. For some time only the muffled pad, pad, pad of their footsteps can be heard. The moon throws their elongated shadows across the road to be broken on the shrubs that grow in the ditch. The big star in the west is now very low.

"Here is a roll of tobacco. You smoke, Lacay Anno,"

Maestro Terio says. He lights the rolled tobacco from his own.

Three glowing ends keep time to three moving men.

"By midnight I shall be eating *suman* in my daughter's house," says Lacay Anno.

"Good for you," says Tio Itong.

"I am going to church," Maestro Terio says. "I shall bring Berto with me, my ten-year-old grandson. He is very *pillo*, that boy. By this time he may still be eating *suman*. Or perhaps he is with the other boys going from house to house singing songs."

"Our boys do that also," says Lacay Anno. "We call it *inaldo*."

"Also our boys in Batac, they have *inaldo*," Tio Itong says. "At this time they must be making a big noise with their *bong-bong*, *piang-piang*, and *pito*. They have lanterns like stars, and . . ."

"I feel thirsty," Lacay Anno interrupts.

"Now that you speak of it, I also feel thirsty," says Tio Itong.

"There is a house near here," Maestro Terio says. "It is the house of Iko. He is the *caminero*. He and his wife live here all alone. They are a young couple. Let us go there to drink."

They walk on in silence. Each thinks of his thirst. They have stopped smoking. Maestro Terio shifts his *upit* from under one arm to the other. There is the tinkle of iron striking iron as his tools are shaken. Lacay Anno moves his bundle from one shoulder to another. Tio Itong walks on.

The moon is now high. The shadows of the three men are shorter. The big star in the west has almost sunk. The Katayagan Hills have been left behind. On the eastern side of the road runs a deep gorge. It is dry. To the west are clumps of tall bamboo. They sway and rustle softly to a vagrant breeze.

Presently they see the house. It stands in a banana grove about fifty meters away from the road. They follow a little path that leads to it. The bananas rise like giant sentinels before them. They stand silhouetted darkly in the moonlight. The breeze ruffles their frayed leaves.

The house is small. It is roofed with cogon grass and walled with light bamboo split into halves. The windows are closed. Light escapes through slits in the wall. A dog barks ferociously, but it is chained underneath the house. No one calls to it to stop.

"Apo," Maestro Terio says.

Silence.

"Iko!" he calls, louder this time.

As if in answer, a long-drawn out sound as of one in great distress comes from the interior of the house.

"*Susmariosep!*" Lacay Anno exclaims.

"What is that?" says Tio Itong.

Maestro Terio reaches up and shakes the door.

Again a prolonged cry of suffering assails their ears.

"God save us," Tio Itong says. "Let us go away."

"I am not thirsty anymore," says Lacay Anno.

"Let us go in," Maestro Terio says, ascending the small ladder. He pushes in the flimsy door and goes in. The others follow.

It is very poor interior. A clay stove stands in one

(Continued on page 479)

The Progress of Philippine Photoplays

By A. E. LITIATCO

IN an article entitled "The Silent Drama in the Philippines," which was published in *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE* some thirty months ago, the writer traced the history of the shadow stage in this country, from "way back in the nineties" to the first half of 1928. The various stages of progress through which, during that period, the art of pantomime (as developed locally) passed, were reviewed; the *carrillos* were mentioned; the first *cine*; the development here of a lucrative market for moving pictures imported from various countries; and, finally, Philippine photoplays.

These last were discussed at length, the writer dwelling on local pictures from such pioneer efforts as "Enchong Laway," the first "Noli Me Tangere," "Without A Wound" (*Walang Sugat*), and "The Black Butterfly," on to what may be called the "second-period" films—"Miracles of Love," "Fate or Consequence?" etc.—of which latter the best were the last three (a significant fact): "The Filipino Woman," "The Soul Saver," and "Sampaguita".

In concluding the article, the writer conceded the beauty of the settings in Philippine photoplays but deplored their careless use, which resulted in anachronisms; admitted the



CELIA MARCAIDA AS MARIA CLARA ON THE AZOTEA

comeliness of our young players and their mastery of "making up," but declared them wanting in experience and histrionic ability; commended the photography as a whole, pronounced the direction tolerable but inadequate, and suggested all-round improvement along the lines of scenarios, continuities, and stories—which at that time were all crude and usually the work of people whose regular calling was not

writing; voiced the need of genuine humor; criticized the sub-titles as containing blatant errors in English and as being generally poor, and advocated the abolition of inane titles; and, finally, ended on a confident note—"Filipino films are not perfect. But they are rapidly improving: the future is bright."

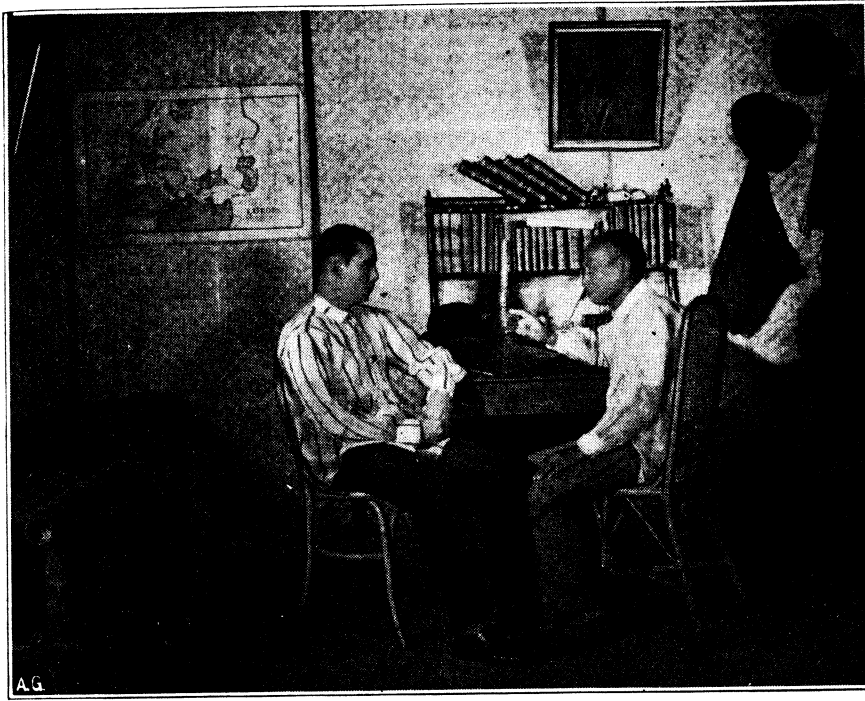
Since then, two and half years have elapsed. They have passed speedily, but their passing has been no swifter than the changes they have seen. Motion pictures at large, as an art and as an industry, have been revolutionized by the advent of the "talkies". The screen has discarded pantomime, and, to replace it, has adopted that which of yore belonged exclusively, in the realm of drama, to its sister and rival, the so-called legitimate stage: speech. In relinquishing its silence, the silver sheet has admittedly lost its individuality; but in becoming audible, it seems to have enhanced its possibilities and given new impetus to its popularity.

But with reference to Philippine photoplays in particular, what changes have taken place since the middle of 1928? This question can best be answered by reviewing, some cursorily and a number in detail, several of the pictures produced locally from the time "Sampaguita" was shown till the recent release of the new screen version of "Noli Me Tangere," the latest Filipino film, at this writing, to be presented to the public. (It is likely that by the time this article is published, "Oriental Blood"—a new production featuring Annie Harris and the well-known Tagalog poet José Corazón de Jesús, which has already been announced—will have had its première.)

The first Filipino film to follow "Sampaguita" was "The Old Church" (*Lumang Simbahan*), produced by the Alitaptap Moving Pictures Corporation, which saw the



"PATRING" CARVAJAL AS DOÑA CONSOLACIÓN, THE TERMAGANT WIFE OF THE ALFEREZ



MARIO CASTILLO AS IBARRA IN THE HOUSE OF THE "FILOSOFO," TASIO

debut of Mary Walter and Aniceto Robledo, and in the prologue of which Sofia Lota shone on the strength of a comparatively outstanding performance. The picture was the first, in recent years, of a group of native photoplays which, in one respect, differ from the majority of those produced prior to "The Old Church". The films in the said group were distinguished by plots based on the works of regular writers instead of being, like most of the old ones, improvised, so to say.

Thus, "The Old Church" was adapted from a poem by Florentino Collantes which appeared in *Alitaptap*; "Mother Mine!" from Gregorio C. Coching's *Liwayway* novel, "Nanay Ko!"; "Pearl of the Markets" (*Mutya ng Pamilihan*), "In the Pathway of Love" (*Sa Landas ng Pagibig*), and "Maria Luisa" from three other *Liwayway* serials, the first and third by Remigio Mat. Castro and the second by Deogracias del Rosario; "Child of Sorrow" from the English novel of that name by Zoilo M. Galang; "Minda Mora" from the drama of the same title by our renowned playwright, Severino Reyes; and "Don Juan Tiñoso" from a locally popular *corrido* (fairy tale in verse), another romance concerning the much-written-about *Don Juan Tenorio*; and "Desperation," the best of the lot, from a plot which I believe was submitted in a contest conducted by the Bureau of Posts to encourage savings bank deposits.

But, of course, the practice of writing scenarios purposely intended for the screen did not die out. This, for instance, was done in the case of such films as "Collegian Love" and "Patria Amore". The latter was a long-winded affair financed by the Oriental Film Company and, though marred by incongruities, enjoyed considerable popularity. It boasted of a large cast which included two partners of the producing company, Julian M. Manansala (who also wrote the scenario) and Joaquin S. Galang, and such more or less well-known local screen players as Sofia Cota, Mary Walter, Aniceto Robledo, Fermin Valentino, Salvador Zaragoza, and many others. The plot was of the *Moro-Moro* variety, with dashing heroes, damsels in distress, much firing and flag-waving, duels, be-mustached villains, and all the

accepted ingredients of melodramatic hokum. But perhaps owing to, rather than despite, these and other defects, and also because the supposition that it was patriotic was taken up by the public, it appealed to the masses and, no doubt, netted its backers ample monetary returns. Viewed critically, however, the picture is noteworthy only because the incidents pictured are supposed to have transpired a little before and during the first stages of the Philippine Revolution—and this being so, "Patria Amore" may, broadly speaking, be said to belong to a type of Filipino photoplays which is not only becoming increasingly popular but also setting a higher standard for local screen offerings: Philippine historical films.

These are of such a nature and have wrought such a change for the better as to be of significant and paramount importance. The switch from original scenarios by inexperienced persons to ones based on fiction by authors of more or less local prominence, improved the plots of our pictures however

slightly, and they became less preposterous, and in their fashioning and presentation more cleancut. But this was practically all.

It is no secret that Tagalog novels fairly drip with saccharine sentimentality to which no limitations are set, that their conversations are fatuously oratorical, and that their plots are of the most hackneyed and artificial sort. And it was to Tagalog novels, composed of situations but little better than their own "improvisations," that our film producers began resorting not long ago. The one English



CRISPIN AND BASILIO, THE UNHAPPY SACRISTANS

novel they used was the stilted and sugary "Child of Sorrow".

The recent historical photoplays, however, have brought the Philippine screen past another milestone. It may be true that "Rizal and His Execution" was somewhat confused due to flash-backs which could have been obviated and to sequences which were far from well-arranged; and that "The Tragic Death of General Luna" had superfluous episodes and, so to speak, developed spasmodically. But these pictures and their kind have brought not only intel-

ligence and realism but also educational value to the Philippine screen. Necessarily, of course—particularly at present and with regard to those adapted from biographies, especially—they are tediously phlegmatic; and on the screen as well as on the printed page, fiction is apt to interest more than fact. With the passing of time, however, the situation is bound to improve: when our producers will know which incidents to discard as unnecessary and which to retain as useful; how to put events in their right order; how to distinguish between situations which should be emphasized and those which should merely be touched lightly; and how to mix fact and fiction together.

Strictly biographical films have been made abroad—and have proved entertaining. For instance, "Abraham Lincoln," "Marie Antoinette," and "Deception," the last being the tragic story of Anne Boleyn. Then again, other pictures have been largely fictitious but set against a historical background, with well-known characters moving in them. As instances of these we have "Janice Meredith," "The Iron Horse," "Scaramouche," "When Knighthood Was In Flower," "Ashes of Vengeance," "The Fighting Blade," "The Three Musketeers," "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," and many others, in which figured such personages as Washington, Lincoln, Danton, Robespierre, Henry VIII, Cromwell, Cardinals Wolsey and Richelieu, the so-called "Virgin Queen," et al. And what has been done abroad can be done here too—at least, nearly as well. If you have any doubts regarding this, see the new screen version of "Noli Me Tangere".

This latest Malayan Movies production is undoubtedly the best Filipino film shown locally to date, and, from all indications, is probably the most costly too. Clearly, no expense was spared to make the picture faithful to the incidents and the period of Rizal's great novel. The lavish banquets, the San Diego town fiesta



PREPARING THE DINNER GIVEN BY CAPITAN TIAGO IN HONOR OF THE RETURN OF IBARRA

the little touches were typically of the nineteenth century Philippines. For example: cleaning shoes with banana peelings!

The casting and acting were, on the whole, of a high order. The screen *Father Damaso* did not seem as corpulent as the one described in the book, but L. Fortuny—though a trifle youngish—was in truth a slim and cadaverous *Father Savli*, and enacted the rôle capably. Mario Castillo was an ideal *Ibarra* as far as looks went, but his performance lacked vitality and warmth. Juana Angeles was her usual capable self as *Tia Isabel*, and Manuel Eloriaga, happily released from villainy, did fine work as *Elias*. Pating Carvajal contributed a genuine characterization as *Doña Consolación*; while, as *Crispin* and *Basilio*, two unidentified boys delineated their rôles as competently, and with as scant trace of self-consciousness, as the Nepomuceno children acted their parts in "Desperation" and "Mother Mine!"

Among all the "Noli" players, however, Celia Marcaida as *Maria Clara* made the most favorable impression on the writer. *Maria Clara* is a rich rôle, and for that very reason a difficult one. Likewise, to look beautiful in the *Maria Clara* attire is not at all easy. But Miss Marcaida met both difficulties—and conquered them.

Despite multifarious handicaps, occasions have not been lacking to justify commending the leading ladies in our photoplays. But of them all, Miss Marcaida—although the newest—stands at the head, for she is very



THE DINNER IN THE LITTLE TOWN OF SAN DIEGO

Tan Shoes

By ALVARO L. MARTINEZ

"MINGOY," called Aling Takia, wrapping up her lunch for the day, for she worked in a cigar factory, "I met your *ninong*¹ yesterday afternoon and he told me to send you to his shoe store this afternoon."

Mingoy paused in the act of wiping his face with a small wet towel and, wide-eyed, inquired, "Why does he want me to go to his store, Inay?"

"He is going to give you a pair of shoes," replied his mother with a smile.

"Shoes, Inay . . . , a pair of shoes?" he cried putting down the towel on a nearby chair and going to the table where his mother was working. "Does he really mean it?"

"Oh, yes," answered his mother.

"What color will they be, Inay?"

"I do not know. He didn't tell me."

"Do you think he will let me choose the color I want, Inay?"

"I think he will."

"Ah, then I'll choose tan shoes . . . tan shoes," he shouted, his face alight.

"Do you know the place, Mingoy?"

"Yes, Inay. Is it not the new shoe store on Avenida Rizal near the Cine?"

"Yes," answered Aling Takia, knotting the straw which she used for tying up her lunch. "Go right after school and then meet me at the factory. Be careful on your way and don't loiter".

She kissed him and they separated, Aling Takia to go to her work and Mingoy to go to school. On his way he dwelt on the thought of the fortune which had come to him. He had never had a pair of shoes. How hungrily he had gazed at the fine shoes for men displayed in the show-cases of the different shoe stores which he and his mother passed on their way home in the afternoon!

"They have small ones of those shoes, for boys, haven't they, Inay?" he had often asked, stopping to gaze at them.

"Yes, but they are very dear," his mother would reply.

"You will buy me a pair of shoes sometime, Inay?"

"But we have no money, Mingoy."

"When we do have money, Inay . . . ha?"

His mother would pull him away and they would walk on. His birthday had passed and his mother had not been able to give him the coveted pair of shoes. Christmas came and passed. His classmates and friends had bright, new shoes, but he had none. He always went bare-footed.

He was restless in his class. How he wanted the morning to end and the afternoon to come that he might be able to go to his *ninong*'s new shoe store! He ate his lunch that noon with little appetite, his thoughts wholly occupied by what he considered a great event in his life.

"You are very inattentive today, Domingo," his teacher admonished him. "Take your books and sit here in front."

Sheepishly Mingoy took his books and walked to one of the front seats. All he wanted was for four o'clock to come around.

The teacher asked him a question which he was not able to answer because he had not listened to the explanation.

"If you do not pay attention, Domingo," warned his teacher, "I shall make you stay after class."

Mingoy did not care if he were scolded; he did not mind being made to sit in front; he did not care if the teacher gave him a zero that afternoon in her little book; but he did not want to be kept in after school. So he looked up at the teacher and tried his best to be attentive, and raised his hand whenever he knew the answer to a question.

However, Mingoy was in bad luck that afternoon. When the industrial work period came, the teacher discovered he had no "materials." So she ordered him to erase the blackboards, change the water in the wash basin, pick up the paper on the floor, and wash the rags that were used for wiping the desks. All of these things he did with a will, hoping that it would save him from the usual punishment given to boys who did not bring their industrial material. But he was mistaken. Miss Cristobal kept him after class. He almost wanted to cry.

"You may not go home, Domingo, until I am ready to go home," said his teacher.

He bit his lips. He knew what that meant. Miss Cristobal always went home very late. Should he tell her he had to go to his god-father's shoe store? No, that would not do, for Miss Cristobal might keep him in longer. He was afraid that the store would be closed before he would be able to get there. He did his best to please the teacher, hoping she would relent. He mopped the floor, put out the plants and watered them, and cleaned and arranged his teacher's table.

Still Miss Cristobal kept him in. It seemed as if she was going to keep him until five-thirty at least, for that was her usual time. But what luck! Miss Ruperto, the fourth grade teacher, came in and persuaded Miss Cristobal to go with her to the cine.

"You may go now, [Domingo," Miss Cristobal told him, "but be sure to have your industrial material for tomorrow."

"Yes, Miss Cristobal," he replied meekly, but with joy in his heart.

He gathered up his books and rushed from the room. In no time, he was in the street hastening towards his goal. He had never been so happy. He was even happier than he had been on those few Saturdays when he went to meet his mother in the *fábrica* and the two of them went to eat in a *pancitería*, and then to the cine. He felt as if he hardly touched the ground.

He wound his way through the crowded streets, bumping against the people who filled the sidewalks on their way home from work. Once he almost stumbled as he was brusquely pushed aside by a big man who also seemed to be in a hurry.

Out of breath, he neared the shoe store. His face beamed with joy as he saw his god-father, a fat man with a large waist line, standing at the door.

"*Mano po ninong*," he greeted the man, taking hold of

¹*Ninong*, god-father.

(Continued on page 470)

Last Session of the 8th Legislature

By BENITO M. SAKDALAN

Editorial Staff, Philippines Herald

THIS year the Eighth Philippine Legislature established a record of unsurpassed accomplishment. The last session also afforded abundant material for headlines in the local dailies, and possibly in some United States newspapers, too—the protest against the appointment of Nicholas Roosevelt to the vice-governorship; the unsuccessful attempt of the House to enforce the ukase that would have lodged the Municipal President of Lipa, Batangas, in Bilibid for two days as a penalty for fighting Representative José Dimayuga of Batangas; the philippics of Representative Tomas Alonso of Cebu against the members of the Philippine Supreme Court; and the bloc insurgency. Two sad events were registered—the deaths of Representatives Julian Belen of Camarines Sur, and of Enrique Villanueva, a conspicuous political figure from Oriental Negros.

MUCH CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION

Though many important bills were pigeon-holed for one reason or another, the session just ended was productive of much constructive legislation, legislation which will promote the general welfare of the people and increase the efficiency of the public service. The insular budget, including the public works fund, carries a total outlay of ₱78,700,000 as compared with ₱77,647,588 recommended by the administration, a difference of ₱1,052,412. The amount requested by administration for the operating expenses of the Insular Government was reduced by half a million pesos, and the outlay for public works, the so-called pork-barrel, was increased.

PROBLEMS LEFT FOR THE FUTURE

Again there has been no fulfillment of the time-honored promise of legislation for the more rapid development of Mindanao. Mindanao remains “a land of promises unfulfilled”. Much has been done in the way of studying and planning, but the effort has not gone beyond this stage. Every year since 1925 a legislative commission has visited Mindanao, and many reports are on file, untouched, maybe forgotten. To this file has been added the report of the Committee appointed by Governor-General Davis to draw up a program of Mindanao development. The Committee was composed of Honorio Ventura, Secretary of the



SENATOR SERGIO OSMEÑA WHO PRESIDED OVER THE SENATE THROUGHOUT THE SESSION

Interior, chairman; Benigno Aquino and Isidro Vamenta, chairmen of the Senate and House committees on Mindanao and Sulu, respectively; A. D. Williams, Director Public Works; Serafin Hilado, Director of Lands; and Ludovico Hidrosollo, Director of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes.

An ambitious plan was formulated by the Committee, entailing an ultimate expenditure of ₱70,000,000 for a network of highways and railroads, together with various port-works. The Committee recommended the enfranchisement of the Moros so that their senators and representatives would be men of their own choice instead of appointees of the Governor-General. It reached the conclusion that the development of Mindanao can be achieved without the aid of outside capital and that with roads criss-

crossing the Moro country and port facilities available, the Philippine population movement will veer southward.

Other important problems and projects left for another Legislature to consider include tax revision, credit facilities for small farmers, the condition of Filipino laborers in Hawaii and the United States, the duplication of functions in the present organization of the insular bureaus and offices, the tenantry problem which concerns both the state and the church, and the reserve bank bill and the general pension bill.

ABLE LEADERSHIP

Nevertheless, the work accomplished by the Legislature this year is worthy of the highest commendation and reflects credit upon the men who were at the steering-wheels of the two chambers. Governor-General Davis attributes the splendid record to the able leadership of Sergio Osmeña, who, with characteristic modesty, however, disclaims the credit and passes it on to Senate President Quezon who, he said, though absent in the United States, wields a commanding influence in the Legislature. However, Senator Osmeña presided over the Senate throughout the entire session. Until the arrival of Speaker Roxas from the United States last September, Antonio de las Alas, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, served as Speaker pro tempore. During the absence of Manuel Briones, majority floor leader in the House, who with Speaker Roxas and Representative Pedro Gil of Manila conducted the independence campaign in the United States

during the last congressional session, Pedro Sabido, chairman of the House Committee on Public Works, guided the majority in that chamber.

MINORITY AND BLOC OPPOSITION

The session was for the most part lively and tempestuous, reminiscent of the turbulent session of 1927 when the ship-ping reform bill nearly disrupted the Nacionalista majority in both houses. Bloc warfare, between Nacionalista radicals and a group of powerful conservatives in the House, created a hullabaloo which paralyzed that chamber for some time. The spectacular insurgency of the two allied blocs—the “anonymous” and the “Entente”—drew adverse criticism in the Manila press. These blocs played the rôle of opposition in the lower house. Some Democrata representatives, however, helped apply the “brake”. Among them were Nicolas Rafols of Cebu, Montano Ortiz of Surigao, Gregorio Banaga of Tarlac, Mariano Villafuerte of Camarines Sur, and Francisco Arellano of Sorsogon. The mild opposition of the minority was due to the “courteous” attitude of Representative Pedro Gil, Democrata floor leader in the House, and to the absence of Senator Juan Sumulong, minority leader in the Senate, where Democrata opposition was practically dead throughout the session.

“JUST BILLS” AND REAL BILLS

One hundred and two bills were passed by the Legislature during the prolonged sine die session which officially closed at midnight of November 8 but actually at eight A. M. the following day. This number does not include 101 bills passed prior to the sine die session. In all, the bills passed at the last session number 203. Forty-eight bills granting electric franchises to provinces and municipalities were railroaded through during the rush hours. In the three years’ existence of the Eighth Legislature (July 16, 1928, to November 8, 1930) a total of 4,325 bills were introduced. Of this number 3,886 were House and 439 were Senate bills. No less than three-fourths of the House bills and about one-fifth of the Senate bills were drawn up in conformance with pre-election promises. Had they actually been enacted, the drain on the insular treasury would have been approximately fifteen million pesos, all for regional and sectional public works—mostly provincial and municipal roads and schools. These vote-catching bills generally go to the legislative “morgue”; they do not even form the basis for the pork-barrel shares.

Only four bills were enacted into law during the first two months of the last session. These laws, now on the statute book, are the emergency appropriation of ₱100,000

for the campaign against the leaf-miner pest, the special appropriation for the eradication of cholera, the transfer of operation of the nine radio stations from the Radio Corporation of the Philippines to the Bureau of Posts, and the naming of a street in Ermita district, Manila, after José Romero Salas, founder and editor of the now defunct “El Mercantil,” who died in Spain two years ago.

THE NEW PENAL CODE

The most important piece of legislation from the standpoint of administration of justice passed this year, is the new Penal Code. It represents a thorough revision, in the light of existing conditions, of the old Penal Code which has been in force since the Spanish régime. Many provisions of the old code are archaic and obsolete. The new code is the product of the painstaking work of legal authorities in and out of the Legislature.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL

Another measure that vitally affects the administration of justice is the bill creating six additional associate justiceships of the Supreme Court. Increase in the membership of the high tribunal was urged upon the Legislature as the best solution of a difficult situation. Though it amends a provision of the Jones Act, the bill does not require the



MANUEL ROXAS, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

concurrent action of Congress and the President, and approval by the Governor-General suffices to convert the bill into law, according to legal opinion. The new justices, however, will have to be appointed by the President with the consent of the American Senate.

THE PENAL FARM BILL

Of great importance to the development of still undeveloped regions of the country and to the penal system is the bill providing for the establishment of new penal farm colonies and the disposition, either by lease or sale, of the San Ramon and Iwahig penal farms. One of the aims of the measure is the development of idle lands by means of the man-power and resources of the insular penitentiary. While the reform of prisoners is the chief function of the Bureau of Prisons, it is thought that the man-power at its disposal can and should be utilized in the development of the country.

TARIFF BILLS

Measures protective of Philippine domestic trade and designed to promote native industries are among the salient legislative accomplishments of the last session. There is, for instance, the increased tariff on cement. Tariffs on rice, fresh meat, lumber, and other imported goods compet-

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Glimpses of Palestine and Syria

By MRS. ELIZABETH F. MILLER

Photographs by Verne E. Miller



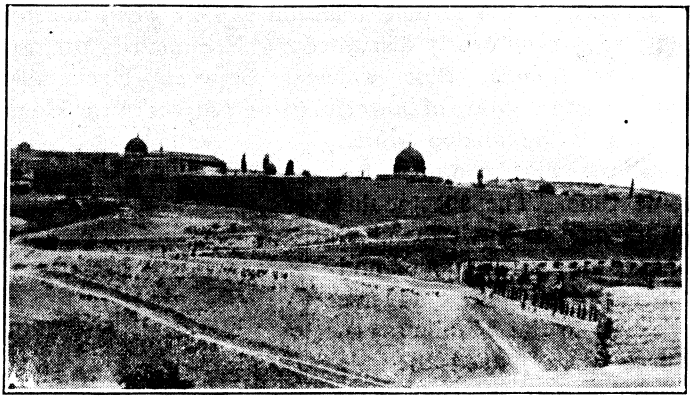
CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, BETHLEHEM
NOTE THE LOW DOOR

WHEN-
EVER
Palestine is mentioned one thinks of Jerusalem. It may be of interest to know how easily that ancient city can be reached today. A comfortable train with good dining

car service leaves Cairo every day at six o'clock in the afternoon. We took this train and in three hours reached West Kantara. After passing through the Customs, we crossed the Suez Canal by ferry, thus going from Africa to Asia. At East Kantara a train with a sleeping car was waiting. We ate an early breakfast in the dining car and by half past six we were at Ludd, where we changed to the train for Jerusalem.

UP TO JERUSALEM

For a time we rode through cultivated country with fields of millet and wheat; and with olive trees, and fig and apricot orchards on both sides. Camels and goats grazed everywhere. Soon the scene changed to a hilly country with outcroppings of limestone, then to higher hills with little vegetation. We passed cliffs pitted with caves, and some of the terraced hillsides were fresh with grapes and olives. When the conductor pointed out the place where Goliath was slain by David, we pictured the Philistines camped on the side of the steep slope and the shepherd boy descending the opposite hillside to meet the giant. The railroad, built for General Allenby's army, wound up and up, the locomotive having a hard time to pull our five cars, till, by nine o'clock, we saw the white,

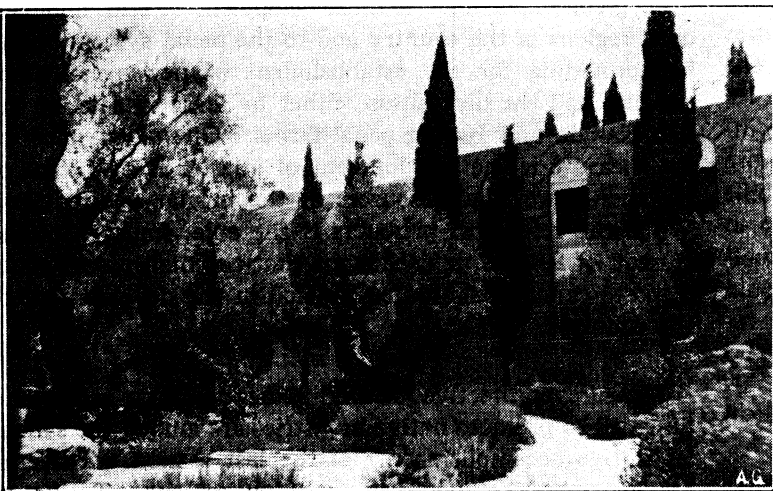


THE WALLS OF JERUSALEM SEEN FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES

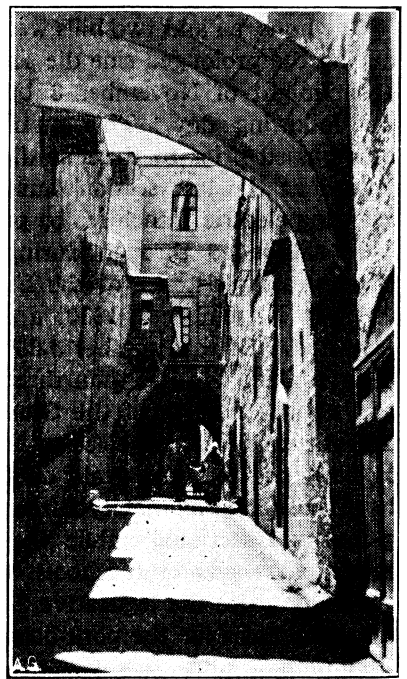
flat-roofed buildings of Jerusalem and tried to realize we were really there.

Jerusalem, the Holy City of Jew, Christian, and Moslem, is situated on a rocky plateau at an elevation of 2500 feet on the watershed between the sea and the desert. During the thirty-three centuries of its history, it has suffered greatly at the hands of nature and of man, but earthquakes and invaders have failed to destroy it. Six times it has passed from one religion to another, but, through it all, the eternal spirit of the place has remained.

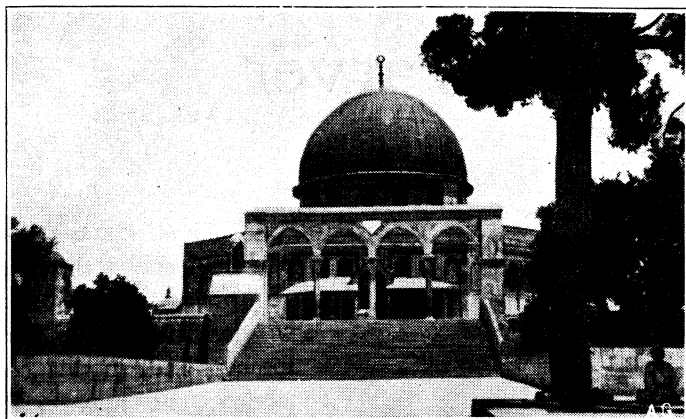
Today the Jerusalem outside the walls is larger than that within, but when you go through Jaffa Gate you feel you are in the city of your thoughts. "Such streets! What houses and shops!... What peoples—all the tribes of the earth—Bedouins wrapped in picturesque robes of many colors; Arabs distinguished in bearing; Jews with their long beards, hanging curls, and queer hats; veiled ladies, from the Moslem homes; English soldiers and officers; the local police; a water carrier with his goatskin bag across his back; a letter writer squatting on the pavement; a Nubian peddler blacker than any Negro; a blind beggar; a donkey boy, leading his patient beast; a camel driver guiding one, two, three lordly camels with packs so bulky they threaten to crush the passerby against the wall; a rabbi, an Abyssinian priest. There is no end to the variety." (J. H. Holmes.)



THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES
TO THE RIGHT IS THE NEW FRANCISCAN CHURCH



PILATE'S JUDGMENT HALL AND THE
BEGINNING OF THE VIA DOLOROSA



THE MOSQUE OF OMAR
ON THE SITE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

We walked down David Street and on to Mount Moriah and gazed at the beautiful Mosque of Omar, trying to realize that we were on the spot where David had once had a threshing floor and where the Temple of Solomon had stood. We walked along the "Via Dolorosa" from the house where Pilate condemned Jesus to death to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. We walked to Mount Zion and climbed the long steps to the top of the tower there, from which we had a fine panoramic view of the city. We walked outside the wall, down a dusty, dirty lane, through the Dung Gate—the smallest of the seven gates—through poor, winding streets, jostled by sheep coming home for the night, till we reached the Wailing Wall of the Jews.

One may have doubts about the exact location of some of the holy places pointed out, but geographic sites remain and can be identified. The Mount of Olives is there, two hundred feet above the city, and across the Brook Kedron lies the present Jerusalem, on the site of the ancient city. Along some road between the hill and the city, the first Palm Sunday procession must have passed. Whatever his religion, no one can walk along these streets or gaze on these scenes without being impressed.

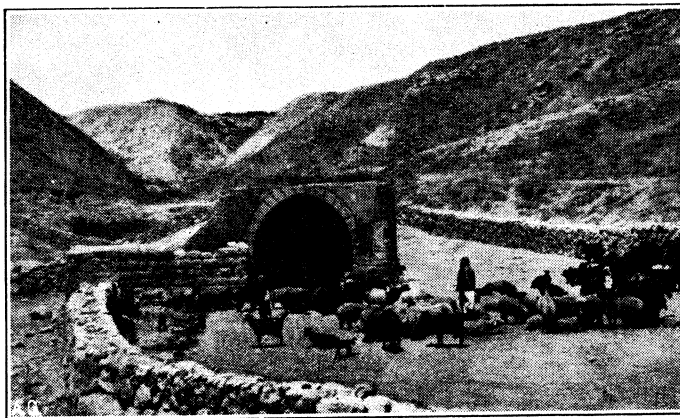
DOWN TO JERICO AND THE DEAD SEA

No doubt the landscape remains the same and the desolate, unwatered country between Jerusalem and the Jordan looks as it did two thousand years ago, but we traveled very comfortably over a good, though dusty, road, frequently very precipitous, where those of old walked or rode on donkeys. From Jerusalem, 2500 feet above sea level, we dropped down to Jericho, 1300 feet below the sea. The hills were dry and bleak—no villages, no gardens. From the side of a steep zigzag, we saw a lonely shepherd with his flock, looking just as in Bible times. In the distance there appeared a veritable oasis, a lovely fertile plain where the modern Jericho stands, built on the site of the town of the Crusaders' time. The present town serves as a winter resort for people of Jerusalem. The seven-mile drive to the

Jordan River, over desert land dotted with clumps of sagebrush, seemed long. The Jordan in June is in a deep channel, so we couldn't see the water till we were almost beside it, and then such a disappointment! This sacred river was only a sluggish, muddy stream, quite different from what we had expected. Our guide assured us this was the exact place where the Children of Israel crossed to the Promised Land. A half hour drive over sand and stones, with a slight descent, brought us to the Dead Sea, 1400 feet below sea level. The greenish water was very bitter to the taste. The winding climb back up to Jerusalem in the late afternoon was delightful and the Mount of Olives, with a beautiful moon hanging over it, made a picture not soon forgotten.

BETHLEHEM

Bethlehem, a prosperous little town of 10,000 people, mostly Christian, is only a few miles away. A few Moslems live there, but no Jews. It lies in the lap of the barren hills—terraced hillsides near by, in the distance broad valleys, the field of Boaz where Ruth gleaned, and farther away the mountains of Moab. All tourists visit the Church of the Nativity, one of the oldest in the world, built by Constantine in 330 A.D., now divided among three Christian sects. The very low door is said to have been so built to keep the Turks from driving cattle inside. There are many fine large columns, perhaps brought from Solomon's Temple. One interesting landmark between Jerusalem and Bethlehem is the Tomb of Rachel, the only very ancient, holy place owned by the Jews.



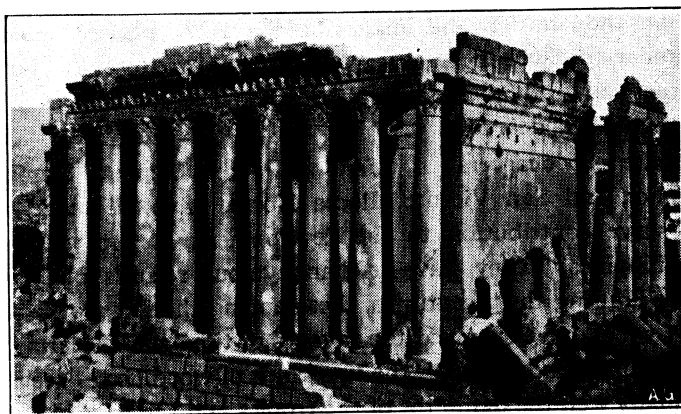
DISCIPLES' SPRING ON THE ROAD TO JERICO

ON TO NAZARETH AND TIBERIAS

The country to the north is hilly, with great mountains in the distance, but it can be

cultivated and is a much more inviting country than that seen on the way to Jericho. We saw camel trains, flocks of sheep and goats, villages in the distance, ruins of earlier times. One versed in Bible or secular history would find every hill top and valley full of interest—Shechem, Jacob's Well, Dothan, Mount Carmel were all pointed out. The fertile plain of Jezreel was beautiful

(Continued on page 466)



RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF BACCHUS, BAALBEK

The Art of the Woodcarver

By GILBERT S. PEREZ

WOODCARVING has always been a sort of orphan art, a Cinderella, one which is everywhere merely an adjunct to something else. A woodcarving is seldom made or admired for itself; it is only a part of a whole, a panel for a ceiling or a door, a column supporting a roof, or a gargoyle grinning at the visitor in the vaulted interior of a Gothic cathedral. It is perhaps because of this that wood is not as much appreciated as canvas or marble as a medium of artistic expression.

Woodcarving is usually resorted to for no other purpose than to embellish a surface which might otherwise be uninteresting. It has but few of the characteristics of a picture, and the effects are largely produced by varying depths of the carving.

Because precious woods are abundant in the Philippines and the Church was a good patron, woodcarving early developed here to a much higher degree of artistic perfection than painting or sculpture. The average tourist visiting Philippine churches may leave the building believing that the statues and images are merely plaster casts similar to those in American or European churches—but practically all of them are of wood fashioned by the Filipino woodcarver.

The woodcarvers of Manila, Paete, Laguna, Dausi, Bohol, and San Vicente, Ilocos Norte, have all made a positive contribution to the development of art in the Philippines. They have left anonymous records of their work during three centuries, these among the few works of art which have survived the ravages of time and the *anay*. Baticuling and molave—the two kinds of wood used—resist equally well the damp rot of the tropics and the jaws of the termites.



MADONNA DE LA ROCA

An interpretation in molave of Bonfigli's masterpiece by G. T. Nepomuceno
Collection of Mr. G. S. Perez

Dr. José Bantug has what is probably the most complete collection of woodcarvings in the Philippines, and, in this collection, one may easily distinguish the different periods and the different schools—from the early fifteenth century archaic types, to those of the period of highest artistic development.

G. T. Nepomuceno, who has his little studio on Calle Evangelista, is one of our woodcarvers "par excellence". He has raised his work from the product of a trade to the product of an art. He is not merely a woodcarver—he is an artist. In fact, he is much more of a success as an artist than he is as a commercial woodcarver.

The proportions of his figures and the composition of his groups are always pleasing. Whether he carves a large Christ to be placed six meters high in a memorial chapel, or a small ivory Christ a few inches long—the same rhythm in proportions—the same appealing "soul"

—changes it from a mere commercial product to a piece which would be welcome in any museum and in any collector's cabinet. He combines consummate skill as a draftsman with a deep feeling for proportion and perspective. The facility with which he uses his home-made tools, and his insight into the possibilities of the medium which he uses is what gives him a distinct advantage over his contemporaries and those who have gone before—even the best of his early teachers.

He is equally at home carving the figure of a *lavandera* by the riverside as he is in interpreting in wood the canvases of Boticelli and other artists of the Italian renaissance. He makes the most of his opportunities of substituting wood for canvas, and incisions for drawn lines. He plays with the texture of the material and obtains a wide variation



ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI
Woodcarving in acle by G. T. Nepomuceno
Collection of Mr. G. S. Perez

in tone through contrasts of smooth wood and the roughness left by a tool. All of his work has a vibrant quality.

In work of this kind, there must be an absolute mastery of technique as there can be no erasures. Once a cut is made it can only be deepened or widened, and the entire effect may be lost by a slight difference in shadow or in line.

It may be of interest to note that the recent vogue of Spanish architecture has done a great deal towards popularizing the art of the woodcarver. A refectory wall is usually incomplete without a niche in the wall and a Madonna or the bas-relief of a thirteenth century duchess. The demand for carved triptyches, carved refectory tables, carved panels, and carved gargoyles, has been so great that there has been recently organized in New York a school of woodcarving, and some of the best artists of Italy are initiating a number of classes of young boys and girls in the mastery and the mystery of the wood cutters' chisels.

It is an art that is already highly developed in the Philippines and which should not be permitted to die because of lack of interest, of appreciation, and of material encouragement.

Mortality

I know that I shall never live again
When Death has stormed my queer grey citadel,
And razed to dust the ramparts of the brain
That treasures all myself. And then farewell
To all my shining world: brave sunborn mirth;
Kisses imperial on windy wolds;
Sharp joy of battle; waves; and odorous earth
Rain-wakened; fires of home; autumnal golds.

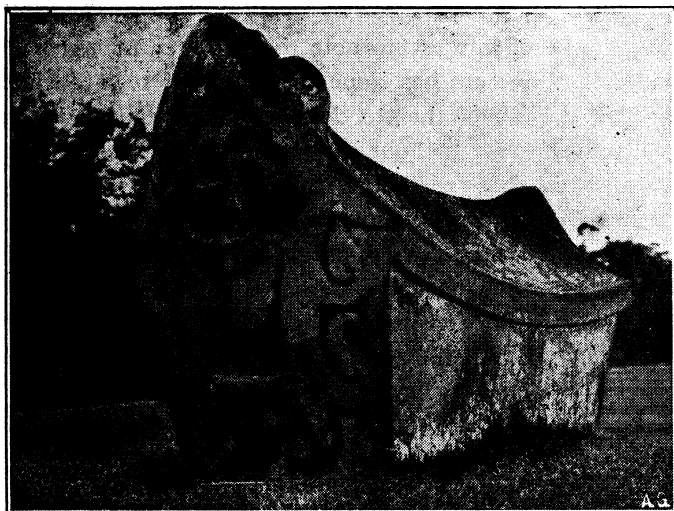
But yet I find therein no sad despair,
Nor blench at Death; nothing has lost delight
Or worth, but glows, as gone so soon, more fair.
Now heaven shows as dream, more dear and bright
The earth, more need to make each precious day
Rainbowed with splendor as the flying spray.

T. INGLIS MOORE

Sumatra

By WOLFGANG SCHNEIDER

Author of "The Magic Realm of Bali"



BATAK TOMB NEAR LAKE TOBA

THERE has been found in an East-Indian library a Sanskrit manuscript, certainly far more than a thousand years old. It describes the nuptials of a royal heir of Sumatra and the daughter of an Indian prince. A magnificent reception awaited the bride on the coast. Warriors, one hundred white elephants, vassal princes, and courtiers escorted her in a triumphant procession to the large city fortified by circular walls and towers. The wedding festivities, lasting for many months, were celebrated with the greatest pomp and splendor, fully and amazingly described by the chronicler.

Today, the settlements, palaces, and temples are overgrown with roots and climbing lianas. Only now and then does an especially persevering archeologist succeed in gaining the confidence of a native who will lead him over hazardous trails to the remains of the wonders of by-gone days. These speak to us through the breath of the steaming jungle, trembling in the orgiastic lust to engender and to live. Floodlike rains roar. Birth and death, destruction and reconstruction furiously intermingle. Miasmas breed in mangrove forest; winged lizards, flying foxes, and bats sail through the air. Volcanoes store up power for new activity. At night millions of shooting stars streak across the sky.

At your feet, as you stand on the mountain side, widens the glittering surface of the lake, into the waves of which the mountains creep like turtles.

Your forehead is cooled by swift mountain breezes; an all-embracing stillness surrounds you. You feel your soul awoken, an unexpected joy stream through your body. You are reunited with nature; you experience the wonder of a return to faith.

The scenery of Sumatra forces the spectator into an *al fresco* mood; details disappear; it is the whole that fascinates. Everything is gigantic and sublime. Unlimited width of plains glimmer with the most improbable of colors. Endless chains of mountains, lakes, forests, gorges, and rivers bewilder the eye. Sumatra withstood one of the most terrific cosmic catastrophies, during which a huge continent was submerged by the Indian Ocean. It stands alone, a mere remnant, to remind us of the former grandeur of which it was a part.

LAKE TOBA AND SAMOSIR ISLAND

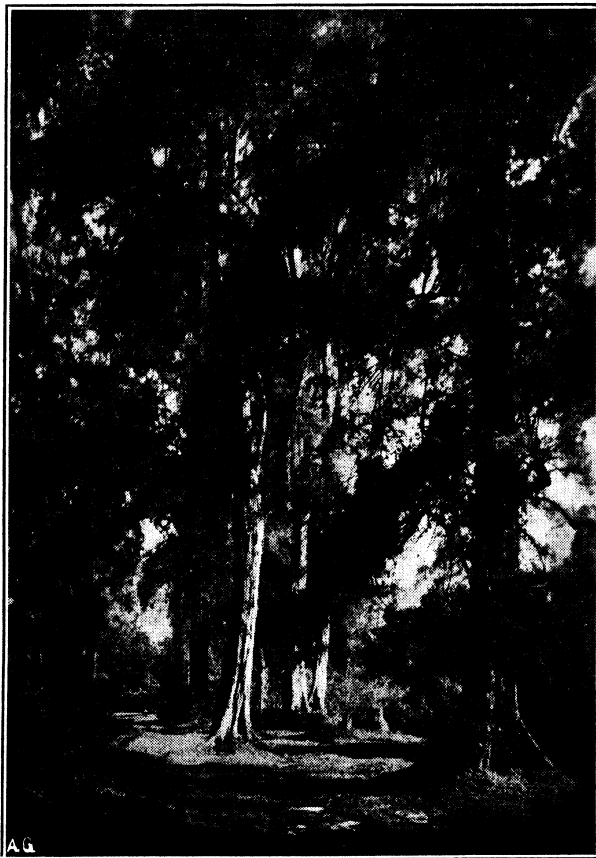
We are fortunate in our generation, because we can penetrate far-off, untouched countries at the moment of their awakening to modern progress. The curtain rises slowly for us and Paradise is unveiled in virgin territories. Alas, that we so often bequeath the decadence that follows in the wake of over-civilization!

My emotions at the first sight of Lake Toba were overwhelming. Nine hundred feet below me spread the azure surface of the lake with its numerous inlets. Pale green and brown, treeless mountains glide into the water on one side. On the other, the shore falls steeply off into the lake. The upper part of this shore-wall, inexorably sharpened and straight, goes over into an immense, wide plain, a huge table mountain—truly a pedestal for a castle of the gods!

Far off on the horizon, two sharp-coned mountains, covered by a hood of clouds, guard the entrance to the lake. The sun shines blindingly, yet without tropical intensity at this height of 3600 feet, and the stillness is momentarily interrupted by the cry of a bird or by the strangely lonesome call of a fisherman. All this comes up to me with uncanny force and disappears again in space.

Later I plunge into the lake and divide the clear blue water with strokes strong with the exhilaration of swimming in such a beautiful spot. Large goggle-eyed fish slowly recede to avoid this imposition.

In front of me, at a great distance, lies the large lake isle



AN IRONWOOD FOREST NEAR THE COAST OF SUMATRA



AN ATCHINESE PLOWING HIS RICE FIELD IN THE LOWLANDS OF NORTH SUMATRA

Samosir, where a hundred thousand people live. Right and left the shores disappear in the far distance, and sun-gilt mountain tops reveal the mainland.

The scenery changes quickly; black clouds gather above Samosir. They roll towards me, fast and heavy, and seem to carry the island with them. Lightning flashes and thunder roars in a multiplying echo. A vehement, refreshing rain falls into the stormy, excited floods of the lake. Here and there the cloud wall parts and the opposite shore again becomes visible. There, in Nature's deepest peace, the sun is reflected in the quiet water. Soon the entire horizon is again clear and cloudless.

Towards sunset the Toba-Bataks paddle in their *solus* on the lake, and while inspecting their nets sing monotonous laments. The sun sets and the mountains vie with each other in phantastic blues and violets and intense reds. During the night the sound of faraway gongs is heard; fires glow on mountain sides. On the horizon the full moon rises and bathes the lake, mountains, and native huts with her reddish yellow rays.

How long will these parts of the world dream in their untouched virginity?

The encyclopaedia gives a few general facts concerning the broad surface of the lake, 2050 square kilometers, and of its enormous depths. The book mentions the hypothesis of the breakdown of the lava chambers of an inconceivably huge volcano. It tells us also of the probability of waterways communicating under the bottom of the sea with the lakes on the Malacca peninsula. But it says nothing about the enchanting beauty of this

faraway corner of the world. Only a few wanderers who seek the happiness of solitude experience the glory of this primeval scenery. The giant canoes that resemble Viking boats glide over the water. Strange men row them. Herons swing on the reeds.

But I visualize the future; seaplanes, steamships, autos; modern hotels, and clubs—all will come. Those who yearn for solitude will no longer find that fisherman who answered my question: "How often do you go fishing?" with the words: "As often as my body demands it."



A MINANGKABAO HOUSE NEAR PORT DE KOCK, WEST COAST OF SUMATRA

MEN, ANIMALS, TREES, FRUITS

Where has the original population of this island gone? Were they sunk in the Indian Ocean, snatched away by the murderous climate of the swampy coastal regions, killed off by wild animals, or wiped out in the whirl of terrific earthquakes and volcanic catastrophies? Were they the legendary *Orang pendek*, the apemen, traces of whom have been found

in South Sumatra. Or were they the pigmies who live on rivers, or the Cubus, who, naked, with bow and arrow, roam through the forests? Were the present inhabitants of the island, when they invaded the country, as cruel as the conquerors of Mexico and Peru? We have no record.

(Continued on page 460)



CORNER OF A BATAK HOUSE NEAR LAKE TOBA



THE NIGHT BEFORE THE CIRCUMCISION CEREMONY IN A MALAY HOUSE IN MEDAN



BATAKS OF THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS AROUND LAKE TOBA
Note the sunshade of the man at the rear.

Research and Education and the Future of Philippine Agriculture

By FRANCISCO M. SACAY

AGRICULTURE being the main industry of the Philippines, employing about half of those gainfully occupied, the welfare and happiness not only of the agricultural population but also of those engaged in commerce and in industries related to agriculture, depends on the solution of the problems of agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

The opening of the present century marked the beginning of an era of agricultural revolution in various countries of the world. New methods and practices have been developed. Tools and machinery have been improved. New and better breeds of plants and animals have been introduced. The environment has gradually been put under more complete human control. All this has led to increased efficiency in the field of agricultural production in almost all countries.

During this period of rapid change, have we in the Philippines kept abreast of other countries or at least those countries that produce agricultural products which compete with ours? We still find a low degree of efficiency in our agricultural production. Our yields and profits are low compared to countries producing similar products. Have we done all that we could to remedy the various ills that besiege Philippine agriculture? Have we given the attention to our agricultural problems commensurate with their magnitude?

We must keep in mind that "Uncontrolled Nature demands a fearful toll from ignorant farmers," and that only with intelligent and trained farmers is farming not the "greatest gamble on earth".

It seems that the hope for the future of Philippine agriculture lies, first, in research, in scientific study and investigation of problems affecting agriculture, physical, biologic, and economic, and then in the dissemination among the people through education of the facts discovered.

COMPETITION A CEASELESS WAR

Whether we want to admit it or not, the fact remains that in the world of agricultural industry competition is growing keener, and that the Philippines is feeling the effect of this more and more. It may be a silent war, but it is a war nevertheless; a war that knows no armistice. Every market is a No-Man's-Land, as products are bought on the basis of quality and price and not as to who produced them. It is a war with research and education as the important weapons, and tariffs as the fortifications. Laboratories and educational institutions are its munition plants and training camps. In this conflict there is no such thing as armament limitation. The Philippines, for example, cannot hold up progress in other sugar producing countries until it is able to produce sugar with the same degree of efficiency.

RESEARCH AND PROGRESS

Countries that provide for experimentation and education move forward, while those that do not are left behind. For the Philippines to keep pace with rapidly advancing countries, greater attention must be given to research in the sciences of agricultural production and marketing, and to

the instruction of farmers in the knowledges, skills, and practices indicated by science. Only in this way will the Philippine farmer be able "to overcome the difficulties of his environment and to compete at least on equal terms of knowledge and skill with rivals in other lands."

RESEARCH AND LEGISLATION

Research should also play an important part in the determination of public policy and in the enactment of legislation on agricultural matters. Certain problems of agriculture can be solved by individual farmers, but there are problems that individual farmers or even groups of farmers can not deal with adequately. One good example is the matter of a tariff on rice, which has been under debate for a long time. Is a higher tariff desirable from the point of view of the national welfare? Or would it benefit only a small class of people? If such a question is put before a group for debate, it is safe to predict that the question will not be exhausted for a long time, because everybody will have his own opinion based on general impressions rather than on facts brought out by research. Do we have facts to show the difference in cost of production of rice in the Philippines and in other countries which export rice? Do we know the relative profitableness of rice farming and of raising sugar cane, coconuts, and abaca? In other words, does the rice industry need protection and encouragement, and, if so, to what degree? Is a tariff the best remedy? These are some of the questions which must be settled and which actual investigation alone can answer.

FACTS ARE NOT DEBATABLE

An example of how research may determine public legislation is the road law in New York State. The question was whether the county or the state should bear the expense of county road construction and maintenance. A study was made which showed what kinds of vehicles passed over the roads, who the owners were and where they lived, and other facts as to who used and benefited by these county roads. As facts are not debatable, the legislators had to cut short the debate, probably to the dissatisfaction of some, but sound legislation resulted.

USE OF RESEARCH WORKERS AND SCIENTISTS

Public policies and legislation bearing on agriculture can only be soundly formulated after the results of research are available. Where this is lacking, it is desirable to first provide for such study. Many countries have organized various advisory councils and commissions, composed of scientists and experts, to advise the legislators, who recognize their inability, due to lack of time or technical preparation, to collect data and pass judgment on the many problems, especially those of economic nature, which come before them. We, in the Philippines should give more attention to the work of scientists and research workers, and their points of view and services should be utilized. Research institutions should be given support, and the country should undertake research projects bearing on all the problems of major importance in the country.

His Majesty—The Python

By PERCY A. HILL

Author of "Romance and Adventure in Old Manila", Etc.

THE largest member of the ophidian family in the Philippines is the python or sauva, often erroneously styled the boa-constrictor. The python is not, strictly speaking, a boa, although it possesses constricting powers. Specimens have been known to attain a length of thirty-five feet, but ordinarily Philippine pythons range from fifteen to thirty. Their sinuous length and terrifying appearance gives them the right of way over all other denizens of the Philippine jungle.

An inhabitant of the thickly wooded mountain and jungle region, the python also occupies the tangled outskirts of small towns and villages. Chiefly nocturnal in its habits, it will hunt by day if driven by hunger. The head is flattened in form and protected by a smooth horny shell which allows it to be thrust forward with all the force of a battering ram. This serves to stun or knock over the prey before it is enveloped in the crushing folds. The color of the snake varies from yellow-brown to deep tan, spotted with irregular black splotches like an ancient carpet-bag, this excellent camouflage protecting it in its forest surrounding, mottled with sunlight and shade.

The python rarely lives far from water, as it is a continual and copious drinker. Its prey varies from birds and their eggs to monkeys, wild pigs, and deer. Sluggish after eating, the python is forked lightning if hungry or foraging after a six weeks siesta. It always attacks from ambush, except when cornered or wounded.

The eggs vary from eighty to one hundred in number and are about the size of those of the goose. These are laid in a pyramidal form on the rocks where they can receive the heat of the sun for part of the day. About them coils the female python, not to brood, for the python is cold-blooded, but to protect them. Hatching takes place in about sixty days. The young snakes are equipped with a sort of a gimlet to facilitate egress from the leathery shells, after which this falls off. They are the size of lead-pencils, from nine to twelve inches long, and extremely agile. Twined about one's finger they can squeeze considerably even at this early stage of their existence. The mortality is high, very few attaining full growth.

The knotted roots, wide-spreading branches, and leafy canopy of the balete tree form an ideal hunting ground for the python. When in fruit the tree attracts flocks of birds, monkeys, civet-cats, and pigs, all the prey of the sauva, while the tree itself secures them shade and protection. Young pythons destroy many flocks of wild chickens in their roosting places, lying silent till after dark and then feeding with impunity. The mature snake chooses a game-trail or water-pool with uncanny acumen. On some low hanging branch it lies coiled and motionless except for its eyes for days at a time. When a deer or pig passes below, the snake launches its length with a blow like the kick of a horse, stunning or knocking over its victim, which, before it has time to recover, is enveloped in the heavy and constricting folds.

The snake crushes the body of its victim to a long cylinder of flesh. As soon as its prey becomes cold, the snake re-

leases its coils and begins its leisurely feast. First it throws over the head of its victim a sort of stomach slime to make gorging easy. If interrupted at this juncture, it will attack with ferocity. In case the prey is a doe, a fawn, or wild pig, the meal is begun from the head. This goes on methodically aided by its ingrowing teeth until it arrives at the more bulky part of the body. Then the python unhinges its jaws which are attached by a sort of tough ligament and continues its meal. It can swallow objects three times the width of its jaws. As soon as the meal has been accomplished it looks about for a secure spot to pass its digestive siesta. If the rainy season is about to begin, or if it is on, the python seeks a high rocky ridge between rivers so that freshets or floods do not sweep it away while it is helpless.

In case the victim is a wide-antlered buck, the meal begins from the opposite end and continues until only the horns protrude from the corner of its jaws. These drop off later after decomposition sets in during the long siesta of the snake. Many eye-witnesses have been scared out of a month's growth viewing a pair of deer antlers moving across the forest floor ahead of the unseen snake. The ejection of sharp pieces of horn, and the still sharper hooves of its victims, upon which the powerful gastric juices of the python's stomach have little effect, is accomplished without injury to the organism of the snake by an admirable economy of Nature. About ten days after its meal and during its lethargy, hard-packed spheres resembling baseballs are expelled. These are composed of tightly packed hair, inside of which are the hooves and tusks, of its prey.

The python carries with him a peculiar odor, but at times of waiting for its prey it is said to be able to control this, which otherwise would warn its victim. The age of a full grown python has never been ascertained, some claiming that it takes from fifty to one hundred years to attain maturity. Its meat is readily eaten by certain tribes who claim it has a fishy taste somewhat like that of the eel.

The movement of the python is silent and swift, its lateral undulations allowing it to flow over the uneven floor of the jungle like water, for want of a better simile. While its meals may be two or more months apart, it can on occasion go for four months without a gorge, provided it can drink water daily.

THE PYTHON'S ATTACK

If one stumbles on a coiled python with its head directly in one's direction, a sudden retreat is in order. If it is awake it can strike the intruder a blow like the kick of a mule, knocking him to a considerable distance. The teeth are sharp and irregular, pointing inward. These are often left in the wound after a bite, being extremely brittle.

If cornered or wounded, the python will advance swiftly to the attack, raising the forepart of its body as high as the man or animal it is about to meet. Its bite while not venomous often has the same effect as that of an infuriated pig or dog. But they are seldom found at such close quarters and prefer to glide swiftly off into the recesses of the jungle if surprised by man.

(Continued on page 452)

Hiking Through Mindanao

By CARL N. TAYLOR
Photographs by the Author



CATTLE IN BUKIDNON

II

Here I must explain my penchant for trucks: I had many days of tough walking before me at the best, and as the rains were becoming worse daily, it was not feasible to attempt the four days' hike across the plains of Bukidnon when I could cover the same distance in eight hours by truck.

But strictly from the standpoint of preference, I should have walked. Give me four days of walking anytime rather than one day in a crowded public truck.

LIKE A TRIP ACROSS
OKLAHOMA OR TEXAS

The journey to Malaybalay is like a trip across the plains of Oklahoma or eastern Texas. There is little to suggest the tropics. In the far distance there are blue mountain ridges marching away as far as eye can reach, and the nearer view is taken up by vast stretches of rolling table land, cut here and there by tremendous gorges walled in with thousand-foot cliffs.

Occasionally there are clumps of stunted bush-like scrub oak, and sometimes a sickly looking palm or banana plant. The predominating vegetation, however, is the waving bright green grass—miles and miles and miles of it. And on the high plateaus and far down in the deep valleys one can see thousands of cattle grazing in it up to their bellies.

SOMBREROED VAQUEROS

Cowboys, or rather *vaqueros*, ride by in sombreros, chaps, and bandana handkerchiefs, and off in the distance to the right two riders are cutting a recalcitrant calf out of a herd and bearing down upon it with whirling lariats.

One who, like myself, calls the great southwestern cattle ranges home, cannot but feel a twinge of nostalgia and a tightening of the throat as he crosses Bukidnon. It is a country much different from the rest of the Philippines, and as grand in the immensity of its distances and the sweeping contours of its plains as any similar region in the world.

A "COW TOWN"

Malaybalay is a little town squatting in the middle of the plain, with hitching racks on the principal streets and saddled horses tied in front of every *tienda*. So far as superficial appearances are concerned, it might be a cow town in Texas or on the plains of Argentine.

GOVERNOR ANTONIO RUBIN

I found Governor Antonio Rubin just knocking off work for the day when I entered his office. I told him in a few words that I expected to walk to Omanai, on the Mulita river, and asked him for advice as to the best place to spend the night. The Governor would hear of nothing but that I should accompany him to his ranch house twelve kilometers beyond Malaybalay and spend the night there. I accepted gratefully. The Governor called his car, and an hour later I was comfortably installed in his fine new country home, and being literally overwhelmed with hospitality.

That night the skies opened and the rain fell in torrential bursts that rattled upon the broad-leaved palms below my window like hailstones. But when morning came the sky was bright and blue and the rarefied air of the high plains dazzled my eyes.



THE VILLAGE OF POCO POCO



MARKET AT KABACAN, COTABATO



A MANOBO HOUSE

Although I protested that I wished to walk the fifty-six kilometers to Maramag, which marks the end of the trail, so far as vehicles are concerned, nothing would do but that the Governor must take me part way in his car and arrange for a truck to carry me the rest of the way. Reluctantly I gave in and was therefore enabled to reach Maramag fully an hour before the afternoon rain began.

HIKING ONCE MORE

I was on the trail at six in the morning, with a pack horse loaded with

my equipment and a soldier going along presumably to show me the way. As a matter of fact, it soon developed that he had never been over the trail before and knew even less about it than I. Usually when I wanted him he was a mile or so behind, and I had to do everything that I might reasonably have expected him to do.

A GUIDE'S TRICK

The first twenty kilometers of the trail led through cogon grass country. The grass was shoulder high, and the sharp blades soon slashed my face and hands until the skin smarted terrifically. To make matters worse, the ground was sodden with rain and the cattle tracks were full of water that speedily entered my shoes and sloshed up and down maddeningly at every step. The ease with which water enters even the best of shoes is marvelous. And once inside, it never comes out again until it is poured out.

But even had there been no puddles in the trail, and had the grass been perfectly dry, I would soon have been wet; for my soldier persisted



THE MEN WHO CAME TO MEET ME AT OMANAI

in leading me by side paths which made it necessary for me to wade a winding stream about a dozen times.

Finally his motive became clear. One of his relatives lived in the neighborhood, and he had horses for hire. The soldier, putting two and two together and thereby arriving at five or six, had reasoned that if I had to ford enough streams, I could be coaxed into hiring a horse.

His plan proved to be a wretched failure. I expressed my opinion of it in language that seemed to hurt his feelings, and after that we crossed no more brooks.

A MANOBO VILLAGE

At noon we entered the forest and came upon a small Manobo village surrounded by tiny fields of corn and *camotes* growing among the blackened boles of trees where the people had succeeded in burning off small plots of ground in the forest.

Stopping at the barrio rest house, which was merely an empty bamboo shed maintained by the provincial government for the convenience of such travelers as may pass that way, I ate a light lunch and lay down to sleep. My soldier went off to forage.

After a while a few Manobos came and stood at the entrance to the house peering at me. I regarded them through half-closed eyes for a while and then got up and shook hands with them. Whereupon the oldest of them picked up a stick and pounded upon a piece of hollow bamboo that was suspended in front of the doorway. He made a hellish racket for several minutes. Then he sat down and folded his hands upon his stomach and looked about with a satisfied expression upon his face.

After a time the entire population of the village came to the rest house and looked at me. Then their curiosity satisfied, they strolled back to their houses again.

A PARTICULAR OLD MAN

There was one-half naked old man of whom I greatly desired a photograph, but he kept dodging every time I pointed the camera at him. Finally he ran away, only to reappear a few moments later wearing a pair of overalls and a shirt. In full dress he was quite willing to pose; but now there was no reason for taking his picture.

(Continued on page 454)



PEOPLE OF THE FOREST. MANOBOS OF COTABATO

EDITORIALS



The present business depression is a natural and normal phase in the business cycle under our economic system, and has been experienced time and again in the past. It will be as naturally and normally followed by a wave of "prosperity".

The Length of The Business Cycle

There is no general agreement on the length of the trade cycle and periods of ten, eight, seven, and three and four years have been held to exist by various investigators. The cycle is not always the same for all countries, nor do the fluctuations set in at the same moment in the various industries. A complex set of factors, general and local, affect the phenomenon. It is generally believed that the cycle is shortening and that the fluctuations are becoming less extreme, due probably to a better understanding of causes and remedies. The United States has one of the shortest cycles. The recession of 1921 was severe and world-wide, those of 1924 and 1927 were more moderate. The present depression approaches that of 1921.

The fluctuations are manifested by changes in the level of prices, profits, and employment, and there are corresponding changes in the levels of production and consumption.

Crises are brought on in various ways: (1) *psychologically*, by great waves of "erroneous judgment," whether of an optimistic or pessimistic nature, on the part of business leaders; (2) *financially*, by faulty monetary policies of the government and the banks, which affect the availability of loans and the currency in circulation, this the general price level, and this, in turn, the scale of industrial activity; (3) *technically*, by fluctuations in the carefulness of management and the efficiency of labor; (4) *physically*, by fluctuations in the amount of agricultural produce offered in exchange for the products of industry (parenthetically: the effect of good harvests normally is to stimulate industry, but, in certain instances, an over-abundance of agricultural products may lead to such a fall in prices as to seriously affect the purchasing power of agricultural producers, which, in turn, leads to industrial depression); and (5) *legally*, (a) by competition, which aggravates miscalculation of the market, (b) by a real disharmony in the interests of the employing classes, which control production, and society as a whole, and (c) by the unequal distribution of wealth, over-saving and idle bank-balances, etc. (Summarized from D. H. Robertson.)

As for remedies, among them we have the publication of more accurate and complete trade statistics and indexes of various kinds for the guidance of business men, the adoption of monetary policies calculated to keep the general price level approximately stable as is being followed with some success by the Federal Reserve Board in America, the development of colleges of business administration,

government encouragement and aid of agriculture and industry through various bureaus, government purchase and storage of crops as is now being done by the U. S. Farm Board, the development of trusts to reduce competition and effect better economic coördination, etc., etc.

In general, recessions are more abrupt and of shorter duration than the upward movements, which are longer and steadier. And, as some one recently said, it is better to be at the bottom, looking up, than at the top, going down.

The long-awaited plan of Speaker Roxas for revitalizing the independence movement was published a week or so ago,

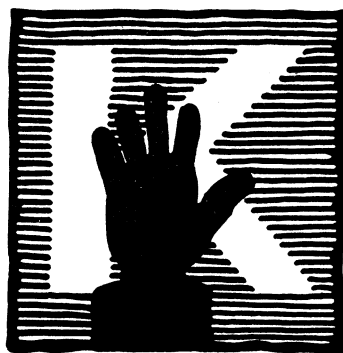
a few days after the close of the Legislative session. It consists chiefly of organizing a "new Katipunan" or "The National Association for Independence," the members of which will be asked to contribute a peso each to a new "independence fund"

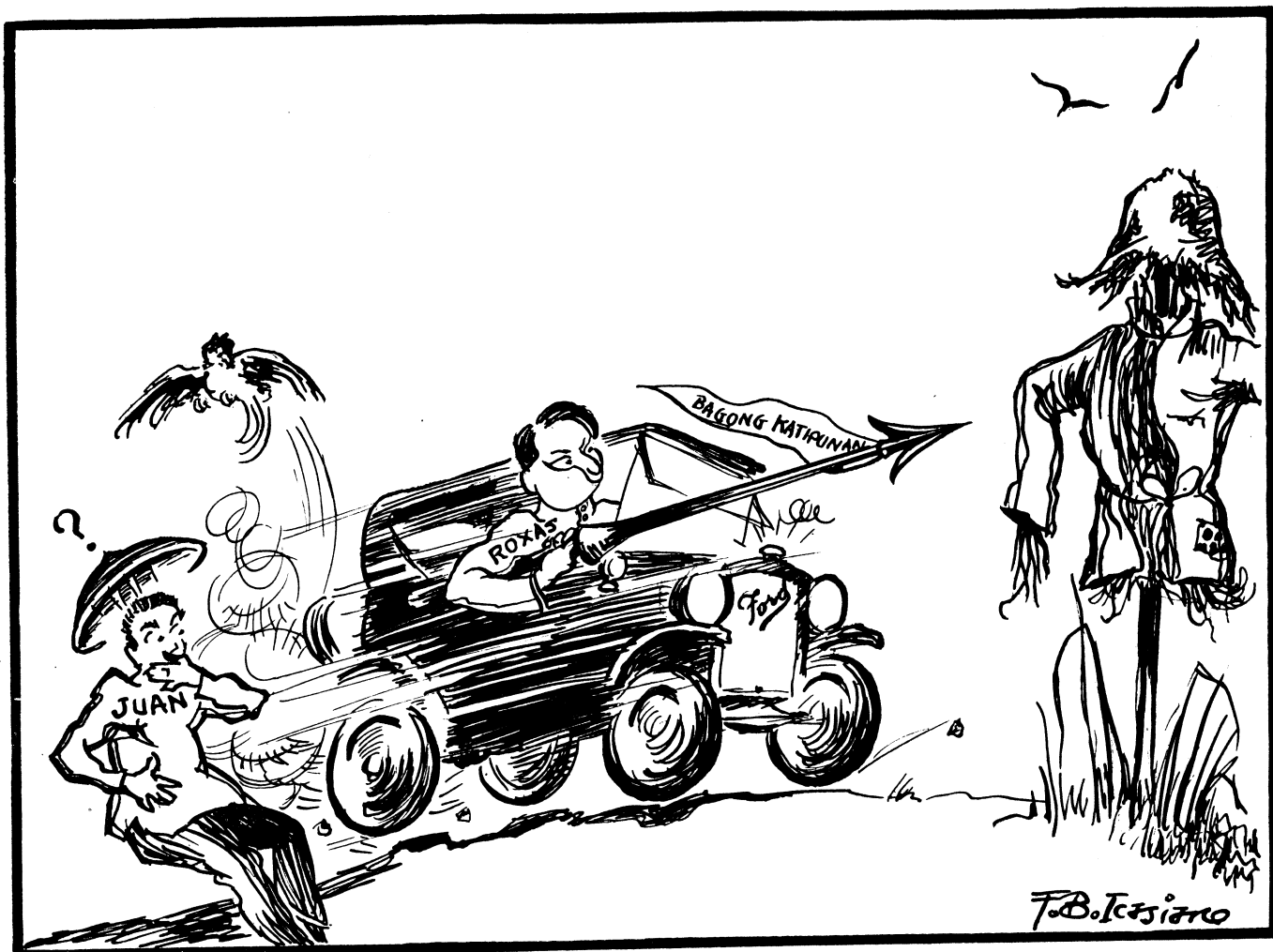
and to pledge themselves to the "struggle" for independence, recognizing each other as brothers, patronizing home industry, conserving the natural resources, developing the health and strength of the population, bringing up the youth of the land to love their country, fighting corruption in the public service, fostering the arts and sciences, putting the nation above self, and professing faith in God. Certificates of membership are being printed at the time of this writing. A Junior New Katipunan is also planned.

All this is indeed praiseworthy, but is far from being the fiery gospel that might be supposed to stir the populace. Instead of a program of action, it is rather a summary statement of efforts that have been made with more or less success for many years and which are still continuing. It is not surprising, therefore, that the proposals have fallen rather flat, in spite of the efforts of some of the newspapers. It is hard to work up steam over a program that is so indirect and so general, excellent and indeed sensible though it undoubtedly is—as a general program.

But the fiery gospel alluded to, such a rallying as is desired by some, is really not to be expected. The fact is that although our politicians like to speak of the "struggle" for independence, there is really no struggle. Struggle implies resistance, and America has not resisted the rightful demands of the people of this country. It has rather given in and even taken the initiative in granting concessions almost faster than they could adequately be taken possession of. There is no tyranny, no oppression, no abuse of power, and rather less than the usual capitalistic exploitation, and what there is, is of our own making and can be adequately dealt with through the governmental machinery in our own hands.

Speaker Roxas himself is too rich, too successful, too well satisfied with himself and the high position he occupies, to be either the prophet or the leader in any new movement. The same is true of all our leaders in industry as well as in





DON QUIXOTE

government. They are all identified with the present régime, and though they may not possess the moon of their desires—no one ever does—they are tolerably well satisfied with what they have and can reasonably expect in the future.

Why therefore not stop play-acting—these spurious and unconvincing demonstrations against non-existent evils? Why should not our politicians devote themselves calmly and seriously and exclusively to the important business in hand—the building up of this nation—in so far as government is concerned in such a task?

It is true that the election campaign will soon be on. But the people of the Philippines are new to the ways of democracy, and are therefore not as yet wholly perverted by cheap politics. Let our politicians go to the electorate with realities and on the basis of actual accomplishments.

Truly, the party in power has little to be ashamed of. It can point to an excellent record. Especially during the last session of the Legislature much valuable and constructive work was done. Our administrative officials, too, are on the job, now more than ever before. The country is rapidly moving forward in practically every respect.

Let therefore our senators and representatives, when they go before the country for reelection, stand on their record of accomplishment rather than show their contempt for the intelligence of the people by organizing artificial katipunans shakily held together by synthetic "oaths".

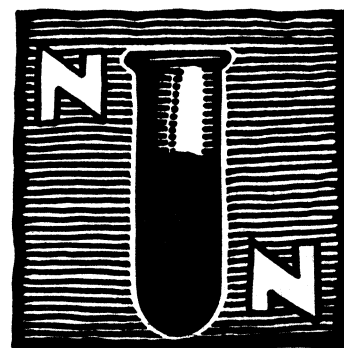
The New Katipunan initiated by Speaker Manuel Roxas has adopted ten principles and rules of action. Which of these rules of action will measure the real vitality of Filipino nationalism?

The Vital Test Belief in independence as the destiny of our people; maintenance of our national unity; belief in race equality; husbandry of our human resources; veneration of our past; cultivation of our own culture and of national discipline; upholding a high standard of public administration and the consecration of our lives to righteousness—all these are mental attitudes absolutely within the control of individuals, and may be practiced immediately.

But the practice of economic nationalism is something that will require more than individual willingness to adhere to that principle. Therein lies the vital test of the New Katipunan. In that direction is the goal to its greatest contribution to the common cause.

"We believe," states the new decalogue, "that our country is the inalienable patrimony of our people. We shall conserve and develop our lands, mines, water power, and other resources, and shall insist that their control be forever kept in the hands of our people."

"We shall practice economic nationalism. We shall struggle and organize for economic self-sufficiency. We shall produce what we need and buy what we



produce. We shall encourage the restoration of our former household industries. We shall patronize our countrymen who are engaged in business but condemn those who exploit their customers. We shall buy from abroad only those commodities which we cannot now produce."

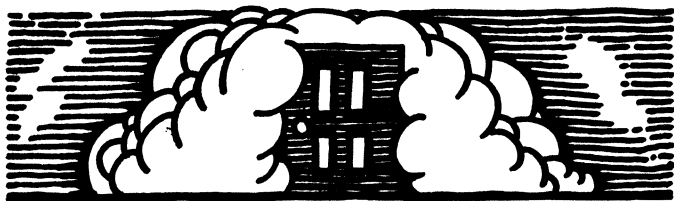
Since the success of the New Katipunan would be gauged mainly in its practice of economic nationalism, it would be unfair to pass judgment on its achievement before it has had time to organize the factors essential to an economic regeneration of the Philippines.

There are in fact people who have been prone to base their judgment of the New Katipunan on such insignificant details as the eloquence and warmth of Speaker Roxas' speech, the quiet attitude of his audience, the literary merits of the decalogue. All these details dwindle into insignificance when compared with the slow, silent and painstaking organizing that must be done if economic nationalism is to be a reality, and not a mere promise.

It will take years of persistent and faithful efforts on the part of the New Katipunan and the people before any measure of success in the practice of economic nationalism may be attained.

It is well that we realize the seriousness of the task ahead before the initial enthusiasm behind this great movement subsides.

CONRADO BENITEZ.



In "The Silence of Colonel Bramble," by André Maurois, one of the characters tells the following story about the Irish, which may have some local application: Heaven—Immediate or Ultimate? "I do believe," said Aurelle, "that I am beginning to understand the Irish question."

"I will finish your education," said the doctor. "A year before the War, a Liberal M. P., who was visiting Ireland, said to an old peasant, 'Well, my friend, we are soon going to give you Home Rule!' 'God save us, your honor,' said the man, 'do not do that.' 'What?' said the astonished Member. 'You don't want Home Rule now?' 'Your honor,' said the man, 'I'll tell you. You are a good Christian, your honor? It's to heaven you want to go? So do I, but we do not want to go there to-night.'"

The proposed amendment to the automobile law which would require drivers to dim their headlights in passing each other was not acted upon by the Legislature, and the dimming of lights, therefore, remains a mere "courtesy of the road"—in the Philippines, however, more honored in the breach than the observance. The reason for this courtesy is obvious, especially on narrow country roads, and automobile owners, for their own safety as well as that of others, should see to it that their drivers observe it.



This month's cover illustration was painted especially for the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE by Mr. Enrique L. Ruiz and depicts admirably the mingling of Holy Children sacred and profane elements in our modern conception of Christmas. Above we have the Christ-Child and the conventional cherubs; below, two little Filipino children with their toys, a miniature carromata, a doll, a clown.

Sacred and profane—the holy, the consecrated, that within the temple; and that before or outside the temple. Is there any real difference? "Nothing is profane," said an old writer, "that serveth to holy things." Curiously enough, the word *holy* comes from a root meaning *whole*, *healthy*, *hale*.

What is healthier, holier than a child—before we older ones get a chance at him and do our best to make him over into our own precious image, educate him in our superstitions, prejudices, and calculations, and train him in our tricks and malpractices! And yet it is only when we think of our children that we come nearer to our own earlier soundness and innocence.

After Christ had rebuked his disciples for disputing as to who was the first among them, and he had heard a pretender to superior sanctity thanking God that he was not as other men, and the Pharisees had come to him to trick him with questions about divorce, he took the children who were brought to him in his arms; and when his disciples tried to drive them away, he was displeased, and said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God."

Christmas, X-mas, Childmas. Holy Child, holy children. And parents holier, haler because of their children.

Every now and then the honorable Municipal Board of Manila likes to start something. This time it is the so-called "nudity ordinance" that is furnishing food for thought and talk—rather more of the latter. The Board proposed this question: How should you, good people of Manila, like us to prohibit nudity or semi-nudity in our show and moving picture houses? At this writing, the furore still continues, and reports of the pleadings on both sides fill the newspapers.

No matter what the fate of the ordinance in question, the result of the hearings will no doubt be a quickening of the moral sense of the community.

No doubt, the human body is something that should be carefully covered up. Ruffles and fluffs and flounces are to be preferred to the natural shape, and textiles to the hide



God gave us. We should see as little as possible of each other and even of ourselves.

But clothing may not be enough for the ramparts of our morality, especially our voiles and lawns and organdies. We should go back to woollens and flannels, and—here is a suggestion—perhaps we could adopt asbestos as a material for clothing.

We can not go too far to protect ourselves and others from nature. Are we to cover the leg, and not the foot? The shoulders, and not the arms and hands? The neck, and not the face? Even the eyes could be shielded by goggles.

We might in fact, and should, convert ourselves into animated cubes, studded with poisoned spikes, communicating with each other, on matters of importance, by means of wireless telephony. Then each of us could practice morality, each in our own little cubicle. Not only should we no longer either see or be seen, but, in this precious privacy, we could no longer touch or be touched.

After this sort of life had continued for some time, the Creator might take pity on us and take away from us those senses which He had mistakenly bestowed on us, leaving us deaf, dumb, blind, and paralyzed, and at last dead, when, with our sinful bodies finally converted into the primordial elements, we should be wholly pure.

Last month the people of the Philippines joined the world audience which listened in on the radio broadcast of the speeches of President Hoover in Washington, Premier MacDonald in London, and Premier Hamaguchi in Tokyo on the occasion of the formal ceremonies in honor of the ratification of the

London Naval Treaty of 1930. They also heard music broadcast at that time from the various capitals of the world.

The effect of this joining of the peoples of the world in one great auditorium can be hardly exaggerated in the field of international intercourse, human relations, and world culture. The invention of radio communication will have to be reckoned as one of the most stupendous advances of modern man.

It is all the more to be regretted that there are owners of radio receiving sets who are permitted to make an almost intolerable public nuisance of their instruments. In other countries, where houses are thick-walled, and the windows small or kept closed, conditions may not be so bad, but in Manila, there is no longer any peace, and the later the hour, the noisier the air. The home is no longer a refuge, or even only a place to sleep. One can but lie awake, listening to the demoniac screeching of "static" and the even more horrible jazz.

Instead of bothering about "nudity," let our Municipal Board go after unnecessary noise which does real harm. Let us have an ordinance prohibiting the use of "loud speakers" as attachments to home radio outfits, and prohibiting the operation of radio receiving sets after ten o'clock at night except through ear-phones.

The present unrestricted abuse of the radio is not to the interests of the "industry". Not any of the many neighbors of each radio owner who makes a nuisance of his instrument are ever likely to buy sets of their own.



Thoughts on Religion

By IGNACIO MANLAPAZ

1
RELIGION consists in the expansion of man's ego to the infinite unaccompanied by the feeling of power.

2
Religion is frequently the art of misrepresenting God's nature as atheism is frequently the art of misrepresenting his nonexistence.

3
The religious impulse may be irreligious in the conventional sense.

It is in some cases even independent of the belief in God.

4
One can have an intelligent idea of God without being irreligious.

5
Atheism is simply an indirect and impious way of confessing one's belief in God's existence.

6
A fervent atheist is more quintessentially religious than a luke-warm believer.

7
The truly religious man does not bother himself about salvation because he does not think of his ego at all.

8
Religion and science should not be reconciled. The more genuine they are in themselves the more irreconcilable they are.

9
He whose mind has penetrated nature through and through can not help being religious. And he is religious even if the conclusion he has reached is that God does not exist.

10
Religion is an art and, like all arts, it is only for the few.

11
There is too much preoccupation with salvation in religion. It should be purified by the ideal of religion for religion's sake.

(Continued on page 444)

Halo Halo

By MAPAGBIRÓ



CONFESOR

(To be sung to the tune of "The Mikado".)

IN halls of sober legislation
The stormy petrel storms
In screaming and squawking,
Tumultuous talking,
Regardless of ordinary norms.

He thus achieves the loud sensation
With rantings "cruel" and crass;
But his title so telling
Is wrong in its spelling,—
This *petrel* is petrol gas!

His object's now achieved,
The House will be bereaved,
Or shall we rather say "relieved,"
Better perhaps "relieved,"
Of Tommy's eloquence
And invective quite immense
Which often has given much offence,
Has given much offence.

In guise of "A. B. Legislator"
The *Graphic's* breezy page
Has shown how our Solon
Has wondrously swollen
To humorist, wit, and sage.

But now he's made Director,
This ruthless frank dissector,
Of commerce can be a stern corrector,
Of evils a stern corrector,
Instead of fruitless ructions
And bitter vain destructions,
He now can raise some real constructions,
Can deal in real constructions!

PICKLED PROGRESS

"Howard Heinz, world's pickle king, inaugurated the Australian-American radiotelephone on Monday. He talked on pickles."

—Leading Events of the Week, *Herald*.

NEW wonders fill the ocean, earth, and skies
As Science brings the modern Paradise.
Man's conquest spreads to call the air his own,
Chatting upon the radiotelephone.
Thousands of miles are circled in a trice;
For this the human race made sacrifice,
And thaumaturgic power of human thought
A miracle in Space has slowly wrought.
Across the lands where brontosauri stalked
On Pickles now King Howard Heinz has talked!

'Twas Pickles made him don the royal robe;
On Pickles now he talks across the globe.
He cooked his magic Pickles and his Sauce,
And Progress straightway changed her tasteless course.
So let us sing of Pickles, Progress, Heinz!
O praise his name wherever Culture dines!
Let Alexander, Caesar, and the rest
Acknowledge Heinz's Pickles are the best.
For they but conquered kingdoms with their force,
The whole wide world his Pickles rare endorse.
They rode in triumph with the sword as sign,
His genius put the onion in the brine.
And in the golden future when the Pearl
Of Orient Seas may Freedom's flag unfurl,
When Progress comes at last unto these isles,
When Jazz reigns free, and Sanitation smiles,
A Filipino Prince may talk to Mars
And then amaze the universe of stars.
The *Stellar Herald* then will spread the news
And wake the fire of the Celestial Muse,
To tell where now a Pickled Progress squawks
Pedro, the *Pansit* Prince, on *Pansit* talks!

GOOD ALLOWANCE

Invalid:—I have only twelve months to live.

Friend:—Didn't that doctor give you just a month?

Invalid:—Yes. But I went to twelve doctors.

—College Humor.

FRIENDLY MINDS THINK ALIKE

Mother (giving the newly-wedded couple some good advice):—And you must be indulgent. Remember that no two people think alike.

Maisie:—Oh, Mother, what nonsense! Just look at our wedding presents!"

—Sydney Bulletin.

NOTE: It is proper to state at this time, now that the writer of the often brilliant verses that have appeared on this page for more than a year is to leave the Philippines, that he is Professor Tom Inglis Moore, who recently resigned from the faculty of the University of the Philippines to return to his home in Australia. His witty comment on Philippine personages and events is certain to be missed by the readers of the *Philippine Magazine*. It is planned, however, to carry on this page of satirical comment as best we may.

Guam's Little Flyer in Stamps



THE island of Guam, some 1200 miles east of Luzon, acquired by the United States in the war with Spain in 1898, and, to the outside world, at least, of importance principally as a Naval station of the United States and a cable and radio center, has recently become a center of interest for philatelists all over the world.

It had no distinctive postage stamps since the first United States issue, overprinted in 1899 and in use till 1902, until this year, when the Governor requested and obtained permission from the United States Post Office Department to issue stamps for local use, interior only, in order, it was claimed, to stimulate and develop interior communications. The Naval authorities themselves, for convenience, have all these years conducted the mail service. Guam extends about thirty miles north and south, has an average width of around seven miles, and contains a land area of some 210 square miles. The population numbers under 20,000. Agaña is the capital.

The United States postal authorities, however, forbade the use of the word "postal," hence the use of the words "Guard Mail" and "Guard Service" in the order establishing the service, which reads as follows:

U. S. NAVAL STATION
GUAM

4th of April, 1930.

Naval Station,
Order No. 277.

Guard mail service within the territorial limits of the Naval Station of Guam is hereby established under the title GUAM GUARD MAIL.

The first route to be opened on April 8th, 1930, will be between Agaña, Asan, Piti, Sumay, and Agat.

Stamps used for the Guam Guard Mail will not be valid outside of the Naval Station Guam.

The Guam Guard Mail will be under the direction of a Superintendent appointed by the Commandant.

WILLIAM W. BRADLEY, JR.,
Commander, U. S. Navy,
Commandant.

The stamps overprinted and used were current Philippine stamps. According to information obtained through Mr. Percy A. Hill, the first consignment arrived in Guam in April and consisted of 2,000 two-centavo stamps bearing the portrait of Rizal, and 3,000 of the four-centavo stamps bearing the portrait of McKinley. These were overprinted "GUAM GUARD MAIL" at the Naval printing office in small block letters in three lines.

These first 5,000 stamps were rapidly exhausted, and an "emergency" issue was made (see the illustration) which bore the Seal of Guam as part of its design.

The stamps were printed in the same shop in sheets of twenty-five—1,000 of the one-cent, black stamp, and 4,000 of the two-cent, red stamp. They were printed in sheets of twenty-five, but as the printers had but one

"cut" or engraving of the seal, and one of the value, and the press could print but one color at a time, it was necessary to run each sheet through the press twenty-five times for the seal and a like number of times for the value, printed in the opposite color. The cost therefore was prohibitive. The paper used was water-marked "Cleveland Bond" and was undoubtedly, says Professor Charles S. Banks, a local philatelist, 8 by 10-1/2 inch typewriter paper. The stamps were printed in five rows of five, and the wide margins left were cut off. The stamps were perforated 11-3/4, but not gummed.

The second consignment of Philippine stamps to arrive consisted of 20,000 two-centavo and 80,000 four-centavo stamps. They were again overprinted as before, but in slightly larger letters with a thinner face (see the illustration). These, too, are now almost exhausted.

What gives special point to the entire story, however, is that it has now been decided that the United States Post Office Department will take over the service, and that no new issues of the Guam stamps will be made.

In spite of the fact that the stamps were authorized for interior service only, a few got into the general mails, and covers have been received in the Philippines with the various stamps on them and with the postmarks of all of the five post offices mentioned in the order of the Governor of the Island establishing the service.

Collectors are already paying fancy prices for these stamps. The first



overprinted issue and the Guam seal issue are considered the most desirable, due, of course, to their more limited numbers as well as their novelty.

In 1899 the late Admiral Schroeder, then Governor of the Island, secured permission to issue United States stamps surcharged "GUAM" which were for general use, and later displaced by the regular issues of the United States, until the little flyer in stamps of this year. Admiral Schroeder tells in his book, "A Half Century of Naval Service," how the sale of these Guam stamps nearly thirty years ago to philatelists enabled him to put Guam finances on a very satisfactory basis. One of these stamps is now quoted in a stamp catalog at \$300.00.

*NOTE:—Mr. Hornbostel states that the oval shape of the seal is drawn from the sling stone used by the ancient people of Guam. This was a rounded and pointed stone which was given a rotary motion by the sling and flew through the air point first—these people having, therefore, developed a pointed projectile when the Europeans were still using round cannon balls. The seal shows a limestone cliff, typical of Guam; a river—Guam being well watered; an ancient Guam prao; and a coconut palm—copra being the chief export.

Thoughts on Religion

(Continued from page 441)

12

There are almost as many religions in this world as there are moralists. But it would be far easier to convert men to one single religion than it would be to convert them to one morality.

13

Religion is philosophy without proof.

14

Religion is an affair of the heart. Creeds are not an affair of the heart.

15

Some religions make religious experience impossible.

16

The fear of the Lord kills the religious impulse.

17

Most people arrive at religion through the road of superstition. Perhaps superstition is the only road to religion, or at any rate it is the royal road.

18

The best religion is that which best stirs up the religious impulse.

19

One of the most truly religious utterances I have ever come across is that which François de Curel put into the mouth of Albert Donnât in *La Nouvelle Idole*, "I do not believe in God but I die as if I did."

20

All religions are symbolic. Only the genuine mystics may dispense with symbols.

21

The truly religious man is generally a rebel while the moral man is generally only a goose-stepper.

22

Morality stands in the same relation to religion as science does to philosophy.

23

God must have infinite patience, else how could he endure man's religions?

24

Goddesslessness is the worst sort of atheism.

25

Religion is emotional pantheism.

A wakening

By JOHN S. ERVIN

The fragile, delusive
Bubble of Happiness,
Its substance lighter than air,
Painted like the rainbow,
Grows and swells—
And bursts,
Leaving tiny tears.

Submitting Footwear Smartness

To
Smart
Dressers



The Shoe of Quality

For the well dressed Man who wishes to be in step with the Newest Style Trend in Men's shoes, our Christmas sale is a timely event.

The discriminating man will appreciate the style . . . the fine quality of the leather, the flexibility of the specially processed sole, and the exceptional comfort of these shoes. They stand up and look well.

*Sold in all good shoe stores
Everywhere in the provinces*

The Esco Shoe Store

615 Escolta

Manila

FACTS ABOUT CEREALS

OUR men and women of science tell us the body needs a variety of foods supplying proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins.

WE are informed that food for health or body regulation must contain minerals such as iron, lime, and phosphorus, also the different vitamins needed to keep the body in good condition.

MINERALS and vitamins are necessary for bones, teeth, and good blood, as well as muscle building. By chemical analysis and nutritive experiments, we have learned

that

SPERRY ROLLED OATS

and

SPERRY WHEAT HEARTS

supply minerals

and vitamins as well as

proteins and carbohydrates.

SPERRY ROLLED OATS and SPERRY WHEAT HEARTS

are

HEALTH FOODS

*They supply the
elements necessary for
strength, energy and growth*



SPERRY QUICK COOKING OATS
can be prepared or cooked in five minutes

**NOTHING BETTER FOR
CHILDREN OR ADULTS!**

Serve Sperry
Quick Cooking Oats and
Sperry Wheat Hearts every day.

Recipes will be found in each tin for various ways these cereals may be served.



The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



The Christmas Dinner Table

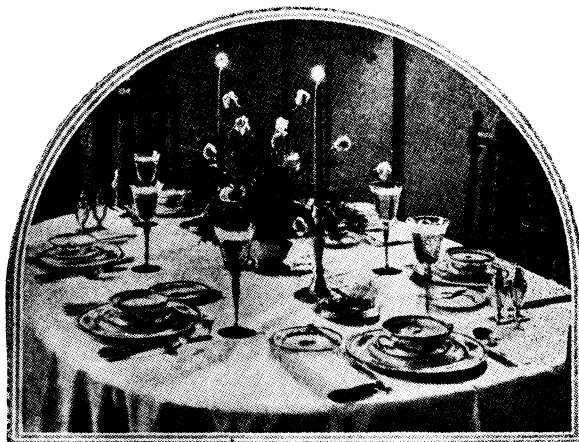
WHEN the joy and excitement of purchasing gifts for family and friends is over and each gift is wrapped in its attractive wrapping and placed away until Christmas eve, one's thoughts have time to dwell upon the more practical business of being a hostess on Christmas day. If you are not a hostess of unlimited means, remember that Christmas cheer is not created by expense and lavishness but by the thoughtfulness and love which are your motives in gathering your friends around you on that occasion.

Half the pleasure of Christmas entertaining is in the preparations. Table decorations may be simple or elaborate. The important thing is the true Christmas spirit.

Your table, of course, will be spread with your best linen which will be spotlessly clean. The silverware will be brightly polished and the glassware sparkling. These things are of the utmost importance since the whole appearance of a dinner table may be spoiled by tarnished silver or dull and cloudy glassware.

Candlesticks of glass or silver, fitted with bright red sandles, are most appropriate for the Christmas table.

Either two or four may be used, depending on the size of the table. Sometimes a tiny Christmas tree, gay with its brilliant trimmings, is used as a centerpiece. Others may prefer red roses in a low silver vase or glass bowl. Simplicity in the table decorations is in much better taste than a too elaborate outlay. On top of each napkin, which is placed to the left of each plate, you may place an amusing



Fruit - Flavored—Carbonated Drinks Are Delicious and Healthful!

Drink them with your meals and between meals—They are delicious and refreshing. Give them to the children—they love these sweet, sparkling drinks—But be sure to insist on getting

Royal
SOFT DRINKS

Made by

San Miguel Brewery



Each San Miguel product is a good product—manufactured in a plant that has nothing to hide.—Visitors are given a cordial welcome.

*Yes.. in all four
corners of the earth!*



The sun never sets on
Chesterfield's popularity

FROM SHANGHAI TO PARIS, from Canada to Bombay, Chesterfield's better taste is winning the good will of the world as no other cigarette ever did.

Perhaps because of its extra fragrance — delicate, spicy, aromatic; perhaps because of its mild, mellow richness and flavor; but more likely because of *all* these—so completely and smoothly blended and cross-blended that it seems no blend at all but one single perfect tobacco.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

They Satisfy

gift done up in gay wrappings which will add much to the gaiety and good fellowship of the event. These gifts or favors should be inexpensive and, if possible, should be selected to promote laughter and genial good humor.

The accompanying illustration gives an idea of a well appointed and attractively arranged table service for Christmas or any similar occasion.

Recipes for the Christmas Hostess

CHRISTMAS dinner wouldn't be true to form without roast goose or turkey, cranberries in one form or another, and plum pudding. They have for generations been included in the most approved Christmas repasts in Christian countries.

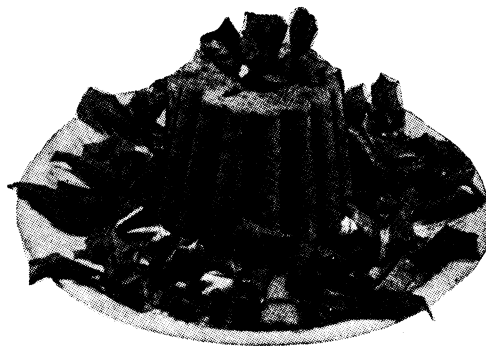
Below is given complete instructions for preparing the goose for the table:

Before the goose is cut and drawn, wash and scrub with warm soap suds to open and cleanse the pores and render the oil more easily extracted. Remove the entrails and wash and rinse the bird with soda water, using one teaspoon of soda to one quart of water. Dry the bird thoroughly and rub the inside with an onion cut in halves.

BREAD AND CELERY STUFFING

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 quarts stale bread crumbs | 2 tablespoonfuls chopped parsley |
| 1 apple, peeled and diced | 2 tablespoonfuls finely chopped onion |
| 1 cupful seedless raisins | 1½ cupfuls finely chopped celery |
| 2 eggs, beaten lightly | 3 teaspoonfuls salt |
| 1 cupful melted fat | 1 teaspoonful poultry seasoning |
| 1/2 teaspoonful pepper | |

Moisten the bread crumbs with the melted fat. Add the beaten eggs. Add one onion, parsley, celery, apple, raisins, and lastly the poultry seasoning, salt and pepper.



CRANBERRY SOUFFLÉ

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 cupful milk | 1 cupful sugar |
| 3 egg yolks | 1 cupful cooked, sieved cranberries |
| 1/4 teaspoonful salt | 1 tablespoonful granulated gelatin |
| 1 tablespoonful lemon juice | 3 egg whites |
| 1 tablespoonful water | |

Combine the milk and one-half cupful of sugar and place in the top of a double boiler. When the milk is hot, add the egg-yolks well beaten together with one-half cupful of sugar and the salt. Cook until thick and then add the cranberry juice, lemon juice and gelatin, the latter having been softened in the water. Continue cooking until the gelatin has dissolved, then turn out and cool. When cold fold in the egg whites stiffly beaten. Pile in the serving dishes and serve when cold.

PLUM PUDDING

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1/2 cupful suet chopped fine | 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder |
| 1/2 cupful molasses | 1/2 cupful raisins |
| 1/2 cupful milk | 1/2 cupful currants |
| 2 eggs | 1/4 cupful blanched, chopped almonds or pili nuts |
| 2 cupfuls flour | 1/4 cupful citron, thinly sliced |
| 1/2 teaspoonful salt | 1/4 cupful candied cherries cut in quarters |
| 1/2 teaspoonful soda | 1 tablespoonful chopped, candied orange peel |
| 1/2 teaspoonful cinnamon | |
| 1/2 teaspoonful nutmeg | |
| 1/4 cupful chopped figs | |
| 1/4 teaspoonful allspice | |



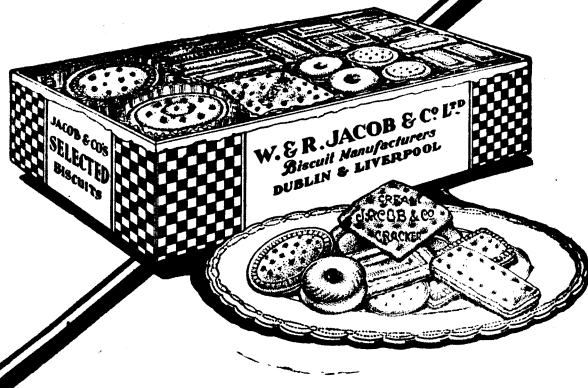
Christmas cakes for all the family!

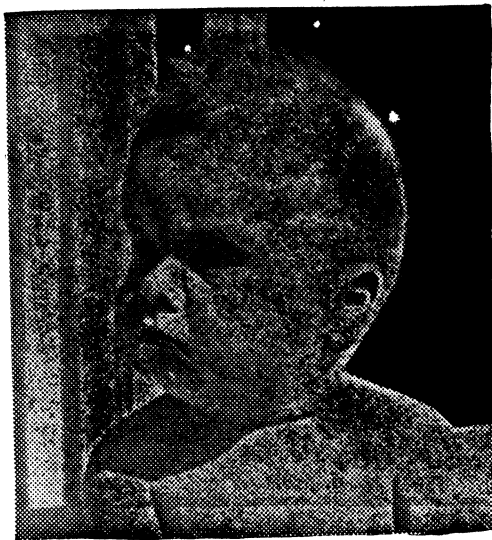
Jacob's Biscuits—so attractive to the eye and appealing to the appetite—will make Christmas more enjoyable for all the family. There are several kinds of these fine biscuits for you to choose from. Whether you select the delicious Marie, the Afternoon Tea, the Family Assorted, the Fancy Selected, the popular

Gem, or any of the others—you'll find a masterpiece of bakers' art. For Jacob's are made by a method exclusively Jacob... a method that has made the name Jacob world-famous for excellence of quality and distinctive taste!

Jacob's Biscuits

Jacob's Cream Crackers, too, are famous for their unequalled goodness and crisp freshness. Ask your local dealer for Jacob's.





What? There is no "Bear"
brand milk in the house and
you want to give me some
cheap substitute? Am I
going to be starved?



Heck! I got to have "Bear"
Brand Milk; I need it and I
want it. But, may be
Mammy is broke?



Oh! Now, I savvy!

"Mammy! Cut out my
pocket allowance and buy
me 'Bear' brand milk
instead!"



There is no substitute for "BEAR" Brand Milk

Mix together the suet, molasses, and milk. Add the well beaten eggs. Prepare the fruit and mix with one-half cupful of flour. Measure and sift together the remaining flour and the dry ingredients. Add to the suet mixture, and last add the floured fruit. Pour into a large, greased mold and steam for three hours. Serves six persons.

CLEAR PUDDING SAUCE

- 1 cupful sugar
- 3 tablespoonfuls flour
- 1/8 teaspoonful salt
- 2 cupfuls boiling water
- 4 tablespoonfuls butter
- 1 tablespoonful vanilla

Mix the sugar, flour and salt in a saucepan, add the boiling water gradually, stirring constantly. Boil five minutes, remove from the fire, add butter and flavoring. Serve hot.

Films Suitable for Young People

THERE is little to be added to what has been previously published in these columns concerning the recent films most suitable for young people. It is to be hoped that the thrilling record of Commander Byrd's experiences at the South Pole will be made available for Philippine cinema goers as it has the unstinted praise of the best reviewers in America and is undoubtedly an educational film of exceptional merit. Its title is: "With Byrd at the South Pole".

"Holiday," starring Ann Harding, is another recent production which is recommended for boys and girls in their teens. "The Dude Wrangler," a story of an Easterner and his experiences on a western ranch, is a comedy which is approved for children of all ages. "Good Intentions" is a crook thriller which may interest older children, but not the very young ones. "The Dawn Patrol" with Richard Barthelmess contains some notable air photography and is

suitable for youngsters in the teen age. "One Embarrassing Night" is a clever farce which is probably amusing for older children, and "Queen High" with Charles Ruggles contains a lot of laughs and some ridiculous comedy. "Raffles" with Ronald Coleman is a finely screened version of the classic of crook stories and is said to be one of Coleman's best rôles to date. It is recommended for children if they care for this sort of story. "Let's Go Native" is a musical farce with considerable slapstick which is harmless and quite amusing for children of all ages.

"The Vagabond King," which is scheduled to play in Manila soon, is recommended for children. "Sally," starring Marilyn Miller, has already been shown, and is one of the most entertaining and pleasing of recent films, well suited to young audiences.

A Christmas Thought

CHRISTMAS is a festival of human friendliness. It is a pivotal date of all human history, for every event that has ever happened is dated by the number of years before or after Christ's birth. If we remember that Christmas is a birthday and try to form a reverent picture of Him whose birthday it is, Christmas will mean more to us than it has ever meant before.

It was Christ who said "it is more blessed to give than to receive". Let us remember these words as the Christmas season draws near. Spend Christmas day distributing gifts and good cheer and transform some poor child's Christmas into a merry one.

GREETINGS OF THE SEASON

TO OUR



PATRONS

from

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (P. I.) LTD.

Paris . . . knows the way to Keep that Schoolgirl Complexion

Massé tells how Parisian beauties have adopted this olive and palm oil method of cleansing.

"Aid your beauty expert by using Palmolive," says Massé. "I advise all my clients: 'Never use any soap except Palmolive,' and those who follow that advice show the greatest improvement as a result of our own treatments. Every woman should aid her beauty expert by using Palmolive. Its vegetable oil content is safe, soothing, non-irritating."

E. Massé
36 RUE DAUMOU, PARIS



MASSÉ . . . the famous Massé . . . and all his well-known Parisian colleagues too, for that matter, . . . has helped Paris find the way "to keep that schoolgirl complexion."

Paris, where lovely ladies seem even lovelier because the whole atmosphere is charged with beauty! Here, of all places, beauty experts



are in demand. Experts like Massé, who is invited often to attend royalty; who once journeyed all the way to Cairo to give a beauty treatment to a well-known American lady; who has won prize after prize for his artful beauty treatments.

What Massé advises is an ever-so-easy home treatment. Paris says it's the way "to keep that schoolgirl complexion." **HERE IT IS—**

First: make a lather of Palmolive Soap and warm water (not hot, that may redden the skin). Second: with your finger tips massage this into face and throat, working the impurities out of the pores. Third: rinse off the soap with warm water . . . gradually colder and colder. Do this twice daily . . . morning and night and watch the results!

P. S. Because Palmolive is so inexpensive you will want to use it for the bath also. It is delightfully refreshing.

PALMOLIVE SOAP RETAIL PRICE **₱.20**



PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

Christmas Cheer All The Year

SANTA CLAUS himself gets more pleasure out of bringing "ODEON" Phonographs and Records to homes than from almost any other of his myriad of gifts on Christmas Eve. He knows that "ODEON" means delightful entertainment for many years to come.

Don't forget to add "'ODEON' Phonographs and Records" to your list of gifts this year. Mechanically perfect in operation, records that are true to life, with music from all the world, including the most popular Philippine favorites.

"ODEON" dealers throughout the Philippines will gladly demonstrate these fine instruments and records. Make arrangements to have Santa Claus leave one at YOUR home this year.

BEHN, MEYER & CO., H. MIJ.

Exclusive "ODEON" Distributors

Cebu

—

MANILA

—

Iloilo

His Majesty—The Python

(Continued from page 435)

Still, only a short time ago, we were hunting in the Kapintalan mountains and had cornered a sounder of about forty wild boar. The runways were guarded by men with guns or spears. One of the men, Silococ, hearing shots at the opposite runway, saw a rapid movement in the brush a short distance from his post. He fired at once, but the charge instead of striking a wild-pig struck the tail end of a python. Even as he peered for a second shot, the sauva, its forefolds raised over a meter, came directly for him, mouth agape. His second charge struck it in the neck and it fell. Hastily reloading he dispatched it. This python was nineteen feet long.

A MOUNTAIN HUNT

The largest python I ever helped kill was in the same region, some twenty-five years ago. We were returning from a punitive expedition against the headhunting Ibilao, the natural enemies of the Kapintalan Igorots, who are a peaceful and industrious people. Chiefs Giloran and Pucdas staged a hunt for us. Before the mists had cleared from the slopes of Mount Minolit, we had a half dozen wild-boars and two deer, and had a camp made by the swift Kapintalan river. Soon the aroma of coffee and venison steaks announced the hunting breakfast to which we were prepared to do ample justice. While waiting we were roused by a tremendous barking of the hunting dogs in a ravine a short distance away. Grasping guns and spears we made for the spot to find out the trouble.

We found in a rocky ravine a gigantic python which held in its jaws a half swallowed deer, and which was, of course, unable to escape in its predicament. Every time the dogs attacked its writhing folds they were thrown up the sides of the ravine like so many leaves. Spear-thrusts had no effect on its mass until the vertebrae behind the head were severed with an axe. The deer was extracted and skinned and made the Igorots a soul-satisfying meal together with the vast piles of white python flesh. The results of the gorge made them resemble the inmates of a maternity hospital. Before cutting the snake up into small pieces, we assembled the sections and measured them, a good six inches over thirty feet. He was evidently the grandfather of all the snakes of that region. The width of the dried skin at its greatest girth was two feet eleven inches. A section of it was sent to the St. Louis Exposition.

The dismemberment of the python was attended by exciting searches for the *apdo* or gall. This is supposed to possess miraculous medicinal properties, healing sickness by mere touch, and acting as an antidote to the poison of venomous snakes, such as the *alupong*, the *dahun-palay*, and the *talin-bilao*. In consequence, the lucky possessor of a python's gall is a person to be reckoned with in primitive communities. So highly is it prized that it is often exchanged for two carabaos or over one hundred pesos in cash, a considerable sum in such remote *rancherías*.

This big python had secured its prey in the usual manner, and we could easily visualize the encounter from the surrounding terrain. Directly above a small pool of water, where a deer trail crossed the ravine, was the stout limb of a large smooth molave tree. The timid doe must have come to drink at the pool. Before stooping it must have

(Continued on page 485)



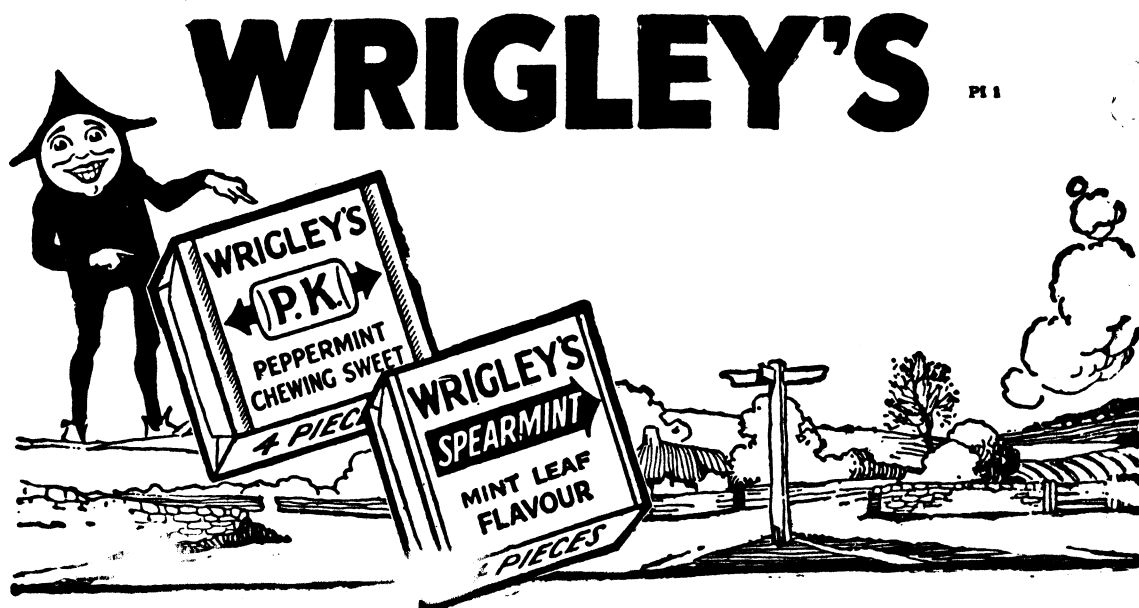
Keep fresh

at all times

And shake off the discomfort of parched throat and dry palate.

Wrigley's keeps the mouth cool and sweet—the *natural* way. Particularly beneficial after eating, drinking or smoking. It has a healthful cleansing action and pleasing flavour. Stimulates the natural juices. Flushes the palate. Keeps it fresh.

No other sweet does so much or costs so little.





Here Is for A Happy, Healthful, Joyful

Christmas

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS:

WHAT TO DO WHAT YOU NEED

- Motoring** - - - Johnson Outboard Motors
- Swimming** - - Jantzen Bathing Suits, Caps and Shoes
- Hunting** - - - L. C. Smith, Fulton, Remington, Stevens, Winchester, Iver Johnson, and Ithica Shot Guns. Leader, Repeater, and Ranger Shot Gun Shells. Remington, Benjamin and Daisy Air Rifles. B. B. Shot
- Golf** - - - - Kroydon Golf Clubs, Dunlops, U. S. Royals, U. S. Tigers, and Fairways Balls
- Tennis** - - - - Lee Tennis Rackets and Dayton Steel Rackets. Pennsylvania, Wright & Ditson, and Dunlop Balls. Tennis Shoes
- Baseball** - - - D & M Baseball Equipment:—baseballs, catcher's mitts, basemen's mitts, fielder's gloves, masks, shoes, leg guards, protectors, and bats
- Basketball** - - D & M Basket Balls, Basket Ball Jerseys
- Football** - - - D & M Association Soccer Footballs, Soccer Jerseys, Shoes and Hose
- Boxing** - - - - D & M Boxing Gloves and Striking Bags
- Skating** - - - - Winchester Roller Skates
- Riding** - - - - Olimpia Bicycles
- Photo-taking** Eastman Cameras and Films. Album

C. ALKAN, INC.

MANILA

CEBU

DAVAO

Hiking Through Mindanao

(Continued from page 437)

I got up and told the soldier to round up the cargador and his horse, as we were going to push on to Kibawi for the night. At that the soldier became greatly interested in my welfare. Kibawi was very far, he said, and the roads were bad and I was very tired and if I tried to go to Kibawi I would surely have to sleep beside the trail.

"Never mind," I said, "we will go to Kibawi anyway."

"But, sir, the horse is very tired. More better we stay here."

"Never mind the horse. We will go to Kibawi."

The soldier went away with a hurt expression on his face. Presently he returned with the cargador, who was holding his stomach with both hands and putting on looks of suffering.

"The man is very sick, sir," quoth the soldier. "He says his stomach hurts."

I opened my haversack and got out a box containing six capsules of castor oil. Then assuming a professional air, I told the soldier to tell the cargador that I was a *medico*, and that I proposed to cure his illness. Thereupon I examined him with great professional exactitude, prescribed castor oil, and stood by while he swallowed all six capsules.

"The man is very sick indeed," I said. "And he is going to be sicker, I'm afraid. So I shall pay him for half a day and he can go back, but as for us, we will go to Kibawi."

Reluctantly the soldier found another cargador and we set off. All the rest of the day the disgruntled soldier sulked and plodded along far in the rear, where he could not possibly be of any use. And I found that it was not far to Kibawi, the trails were not bad, and I didn't have to sleep beside the trail.

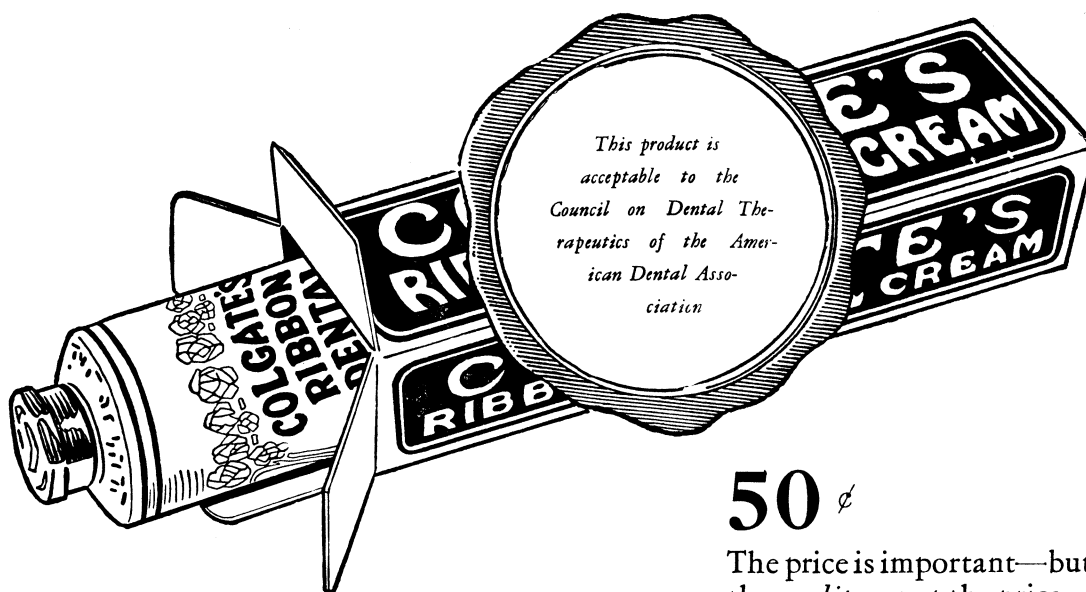
At Kibawi most of the people were suffering from some sort of skin disease.

When we entered the little plaza, an old man came out and beat upon a bamboo drum, and again we were the cause of turning out the entire population. They came in slowly and squatted down where they could see my possessions, and as I unrolled my packs all of them craned their necks to see the treasures inside, but not once did one of them make a move to touch anything. I gave away an empty can or two and a few cigarettes, and they accepted them gratefully. Finally, they began to get up and go away, and at last I was left alone with my two helpers.

I like the Manobos. They are little chaps, creatures of the forest, and wild enough looking in all conscience, but seemingly harmless. They have fine eyes, and many of them have good countenances. But the thing that struck me most forcibly was their ability to attend to their own business and to keep their fingers off my goods. That is a rare quality among humankind, and one that I admire, whether I see it manifested by a super-civilized man or by a barbarian of the deep forests.

It rained harder than ever that night, and I fell asleep thinking with misgivings of the jungle trails ahead.

In the morning the soldier announced that the horse could go no farther, as a miniature typhoon had hit the



50 ¢

The price is important—but the *quality*—not the price—has held Colgate leadership for 30 years.

COLGATE announces the acceptance of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream by the Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association.

Be guided in your choice of a toothpaste by the acceptance of the Council on Dental Therapeutics.



Use Colgate's—not only the largest-selling toothpaste in the world—but a toothpaste recommended by dentists for more than a quarter of a century.

Colgate's cleans teeth safely; it contains only safe cleansing agents. It leaves the teeth clean; the mouth refreshed and pleasant-tasting.

Colgate's is used by more people than any other dentifrice.

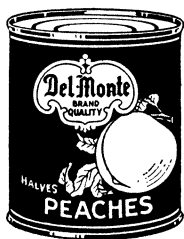
COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM



Serve Peaches for Christmas!

Try This!

Sprinkle halves of Del Monte Peaches with cocoanut and fill with ice-cream. They may be served with syrup from the peaches.

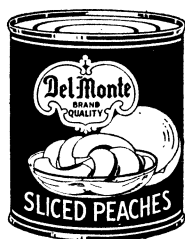


Here's a real treat for holiday meals, alone or in dozens of easy-to-prepare desserts and salads. The last word in fresh, inviting flavor. Del Monte Peaches! What a welcome this tempting fruit always gets! And so convenient, so economical, you'll want to enjoy it again and again.

Del Monte

Canned Peaches

When buying canned fruits and vegetables always look for the red Del Monte shield. It is your guarantee of the same uniform goodness in every variety—the same certainty of satisfaction—no matter where or when you buy.



Del Monte Peaches come sliced, too. A delicious fruit treat—right from the can, in their own rich syrup.

jungle between Kibawi and Omonai some time before and lashed down the trees until there was no trail left.

THE BAD TRAIL TO OMONAI

I told him in that case to get carriers. For once he obeyed quickly, and I found that he had not lied. We set off within a half hour, and plunged immediately into the worst going I have ever encountered.

The trail never had been good. In most places it was hardly more than a game trail. The matted forest was dripping water as vehemently as though the rain were still falling, and to make matters worse the wild pigs had turned the path upside down with their rooting. The mud that resulted was a slippery yellow clay that clung to my boots like glue.

But these were only minor difficulties. The worst was the fallen trees. They lay across the trail at intervals of about two hundred yards. In some places we could climb over, but it was mostly bolo work, chopping through the tangled vines until we could re-enter the trail on the other side.

When a tree comes down in the tropical jungle, it brings with it interlaced vines for many meters around. The resulting network would present grave difficulties to a troupe of monkeys, not to mention human beings.

To say that it was hot in there would be to give the wrong impression. It was hellish. For air we breathed steam; and there was every rotten smell in it that a thousand kinds of decaying vegetation can give.

It was slash, slash, slash with the bolos; slush, slush, slush, in the mud—and sweat, sweat, sweat. Endlessly.

LEECHES DON'T LIKE CIGARETTES

Leeches came out of the mud by the thousand and fastened upon us. Blood streamed down the bare legs of the cargadores coloring the water in the trail; and with me it was a constant fight to keep the leeches brushed away. Every fifteen minutes I stopped to remove them, but even so some of them got in their work. They would crawl through the eyelets of my shoes, and even bite through my clothing.

There is just one way to remove a leech; that is by applying a lighted cigarette butt to his tail. He will then curl up and drop off; a disagreeable sore will result.

I had hoped to reach Omonai for the night, but at three o'clock in the afternoon we staggered into the village of Poco Poco, and I had hardly strength enough to crawl up the ladder into the house before which the cargadores stopped.

POCO AT POCO POCO

There was no rest house in Poco Poco, and not very much of anything else. The people were about as wretched as any I've ever seen anywhere. There was only one cooking pot in the village; most of the people were suffering from malaria; and those who were not were seemingly too lazy to bestir themselves. No one had any rice, and the only available food was camotes and wild honey.

The family living in the largest house vacated and left the place to me. It was far from commodious. Built upon stakes fifteen feet high, it was simply a bamboo shed thatched with grass, and so thinly thatched that the rain came through in a hundred places. The bark floor broke with me every time I moved, and sometimes the entire

The GENERAL TIRE

**GENERAL guarantees you
at least a 20% saving —**

REGARDLESS

**of the equipment
you are now using—**

No man—whether he is responsible for the operation of thousands of trucks or only one—can pass over lightly any plan that will net him a saving of this size. And when we tell you that 20% saving is the absolute minimum—that in many cases we have effected a much greater reduction—it becomes all the more important.

Years ago General conquered internal friction. Now it has utilized this knowledge to produce a balloon that will take the fastest runs on the hottest roads without overheating. Maximum load capacity has been combined with true low-pressure efficiency.

All the drawbacks that previously prevented the use of balloons on trucks have been eliminated. In the General Truck

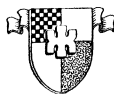
Balloon you can now enjoy the added benefits that are possible only from properly engineered balloon equipment.

When we tell you 20% saving and more we aren't making a prediction of what we think this tire will do—we are basing it upon actual experience throughout the world by many operators under every type of road, load, and speed condition. Everywhere the verdict has been the same. Universally General's Truck Balloon has opened operators' eyes to the meaning of real tire savings.

Only General could build such a tire or make you such a guarantee—because only General's long experience in supplying the big share of the truck and bus market has made it possible.

- a guaranteed reduction of rubber costs
- a guaranteed reduction of maintenance costs
- a guaranteed increase in route coverage

The **GENERAL TIRE**



— goes a long way
to make friends.

Union Commercial Company

101-105 Plaza Santa Cruz

Santos Building

MANILA, P. I.

Make This One A SPALDING • CHRISTMAS •

OUTDOOR life means health and happiness. What finer gift than one which will contribute to this. The SPALDING line of Athletic Equipment provides an appropriate gift for everyone that is athletically inclined....and the name SPALDING on it is an eloquent expression of your good will.

We have complete equipment for

BASEBALL

FOOTBALL

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FIELD EVENTS

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MANILA

house seemed in danger of collapsing. But I was too tired to give much thought to it. The place was a haven, and under the circumstances it seemed like a palace, and I was grateful to the owners.

At dusk a pile of black clouds rose up out of the jungle and then collapsed across the sky, and the rain poured down in dull gray sheets.

THE WILD PIG

Suddenly there was a series of wild yells outside and I jumped up to see what was happening. The entire population of the village had turned out. Men and boys, armed with spears and bolos, were darting about in the rain in a mad effort to head off a huge wild pig that had wandered into the clearing. He was almost shoulder high and he ran with incredible speed, dodging and twisting and doubling back upon his pursuers. Suddenly he turned in our direction and came charging toward the house. As he galloped underneath the frail structure, his bony back carried away two or three of the supporting braces, and for a moment the house careened as though it were going to fall.

It did not fall, however, and the frightened pig disappeared into the forest, barking angrily. And we did not have pork for supper.

ARRIVAL AT OMONAI

On the following morning I departed at daylight for Omonai. The trail was slippery and wet, but there were fewer leeches than on the preceding day. Two hours of marching brought us to the Mulita river, and after wading across in water up to our necks, we found ourselves in the tumble-down village of Omonai.

Before starting from the coast I had wired to Cotabato, requesting that a *banca* be sent to Omonai to meet me. Now I had arrived in Omonai and there was no banca in evidence.

This was serious. The trails end at Omonai, and there is no way to progress further except by boat. But the country is wild and uninhabited and there are no boats to be had unless one has arranged to have them sent up from below.

I looked the village over and was not impressed by it. Three years ago it was a prosperous barrio, but today it boasts only one family. When the Alankat uprising began, old Mampurrat visited Omonai with his wooden crocodile which was to turn the bullets of the soldiers into water, and the inhabitants of Omonai joined forces with him en masse. Later when Mampurrat was killed and the backbone of the uprising broken by the Constabulary, the people never returned to their homes. Today it is one of the most desolate spots in the Philippines, with rank cogon grass growing around the school building and the jungle fast encroaching upon the disintegrating grass and bamboo houses.

BUILDING A RAFT

Certainly it was not a pleasant place to be stranded in. I made a hasty reconnaissance and decided to build a raft and take my chances on a swift and unknown river rather than to walk back over the trail I had just followed.

Setting the cargadores to work, I made myself as comfortable as I could under the circumstances and fell asleep. I know of no better means of spending time in Omonai than by sleeping.



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A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS
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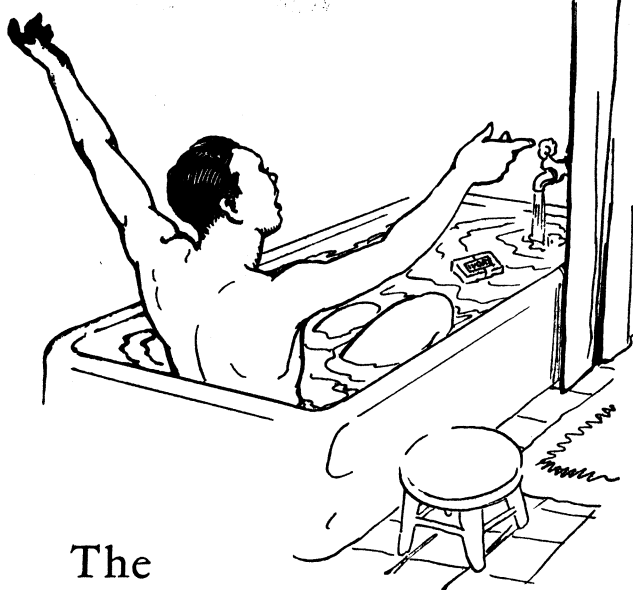
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At nightfall the boys had a frail raft constructed. I admit that I had my doubts about the chances of getting down the river alive with it; but already the mosquitos of Omonai had been at me, and I was ready to attempt almost anything in order to get out. Just as I was making my decision a shout went up, and I looked down the river to see a banca coming up slowly against the current. In the bows an old Moro stood waving a letter from the Constabulary commander at Pikit addressed to me. They were my men.

THE BANCA GETS THERE

They had been sent four days before, but had lingered along the river to pick up passengers, and perchance to gamble. It meant nothing to them that they were a day late. They had rice to eat; ergo there was nothing to worry about.

A LOVELY RIVER

On the following morning we slipped down the loveliest river it has ever been my good fortune to see. But I soon saw that with a raft I could not possibly have navigated it. There were logs across the stream, and terrific eddies caused by the rush of the swollen mountain tributaries. And for thirty kilometers we saw no sign of man or boats.

At noon we shot out into the Pulangi river, and there ahead of us was a launch—and sight of sights! the Stars and Stripes floating at its stern. We pulled up alongside and the *mecanista* motioned for me to get in. A minute later we were skimming down the river, with my banca rapidly becoming a dot far astern.

MORE HOSPITALITY

The launch had lain there for twenty-four hours awaiting me. It had been sent for me by John MacClaran, the manager of the Kabakan Rubber Plantation, a man whom I had never seen. Hearing that an American was on his way down the river, Mr. MacClaran had sent the launch to meet him and had made preparations to take him into his house as a guest as long as he wished to stay.

It is acts of hospitality such as this, which one is forever encountering, and that make the hardships of jungle travel endurable.

Sumatra

(Continued from Page 433)

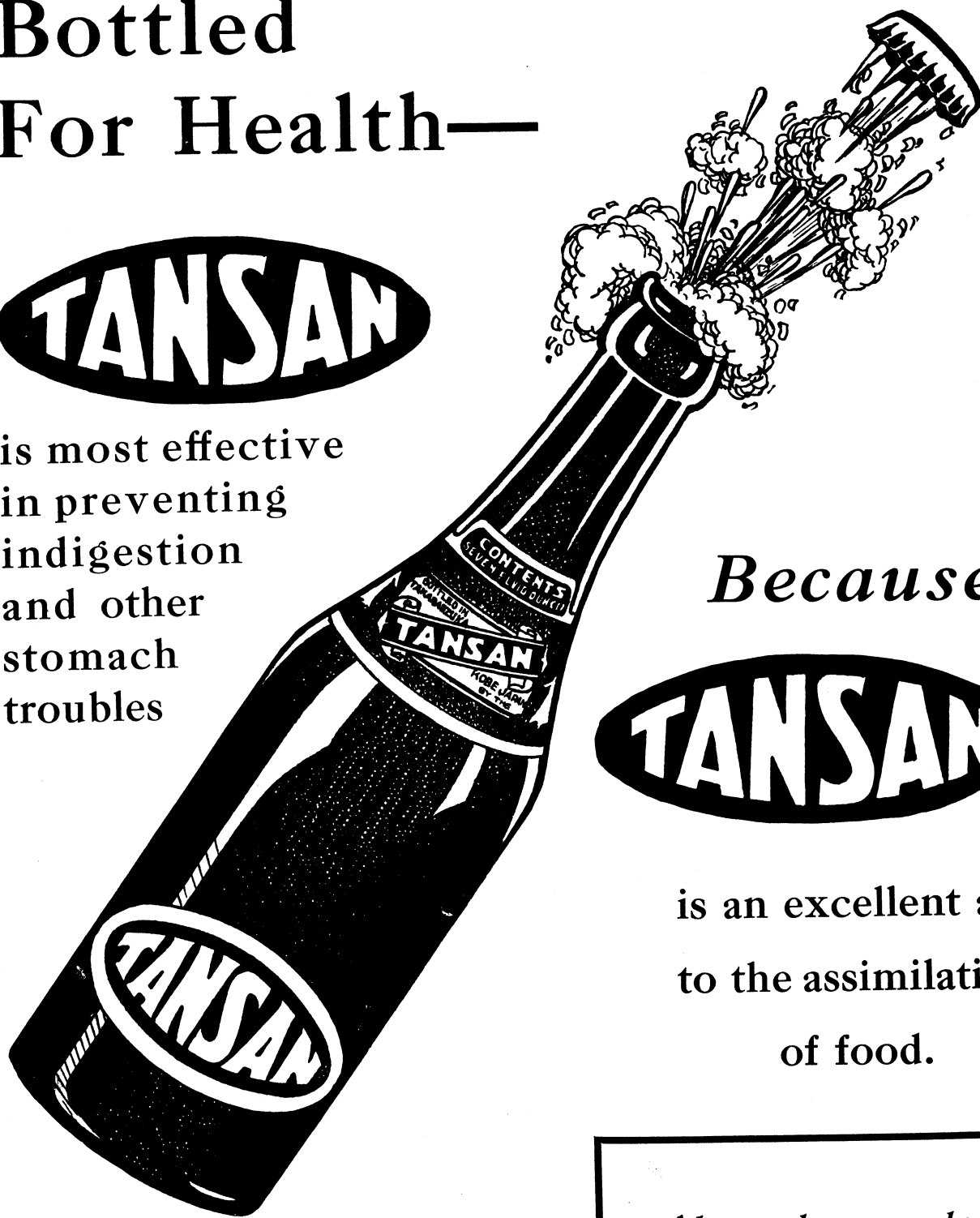
In later epochs the Atchinese from Arabia entered Sumatra from the north. Hot-blooded and of firm character, they have until today held out against white predominance. The coast and hill Malays probably came from India and gave to the whole East Indian Archipelago the simplicity of their beautiful and sonorous language which nearly everyone here speaks. Then came the strange and mysterious Bataks, probably driven here during Phoenician raids; they are heathens—thirty years ago they were still cannibals. They are first-class chess players, eat dogs, grow rice, breed pigs, and speak a language which seem to be of Semitic origin. But what has become of the *original* inhabitants of the country? Were they indeed, according to the report of a Buddhist monk, descendants of flying, creeping, and climbing worms?

He who expects to meet many animals in this country will be disappointed. He will not see much more than half-

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and other
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troubles



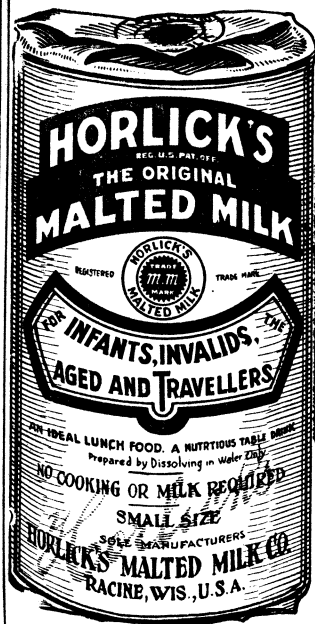
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tame water buffaloes, wild boars, and monkeys. Even hunters and animal dealers will find it very difficult to sight elephants and tigers, or entice orang-utans into their nets. One is amazed by the stillness of nature while hiking in the mountains and through the virgin forests or paddling up the rivers. The mountain breeze whistling in the tree tops, oars splashing in the water, the early morning calls of the monkeys, a lonely bird's cry—that is all one hears. And yet everything seems to breathe around you. You imagine the tiger with sparkling eyes in the underbrush; anticipate the huge python winding its swollen body through the high along-along grass. You hear a rustling in the bush—it is probably caused by a deer, a boar, an anteater, or a fleeing monkey. But the first excitement of the newcomer soon gives way to a feeling of rest—the same repose one feels while roaming through the woods at home. Nearly all animals avoid man, and quietly let him pass.

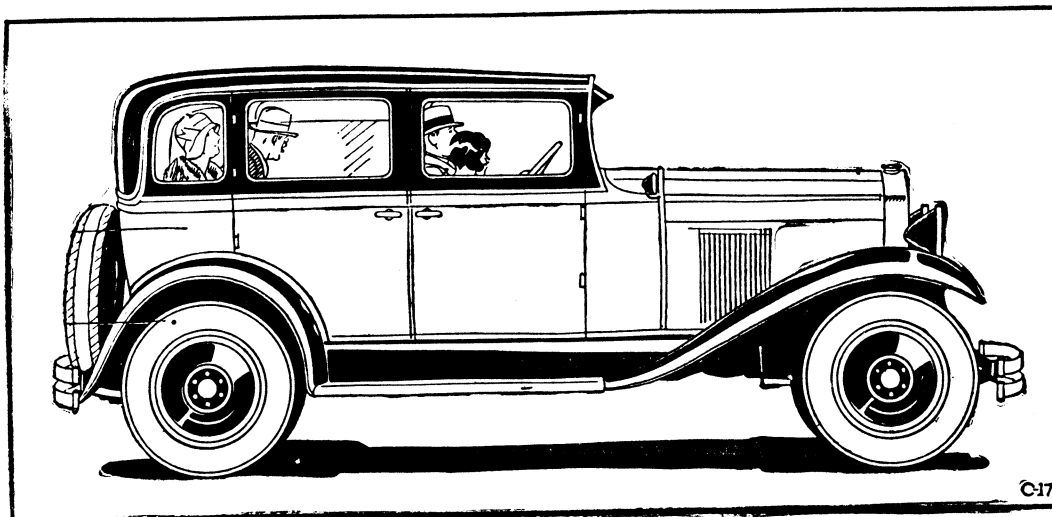
If you remain in this country for a while and are on the road a good deal, you may be lucky enough to see a tiger run in front of the headlights of your car, or a terrified monitor lizard crossing the road. You may stumble upon the gigantic dungheaps left by a trailing herd of elephants. You may see the eyes of crocodiles glowing on river banks through the blackness of the night. However, if you have the time and courage to advance into the distant mountain forests, either with gun or camera, the situation changes, and nature shows you its cruel and terrible aspects. The outcast bull elephant suddenly attacks motor cars on lonely forest roads; a rhinoceros in blind rage overthrows any living being that crosses its path; the male orang-utan is terrible in his angry defence of his family.

Green is the main chord of the scenery, its tones are pale brown tints, and its modulations, the dark blue and purple shadows on the mountain tops. But where are the bright colors of flowers? They are drowned like beautiful music in a sound-sea of bells—the symphony in green conquers everything.

The waringin trees form cathedral arches with their branches and shadowy grottos with their roots. An abundance of fruit trees—mangoes, bananas, papayas, and mangosteens, and trees that yield sugar, copra, and betel nuts, have been given this blessed country by a kind Providence. They feed the natives, provide them with materials for dwellings and for clothing. But above all these is the durian, that mysterious fruit, the ripening of which both native and beast await. The sight of it widens the eye, its intense aroma inflates the nostrils and quickens the beat of your heart. At harvest time, the natives lighten the trees of their burden. The youth who eats the durian becomes a man, and the old man feels young again. It is good and wise, before entering upon the pleasures of love, for a youth to dip his kris, the sacred dagger inherited from his forefathers, in the river with suitable prayers and sacrifices. But still better is it . . . to eat of the durian.

MODERN EXPLOITATION

The persevering and steady progress of humanity's program for civilization is admirable in our own generation and will be for many years to come. For there are still sufficient reserves which, together with an ever-increasing perfection of production, satisfy the gigantic demands of our economic life. But a future age will regret this inconsiderate exploitation of all the existing treasures of this earth.



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for a crisp,
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Crisco makes fried foods taste good because it tastes so good itself.

People can easily detect the difference between foods fried in Crisco and those fried in other cooking fats. For Crisco fried foods have a better flavor and are not so greasy. Crisco quickly fries a golden brown crust on the outside of the food, allowing the inside to become *baked* rather than soaked with grease. And, after you finish frying, strain Crisco back into the can and use it again without danger of mixing the food flavors. Crisco never carries the taste of one food cooked in it to another. Whether you use Crisco in your shallow frying pan or in your deep frying kettle, you can be sure of another remarkable feature—Crisco never smokes or smells at *proper frying temperature*.

If you want to make a decided improvement in the taste of everything you fry, make this simple change—fry in



Sold Everywhere

Perhaps it will recognize—when it is too late—the crying utilitarian purposes and will impose a limit upon cultivation.

It is true that Sumatra is large; from north to south it is 1750 kilometers, and the area is 440,000 square kilometers. The possibilities of exploitation of this fertile district seem today unlimited. But judging by the tempo of present exploitation, there will soon be no section left that has not been touched by the craze for utility.

What are fifty years, of which two thirds belonged to a period when men did not have at their disposal the exceptional technical aids of today? Fifty years ago the primeval forests whispered here. Then some enterprising planters, after rowing about in boats through the swampy lowlands, making friends with the native princes, and experimenting for some years, discovered that this eastern coast of Sumatra, is an extraordinarily fertile region, whose virgin volcanic soil is especially suitable for tobacco growing.

Dread overcomes one who now travels through these cultivated lands. He who goes out to seek the romance of a virgin landscape, finds instead rubber, tobacco, and tea plantations laid out in even rows. He finds a town with department stores, cinemas, hotels, parks, and clubs. Instead of exciting adventures, he experiences boring dinners, dances, and auto parties in a region where the hammer strokes of a relentless system sound unceasingly. The forests are cleared, the animal world is destroyed, and the happy natives are forced into a routine of practical occupations and taught the importance of stock exchange reports. An army of coolies, assistants, administrators, zoölogists, botanists, agriculturists, and chemists is working feverishly to produce a Sumatra cigar wrapper leaf. By means of a military organization, experimental waste of land, and most thorough scientific research, the quality is always being improved.

Millions are invested, men are imported, railroads and airplane depots are laid out. In the harbor lie ships from all over the world. People count their money, trade, calculate, establish businesses, and celebrate their quickly acquired wealth with the wasteful drunken gestures of a money-mad civilization.

Getting away from the whirl of civilized activity, I watch this field of penetrating pioneer work from a mountain top. All appears bare and empty, the regular lines of planted forest trees do not ameliorate the sad impression. At the edge, the primeval forests stand in flames, half hidden in a misty veil of smoke and melancholy.

Torrents of rain fall and there is thunder, as on the first day of creation. Volcanoes steam, the giant flower, *Amorphophallus titanum*, blooms in the forest, butterflies flutter in the warm, pleasant air. The native kisses the hill in which he plants his rice seed in a century old ritual.

This country is so enormous, so unending in its variations, so rich in its impressions. One travels through pine forests, along blue mountain lakes, through virgin forests for days upon days. One is astonished by the seemingly boundless plateau, gorged out valleys, waterfalls and lake shores surrounded by hazy mountains and cliffs.

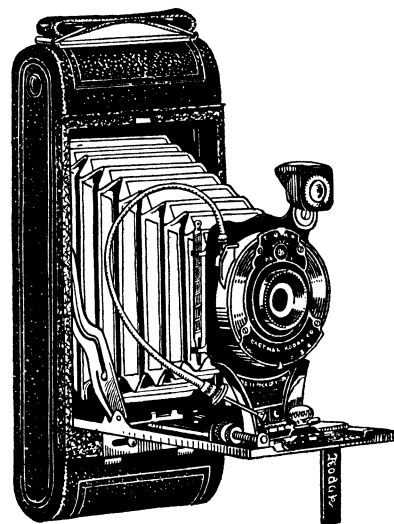
Women burn their dead in the twilight mountain loneliness. There is the buzzing concert of the cicadas; little lizards crawl on the walls of your house. Where is the beginning, where the end of your impressions?

KODAKS - *in Colors* *full of Christmas Spirit*

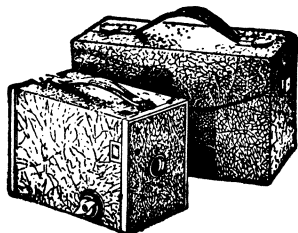
THE NEW KODAKS IN ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS AND COLORS MAKE ADMIRABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The Pocket Kodak Juniors in blue, brown, green, and black come in two sizes: No. 1, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ and No. 1A, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. Price for the No. 1 is ₱18.00, the No. 1A is ₱20.00.

The Kodak Ensemble, covered with fabric suede, lined with silk, contains Kodak, mirror, change pocket, lipstick, rouge, and powder compact.



Price ₱30.00



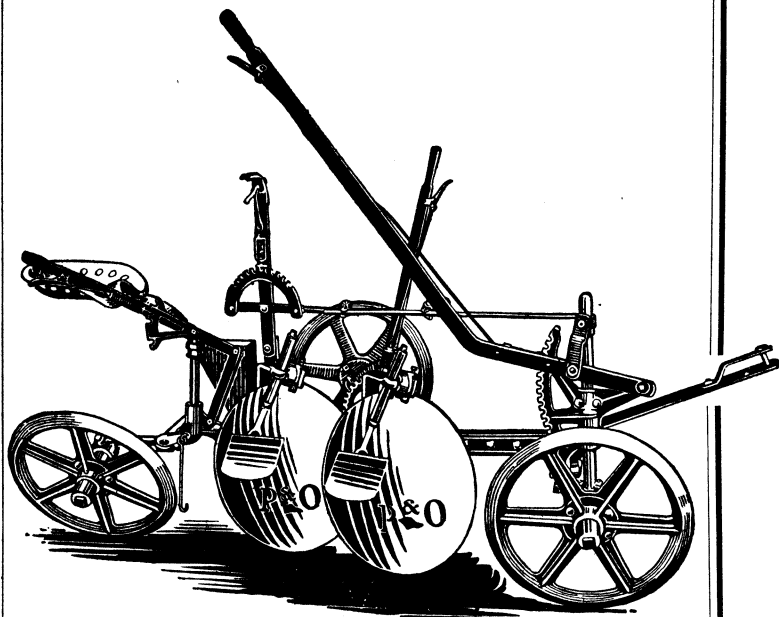
Colored Brownies come in red, green, brown, and blue, No. 2, ₱6.00 or 2A, ₱8.00.

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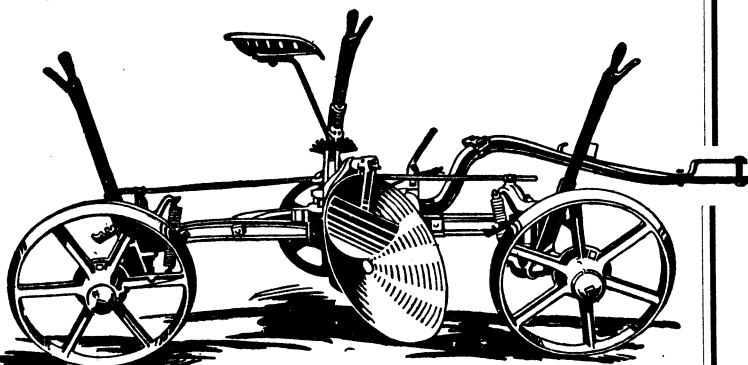
McCormick-Deering Pony Disk Gang Plow

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Holy, limitless stretches! Wringing silences! Land in which I have experienced many happy hours of devout seclusion, you must pass. The swamps and cliffs of your shores, your dense forests, can no longer protect you. Mankind advances, nature disappears. A geometric and stark loneliness is foreshadowed, save where the forest reservations begin!

Palestine

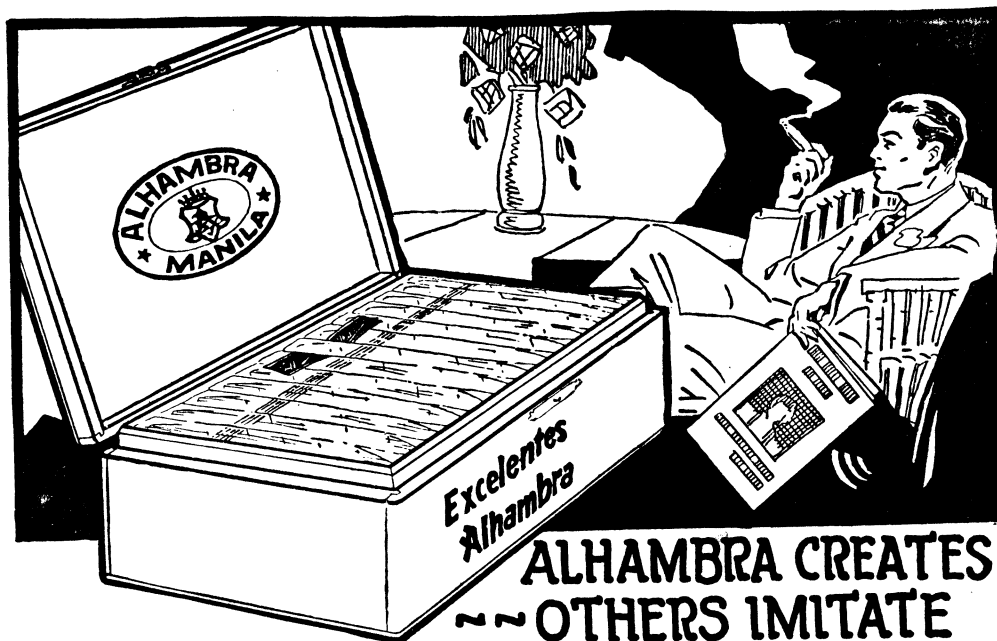
(Continued from page 429)

with its grain and busy reapers, the fruit, and the acres of sunflowers; then began a climb up a steep, winding road to Nazareth, at 1400 feet elevation. From Mount Tabor (1800 feet) we had a superb view of snow-capped Mount Hermon, the Sea of Galilee, and near at hand the Plain of Esdraelon where the Crusaders were defeated. Through this valley has passed every army from the time of Egypt of old to the days of the English and Turks in 1917.

The beautiful Sea of Galilee, nestling among sheltering hills, looked at first like a placid green lake. On the mountain near by we were told the five thousand were fed. Even while we were there, the sea became rough and we saw how the small fishing boats could be tossed about. Tiberias is near, a city of 10,000, mostly Jews. Ancient walls remain, but Romans, Persians, Crusaders, Turks have all helped to destroy, as well as to build.

THE ROAD TO DAMASCUS

We climbed the hills away from the lake, crossed the Jordan on an old Roman bridge, passed through customs inspection, and realized we were in Syria, on the "road to Damascus"—for 4000 years the highway from north to south; the road over which Saul was journeying to persecute the Christians. Such a different country from the Palestine we had seen! The soil was black, much volcanic rock showing; it looked dark and forbidding, but there were villages with houses of stone, the homes of herders. We met French officers with Sudanese troops. In the distance appeared a refreshing green garden spot, an oasis in this arid region. In the middle of that great oasis is Damascus, that Moslem city of 350,000 people, said to be the oldest city of the world still inhabited. We approached along a road bordered by orchards and vineyards, following the river that makes this verdure possible. It was the season for apricots, and the trees were loaded with fruit. Under them sat hundreds of people enjoying their black coffee. It is said there are 240 mosques in Damascus. In every direction you can see the graceful minarets and hear the weird call to prayer, near at hand and seemingly answered from a distance. There is much for the traveler to see—the mosques; the very narrow streets, many of which are covered at midday giving the effect of tunnels, where you are jostled by donkeys and camels and in imminent danger of being run over by victorias and automobiles; the extensive bazaars; the brass factories. The best buildings are behind walls. The women may be lovely, but they always seem to wear black and are veiled. The water thrown by men from the goatskin bags slung on their backs makes little impression on the dusty streets. But, viewed from the hills, we can agree with the Arab poet that Damascus is a "pearl set in emeralds" or with Mohammed when he said it was "the dream of Paradise come true".



Gifts that Men Appreciate

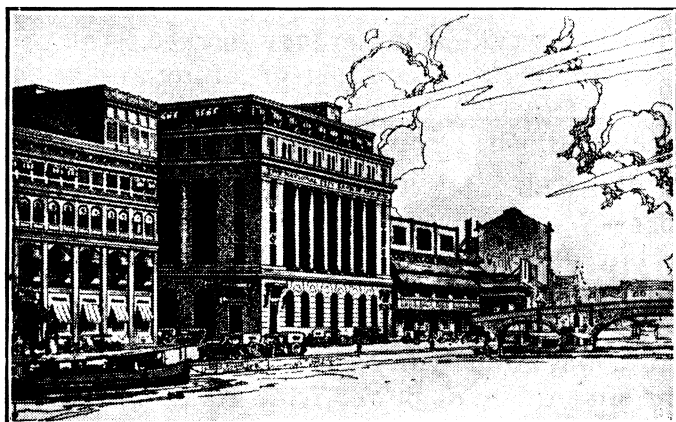
SUGGESTIONS

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Branches in 24 countries outside of the United States
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BAALBEK

A trip through Syria should include a visit to the ruins at Baalbek. There Romans began the Temple of Jupiter as early as 138 A. D. on the site of a still more ancient temple. Near it stood the Temple of Bacchus. Today, in the midst of a vast area of ruins, stand six beautiful columns, 62 feet high, 7½ feet in diameter, topped with wonderfully carved capitals. The Temple of Bacchus was somewhat smaller; more columns are standing and some finely ornamented arches. The ground is covered with pieces of marble and granite, broken columns and fragments of capitals and lintels. One marvels at the present beauty and tries to visualize what it must have been. In the wall enclosure are three huge stone blocks, each 62×14×11 feet. How were they raised twenty feet from the ground and fitted in their places?

BACK TO CAIRO

Past grain fields where many harvesters toiled, we wound up the Lebanon mountains with snow-capped ranges rising 10,000 feet in the distance. Near the railroad we saw many stone enclosures where snow is stored in the winter. This packs down into coarse ice to be shipped to Beirut later. Once over the mountains, the blue waters of the Mediterranean could be seen. From Beirut to Haifa (back in Palestine again) is a very lovely drive along the sea; passing through ancient Sidon and by the fine aqueduct built in Napoleon's time. At Haifa we took the train back to Cairo. Soon we left the sea and we crossed into Egypt, where we saw little but sand till we reached the Canal. The train ride from Haifa to Cairo (15 hours) was the only tiresome part of a two weeks' trip which was very much worthwhile.

The Legislature

(Continued from page 427)

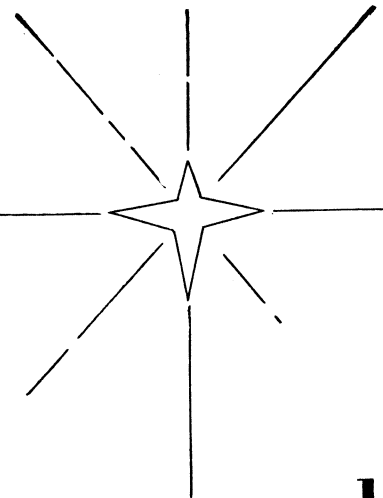
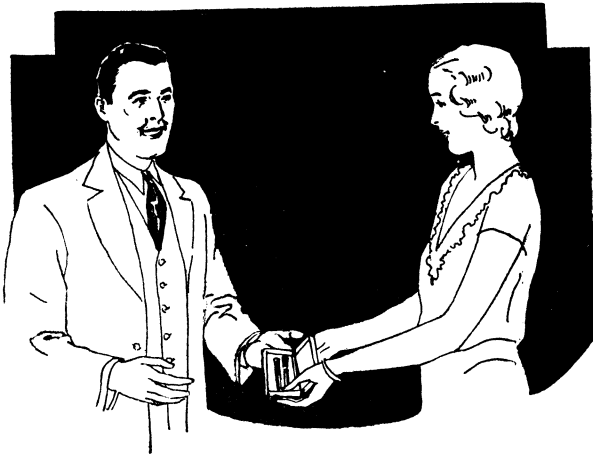
ing with local products have also been raised. These tariff bills require approval of Congress before they can go into force. For lack of time, revision of internal revenue taxes along the lines recommended by the Legislative Tax and Tariff Commission has been postponed till next year. A special appropriation of ₱100,000 has been voted for a survey of the economic conditions of the Islands, evidently preliminary to a revision of the present taxation system.

THE COCONUT AND SUGAR BOARDS

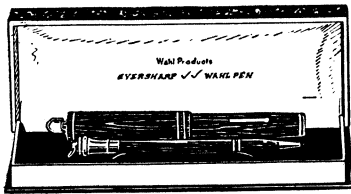
Creation of coconut and sugar boards, authorized in two separate bills passed, is a step toward the regeneration of two important industries. Like the fiber standardization and tobacco boards, now existing, the new boards will be self-supporting. The industry governed by each board faces rapid development on a stable basis, it is believed. Organization of such boards is part and parcel of the economic program of Rafael Alunan, Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

OTHER ECONOMIC LEGISLATION

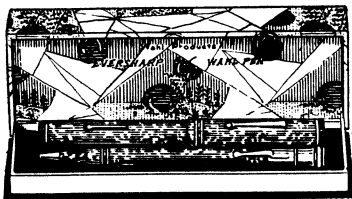
The Legislature has also taken steps to create a demand for Philippine products in other countries. The position of trade commissioner in Europe has been created, and it was decided to participate in the Colonial and Overseas



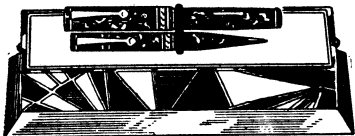
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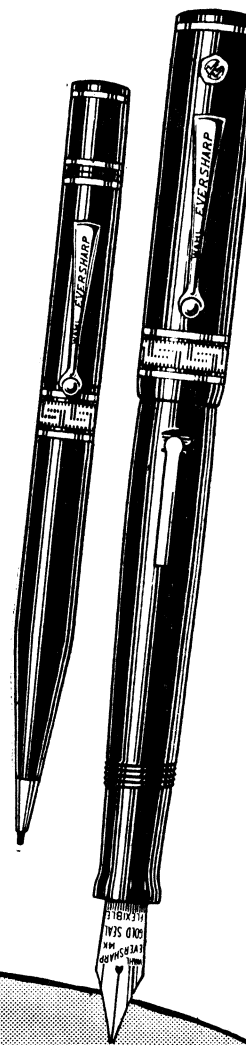
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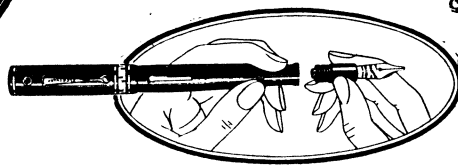
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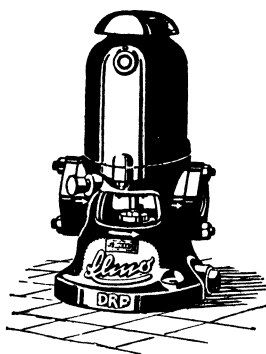
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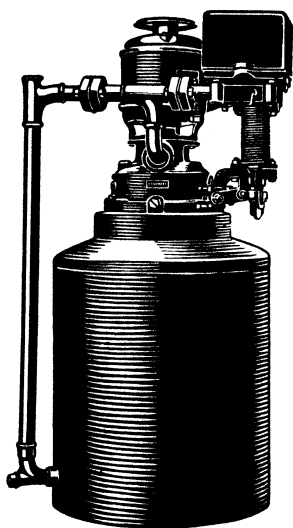


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Exposition to be held at Paris next April. Abolition of the wharfage duty on exported refractory ores and also on molasses is authorized in a bill now awaiting executive sanction, to encourage iron mining and the exportation of sugar by-products. Regulation and control of the cutting of timber and prohibition of grants of forest and mineral concessions to aliens are provided for by new legislation.

THE TEXTBOOK BOARD BILL

Originally intended to divest the Secretary of Public Instruction of the powers regarding formulation of educational policies in an effort to discourage Nicholas Roosevelt from accepting the vice-governorship, the proposed national board of education was reduced to a textbook board with specific instructions to adopt for use in the public schools books depicting Filipino life and customs and teaching the principles of patriotism. This is the only educational measure of importance adopted by the Legislature this year.

THE LAND TAX BILL

The Legislature repassed the bill vetoed by Governor General Davis last year, authorizing term payment of the land tax and liberalizing the land tax law for the benefit of landowners. The Chief Executive disapproved the bill on the ground of lack of time to study it. A significant feature of the measure is the ample opportunity given the landowner to repurchase his property confiscated by the government for unpaid taxes. No land will be auctioned off for taxes unless the owner is entirely unable to pay deferred taxes or no longer interested in recovering his former property. The author of the bill is Representative Serafin Marabut, Nacionalista of Samar.

Other important bills passed include the Cabahug amendment to the Workmen's Indemnity Act, defining relations between employer and laborer, creation of a legislative reference office, sale of ₱8,000,000 bonds in the Philippines, construction of the Legaspi port, reclassification of provinces and standardization of salaries of provincial officials, appropriation of ₱200,000 for the anti-tuberculosis fight, creation of a civil registry office, franchise for the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company to install and operate a telephone system in Zamboanga, and organization of eight additional representative districts.

MANY ADMINISTRATION MEASURES PASSED

More than one-half of the bills passed this year are administration measures. This is probably one reason why Senator Osmeña and other legislative leaders have expressed the belief that very few bills will be vetoed.

Tan Shoes

(Continued from page 425)

his big fleshy hand and kissing it.

"*Ano*, how are you, Mingoy?" inquired the shoe store owner.

"*Mabuti po*," said Mingoy, trying to look beyond the fat man to the rows of boxes which he knew must contain the pair of shoes for which he had come.

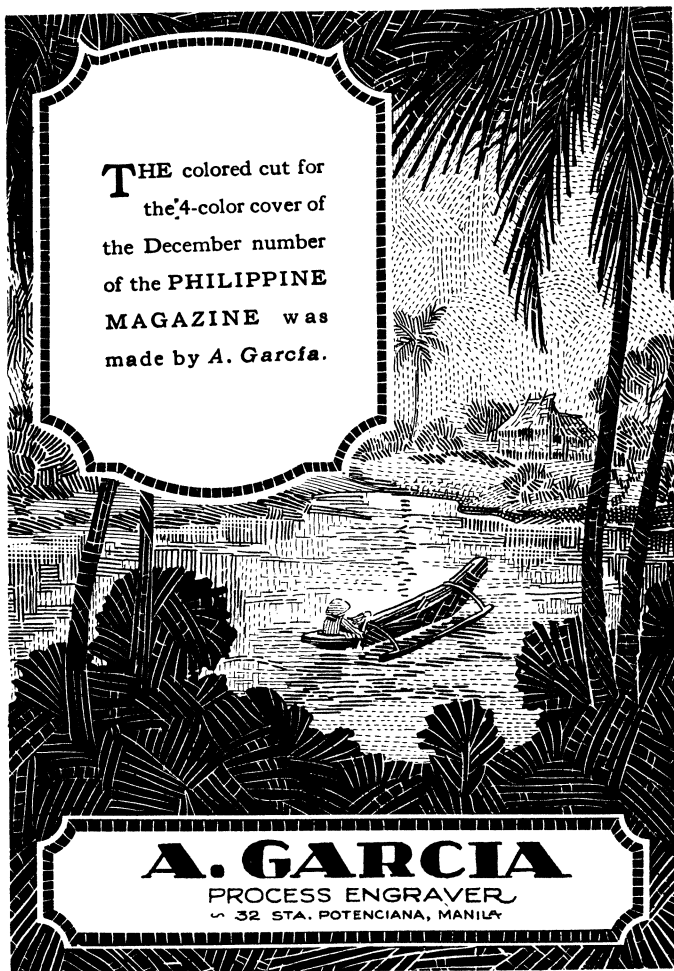
"Your Inay, how is she?"

"Just the same, *po ninong*," he replied.

"Where is she? Why did she not come with you?"

"She is in the *fabrica*," explained Mingoy, hoping his

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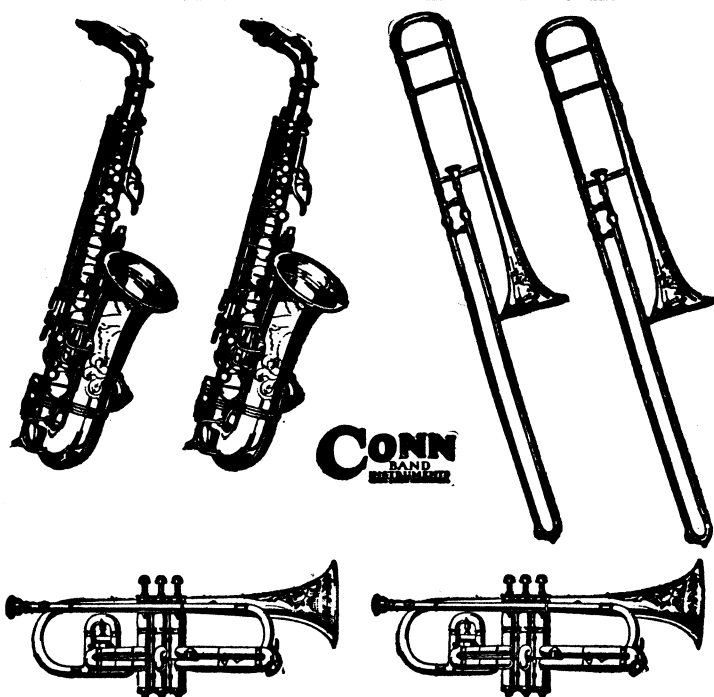
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god-father would not waste any more time asking questions.

"She told me to come here today," he added, after a pause.

"Ah, yes. Come in, come in, Mingoy," invited the big man, laying his hand on Mingoy's head and guiding him into the store.

"Ponso," he called out to one of the salesmen, "fit this young man with a pair of shoes. . . . What color do you want, Mingoy?"

"Any color you want to give me, ninong," he replied modestly, hoping in his heart that he would be asked again to choose.

"No, I want you to choose," insisted his god-father.

He hesitated, but encouraged by the man's smile he said:

"Tan shoes, ninong."

He wanted tan shoes because Federico, his classmate and close friend, wore tan shoes. Just the other week, Federico had shown him his new shoes.

"My papa bought these for me on the Escolta," his friend had informed him.

How he had envied him. He wanted very much to ask him for his old shoes, but he was ashamed. But now he would not have to envy his friend any more. He too would have a pair of shoes that he could show to his pal. They would put their shoes side by side and compare them. They would walk home together. They would both have tan shoes.

He was told to sit down on one of the beautiful chairs in which customers sat when trying on shoes. The salesman told him to put on one of the stockings that were reserved for the poorer customers.

"Be sure that they fit you well, Mingoy," said his god-father, as the salesman was fitting a shoe to his foot.

He tried on three pairs before he found the shoes that fitted him. He saw the salesman put them back into the box and then wrap the box nicely in thick Manila paper and tie it up with a colored string.

"Be careful on your way, Mingoy," was the parting advice of his god-father as he was leaving the store. "Give my best regards to your mother."

"Opo, ninong," he answered and he was off to his mother.

He hugged the shoe box to his side as if it were a precious treasure. Every once in a while he would stop and shake the box to assure himself that the shoes were still there.

His foot struck a sharp stone on the road. He limped a little, but said, addressing the stone, "Ah, you will not hurt my feet any more after this, now that I have shoes!"

He would have put the shoes on but his feet were dirty. He would wash them carefully when he got home, and try walking in the shoes.

Suddenly his face lit up. He had twenty centavos in his pocket that he had saved up out of his daily "allowance". He remembered a *baratillo* where socks were sold at fifteen centavos a pair. He would buy a pair, a pair of white ones, which would match well with his tan shoes. Then he would have five centavos left for some *halohalo* at a Japanese store.

He located the store and timidly told the salesman that he wanted to buy a pair of stockings. The salesman asked him to close his fist and laying it flat on the sole of a sock he showed him, brought the toe and heel together above

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his knuckles.

"These will fit you," he said. "Fifteen centavos."

After receiving his change, he crossed the street, engrossed in the thought of his new acquisition. A fast running car caught him and sent him sprawling on the asphalt. Shoes and stockings flew in different directions, and their owner lay unconscious on the ground.

Mingoy felt a great thirst when he came out of the ether. He tried to speak, but his dry throat would not allow him. The nurse placed a cup of water to his lips and made him drink a little. He gazed at the strange faces around him. A man garbed in a long white garment was bending over him.

"Where are my tan shoes?" he cried, trying to sit up. "Are they all right? I want to wear them tomorrow when I go to school."

The doctor patted his hand, and made reply:

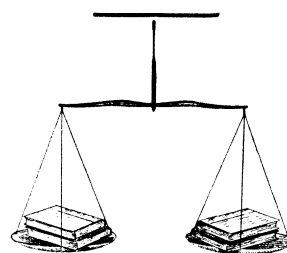
"Yes, sonny. The shoes are all right, but your legs will need a little fixing. However, you'll be wearing them before long. Don't worry!"

Philippine Photoplays

(Continued from page 424)

charming and capable. Her loveliness is not doll-like prettiness such as Naty Fernández's nor yet merely the youthful appeal of Eva Lyn. She has a decided personality. As *Maria Clara*, she is quaintly winsome, demure but no prude, shy yet passionate, tender but not sentimental, emotional but restrained. Mary Walter enacted a scene in "Desperation" which lingers in my memory; Sofia Lota has a number of

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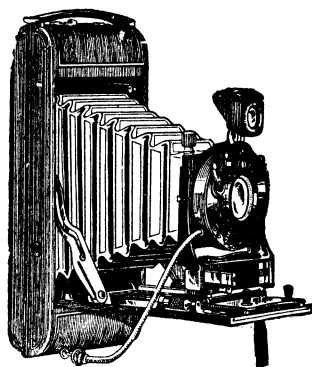
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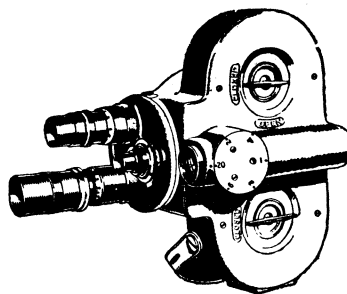
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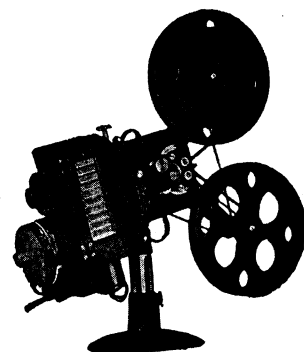
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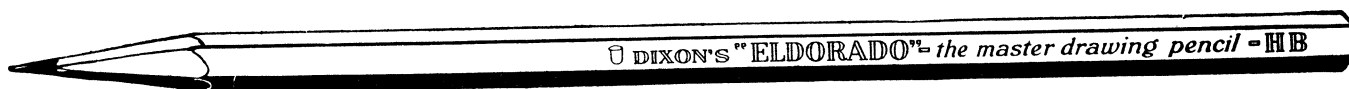


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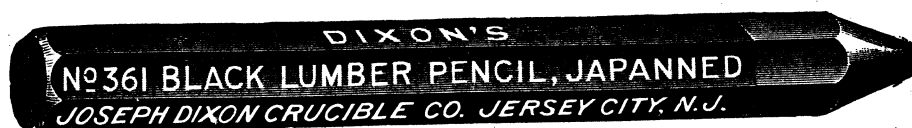
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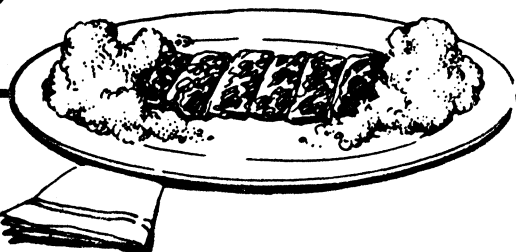
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good performances to her credit; and Annie Harris (de la Rama) acted with skill in her two pictures (up to the time of writing), "In the Pathway of Love" and "The Tragic Death of General Luna". However, it is no exaggeration to say that they have all been eclipsed by Miss Marcaida's *Maria Clara* portrayal. In "Noli Me Tangere," pathos was touching not ridiculous, coyness charming not annoying, conflict dramatic not theatrical, romance appealing not nauseating. And for this, much of the credit belongs to Celia Marcaida. She is a real discovery, and it is to be hoped that subsequent pictures will find her with rôles worthy of her talent. Under the supervision of a competent director, she will go very far, indeed.

It goes without saying that the story itself was intelligent and nowhere improbable—and of how many Filipino films can this be said? The adaptation merits a tribute. "Noli Me Tangere" satirizes certain types of the people of the nineteenth century Philippines, Rizal doing for the Filipinos what Thackeray did for the English and what Sinclair Lewis is now doing for the Americans. Being so, "Noli" does not, so to say, move in a straight line. It rambles along detours, the author not constantly confining himself to the principal characters. Hence, it would take unusual cleverness to screen the novel. But Mr. Nepomuceno has done it. It is interesting to speculate on just when we shall have another photoplay as good as "Noli Me Tangere," and how long it will be before another—naturally higher—standard is set for Filipino films. Meanwhile, let us see just how we stand:

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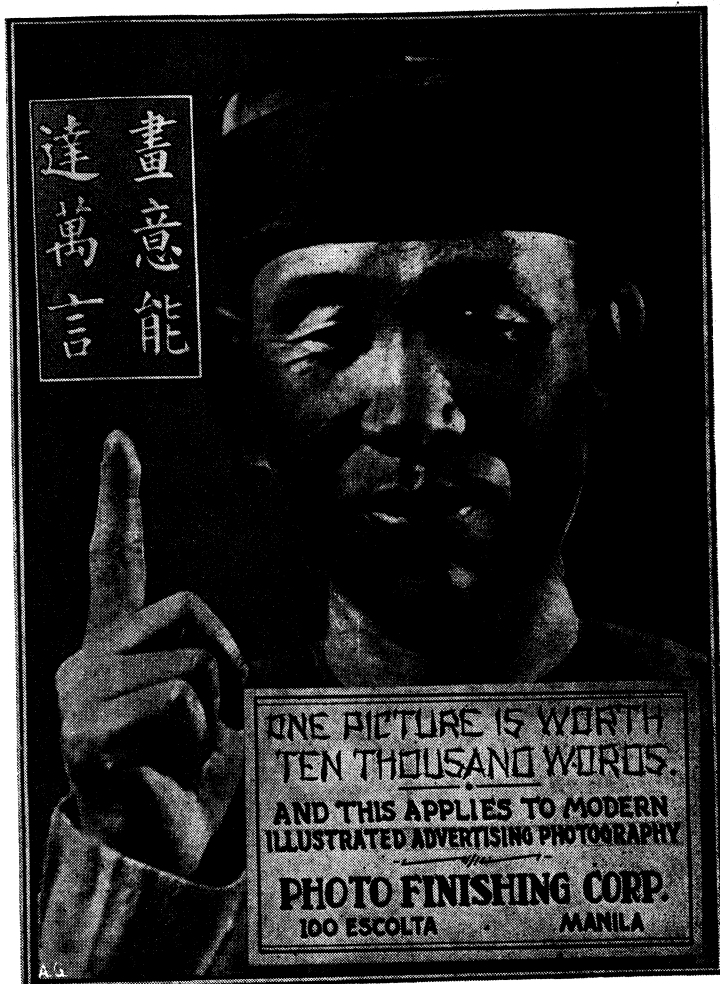
Philippine Education Company

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Manila, P. I.

The Players—We have more now—and better ones, as a whole. There is also better taste in casting. Thus, Macario Soan was a good choice for *General Luna*, so was the *Aguinaldo* in the same picture, although as much cannot be said of the *Quezon*. Then again, in "Rizal and His Execution," Liliana Aldeguer made a refined-looking *Josephine Bracken*, while Rosario Short, who had the second lead in "In the Pathway of Love," was a saucily demure *Leonor Rivera*. For *Rizal*, Guillermo Cordero was rather listless and insignificant-looking, but bore enough resemblance to the hero to justify his selection. How much progress has been made in casting can be determined by comparing "Patria Amore" and "Noli Me Tangere," between the releases of which no very long time elapsed. In the former, the hero was not at all appealing, and some of the supposed Spaniards were palpably Filipinos. In the latter, most of the rôles were suitably filled, some foreigners being in the cast. In "The Tragic Death of General Luna," the producers went so far as to hire several Americans for the battle scenes—the best of their kind, by the way, ever seen in local screen offerings.

Photography—As a whole, no better and no worse than before, although Malayan Movies is not the only company doing camera work now, as of yore. The Araw Movies photographer is fairly good, but it was noticeable that "Collegian Love" was not as clear to the eyes as, say, "Noli Me Tangere." As for "Minda Mora," its photography was so poor that the writer couldn't see the picture through—he had to leave after enduring a couple of reels.



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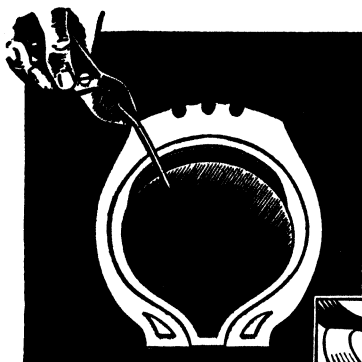
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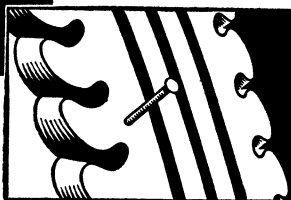
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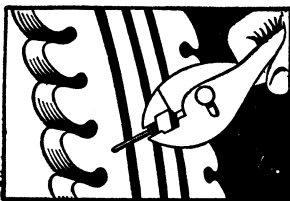


*A nail in the tire . . .
all right, watch what
happens . . . !*

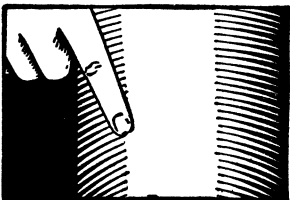


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danger of a slow leak!
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Direction—Improved, but far from perfect.

Titles and Subtitles—Better in general. In "Noli Me Tangere," which had the best subtitles, there were but two or three errors in English or spelling. As for titles, why have such cumbersome ones as "The Tragic Death of General Luna" or "Rizal and His Execution" when better ones could easily be devised? I understand that the life of Gen. Gregorio del Pilar is to be filmed. Suppose they call it "The Tragic Death of Gen. Gregorio del Pilar"? Wouldn't it be better to entitle it, say, "The Hero of Tila Pass?"—though this may be somewhat trite.

Scenarios, Continuities, Stories—"Noli Me Tangere" should be a lesson: resort to intelligent authors. Our film producers pay fairly well for stories and could, if they but tried, without great difficulty convince some of our better writers in English and Spanish to invent suitable plots for them. There is an adjunct to continuities which we should have: a "cutter," whose duty it is to watch the little details. In "Rizal and His Execution," to mention only a minor flaw, when *Rizal* was shown at Fort Santiago, the cameraman was careless enough to so focus his apparatus as to take in a passing automobile, barely glimpsed yet noticeable, in the distance.

There is no reason why Filipino films should not keep on improving. They are generously supported by the public. This is evidenced by the increasing number of producers—Malayan Movies and Philippine Picture Plays had the field to themselves not so long ago; but today, there have been added Central Film Corporation, Araw Movies,



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Oriental Film, Albo-Sevilla, etc. In Cebu, some enterprising people have produced a picture, "The Prodigal Son".

Talkies are, it is said, to be attempted soon locally. There is the language problem, however. In what will the dialogues be—English, Spanish, or Tagalog? Whichever is chosen, our present crop of players will in all likelihood be, most of them, superseded by others more suitable to audible movies. A Filipino talkie in Tagalog and Ilocano, "Philippine Night," has been produced in Hollywood.

So far, locally, the mere sound pictures are far from perfected, one must admit. But let us see what the future will yield!

Three Men

(Continued from page 421)

corner. Beside it are some pots with their sooty bottoms up. There is a big jar of water, but the three disregard it. The floor is of split hard bamboo. There is a long, low wooden bench against the wall. A coconut oil lamp is on a table at the farther side of the room, shedding a dim light over the place, driving the shadows to the corners. Above the table hangs a picture of the Virgin Mary and her Son, "There is nobody in," says Lacay Anno shakily.

"Let us go out," Tio Itong says.

But a pain-racked voice comes to them from somewhere inside the room. "Help me!" And then a low moaning cry.

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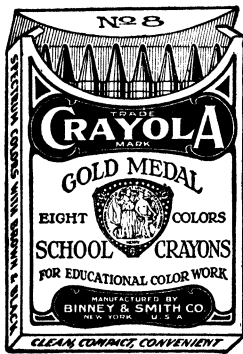
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"Behind the table," says Maestro Terio. He puts down his *upit*, then approaches a huddled form in the corner almost hidden in the shadows. He takes down the lamp and the shadows rush forth from their hiding places. The huddled form stirs and speaks. Maestro Terio bends down to catch the words.

"What is it?" Tio Itong whispers.

"It is Cianang, Iko's wife. She is in childbirth."

"What has become of her husband?" Lacay Anno asks, breathing easier.

"She says he has gone to call for Tia Ac-col, the mid-wife. Her house is very far. The fool, leaving his wife like this!" says Maestro Terio. He puts the lamp back on the table.

"What shall we do? Wait for him?" asks Tio Itong.

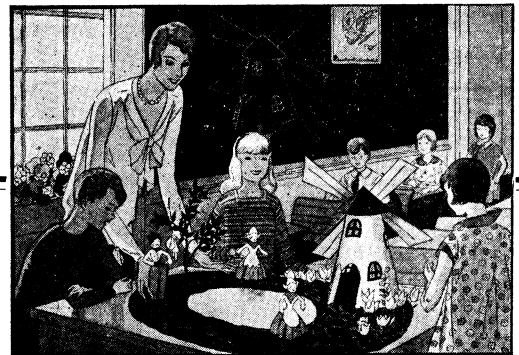
"She might die," says Lacay Anno.

"I know a little . . .," Maestro Terio says doubtfully.

The three men shake their heads. They make sounds expressive of anxiety with their tongues. Then another and yet another piercing cry of pain comes from Cianang. That decides them. And for the next two hours they are very busy and very worried men.

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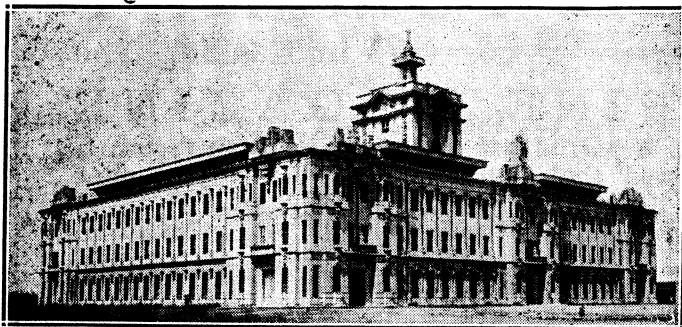
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MANILA, P. I.

"Use this," he says to Maestro Terio.

Rough, calloused hands grow suddenly clumsily tender as they swaddle the tiny morsel of humanity in the blanket. They lay him by his mother's side, who has fallen unconscious.

"Is she—is she dead?" asks Lacay Anno.

"No, she will live," Maestro Terio says.

The three men stand around the mother and her baby. In silence, they look at the two, lying side by side, the light of the lamp framing their faces in soft effulgence. A puff of wind makes the flame flicker uncertainly, then burn brighter. The shadows dance crazily on the walls.

"By and by, Iko will be back," Maestro Terio says.

The other two nod. Speech seems out of place.

A cock crows. In the hush that follows, there is borne on the wings of the night wind the faint pealing of church bells.

"The *mea tenes*," Tio Itong says.

"The birth of *Apo Jesucristo*," Lacay Anno says reverently.

"Let us pray," says Maestro Terio.

The Police in Spanish Times

(Continued from page 419)

charged the duties of a port, harbor, and river police. The regulations of this corps expressly prohibited the members from prosecuting gambling, this duty being foreign to its particular purpose and main objective. There was only one exception to this specifically expressed rule, and that

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was when reputed gamblers gambled in the presence of a *carabinero*.

In 1847 this corps consisted of one chief with the rank of Major of infantry or cavalry, one Captain, one aide-de-camp with the rank of Lieutenant, three Lieutenants, three Sub-Lieutenants, one First Sergeant, thirteen Sergeants, thirteen Corporals (first class), twelve Corporals (second class), six buglers, and 192 Privates (*carabineros*)—a total of 237 officers and men. The commissioned grade was filled by regular Spanish army officers who were temporarily detailed from their organizations in the regular peninsular army. Filipinos were admitted up to the grade of Sergeant only.

As a police institution it was not generalized throughout the archipelago because of its limited sphere of action. Its usefulness did not extend beyond the central provinces of Luzon and the Cagayan Valley, where it was needed mainly to enforce the government's monopoly on tobacco. Its maximum utility was reached in 1867 when there were in Manila alone ten officers, fifty-six noncommissioned officers, and 256 enlisted men or *carabineros*, a total force of 322 men. In 1877 it was reorganized along military lines and like the *Guardia Civil* made expressly an adjunct of the army.

(Next month, Captain Baja will take up the famous *Guardia Civil*.)

¹Reglamento de Cuadrilleros 1855; Berriz, Diccionario de la Administración



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de Filipinas, Vol. 1, pp. 553-555; and Report of the Philippine Commission 1900, Vol. 1, pp. 58-59.

²This duty was added by the Decree of August 12, 1872, which supplemented that of 1863.

³"The cuadrilleros occupied, in a certain sense, the position occupied now by the Constabulary."—Blair and Robertson: Vol. 46, p. 306. footnote 90.

"Each town of Filipinas contains a number of cuadrilleros, proportional to its citizenship. They are under obligation to serve for three years, and only enjoy exemption from the payment of tribute and *polos*. The cuadrilleros are armed with old guns and spears, perform police duty, and guard the tribunal, prison, and the royal or government house. They also go in pursuit of criminals."—Blair and Robertson: Vol. 17, p. 333. (1609-1616.)

⁴Reglamento para el Cuerpo de Carabineros, 1881; Berriz, Diccionario de la Administración de Filipinas, 1888, vol. 1, p. 159; See also Guía Oficial de Filipinas, 1891.

Christmas Reminiscences

(Continued from page 417)

means of banana leaves and coconut husks. The husband and elder sons busied themselves in the making of lanterns which were hung in the windows and kept lighted from the first night of the *simbang gabi* or early morning mass to the new year. Every house was hung with lanterns, giving the street a really festival air. These lanterns, shaped like



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MANILA, P. I.

stars, flowers, fishes, airplanes, or boats, and others with moving figures revolving within them, were much more interesting than the electric lights used nowadays.

Brass bands were much in evidence during the season. They were usually hired by the churches to go around early in the morning to wake up the people for the mass. On Christmas Eve and on Christmas, the bands paraded the streets on their own account, stopping before the different houses to play a piece or two, and receive some sort of gift in return. This was usually made in the form of money or cigars. Children followed these bands as they make their rounds. Brass band competitions lasting till the next morning were held in some localities.

The *simbang gabi* has lost much of its glamour. Attendance has dwindled a great deal in the past few years. People seem to prefer to stay in their beds these nights.

The *bibingkahans* at the street corners and on empty lots provided places where the people coming home from church could stop to satisfy the cravings of their stomachs. Long rows of crude tables and wooden benches stood under canopies of cloth or leaves. The *bibingkas* (rice cakes) were served with hot tea. This custom, too, is losing popularity, perhaps due to the more modern restaurants and refreshment parlors.

Church goers lingered around after attending church, and many stayed up all night, the streets and plazas and the beaches and other open places were filled with people. There was always much talk and fun. Nowadays people hurry to their homes after the mass.

The *lechón*, or roasted pig, was as much a part of the Christmas celebration in the Philippines as the turkey is of Thanksgiving Day in America. It was a beautiful as well as common sight to see a slowly browning pig turning on a long bamboo pole above live coals. Later the roasted pigs could be seen carried by two men on the same pole on which it was roasted to some lucky family's table. Choice parts were presented to neighbors and friends. Poorer people bought parts of a roasted pig in local restaurants commonly called *carihans*.

Alas, the *lechón*, too, is slowly losing ground. People no longer take the trouble to prepare something special for Christmas. It is easier to go to a *pancitería*, and, in the courses offered there, roast pig no longer occupies the place of honor.

What next shall we lose?

His Majesty—the Python

(Continued from page 452)

turned and snuffed towards the opposite bank thickly overgrown with jungle. Either the wind was from her or its currents did not advise her of danger. Thirst overcoming caution, she stooped to drink. At that moment the python launched his blow like a battering ram, and before she could escape, a ton of heavy folds encircled her body, crushing out the life in their constricting convolutions.

ATTACKS ON MAN

Depending on constriction for defence as well as sustenance, the python rarely attacks man. Still I have known of two instances where men narrowly escaped death. One case was that of Bukasan, an Igorot, who was passing under a low hanging tree at dusk and found himself enveloped by a

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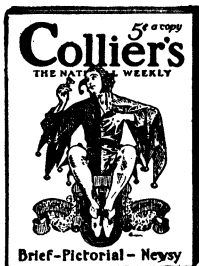
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python. He was at once so entwined that escape would have been impossible but for the prompt action of his two companions armed with their sharp bolos. The other case was that of a man named Aquino whom I had sent to the woods to collect the leaves of the buri-palm for roofing. A clump of luxuriant leaves sprung from a small palm growing close to a dead stump. Aquino cut some of the wide leaves and in doing so must have injured a sleeping python in its covert. It immediately darted out its folds and drew him towards the stump in a vise-like grip. Fortunately his arm was left free, and he repeatedly slashed the snake with his bolo, killing it. The stomach of this python contained three wild ducks and their eggs. It was sixteen feet long.



MENTHOLATUM

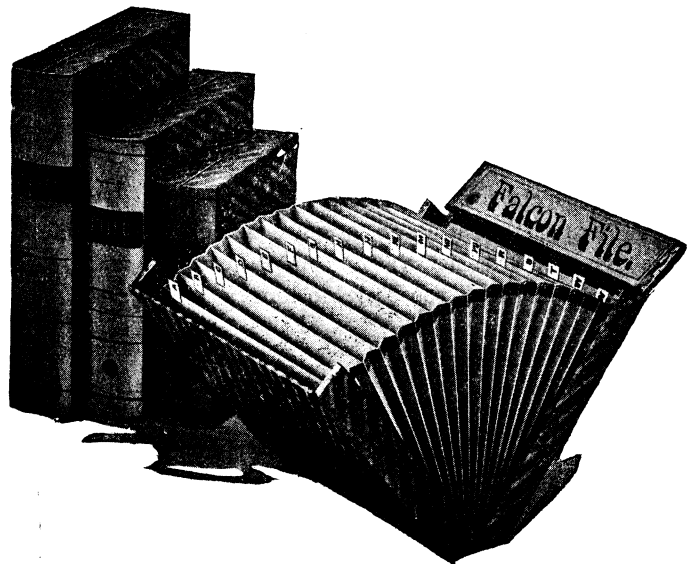
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In its jungle coverts the python is king so long as he is able to hunt. About its only foe is a herd of wild-pigs who recognize it as their eternal enemy. They can only accomplish its death if they find it taking a digestive siesta, or sunk in lethargy and consequently harmless for the time being. Their sharp tusks and still sharper hooves make short work of its meters of mottled folds, after which they leave the ants and insect world to dispose of its remains. Neither wild-pigs or dogs eat the flesh of the python. But as I have stated, there are certain of the wild tribes, and even Christian peoples, who have no qualms in partaking of its flesh freely, and ascribing quite impossible properties to His Majesty King Python.



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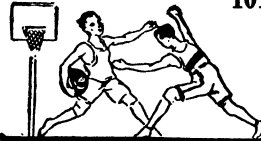
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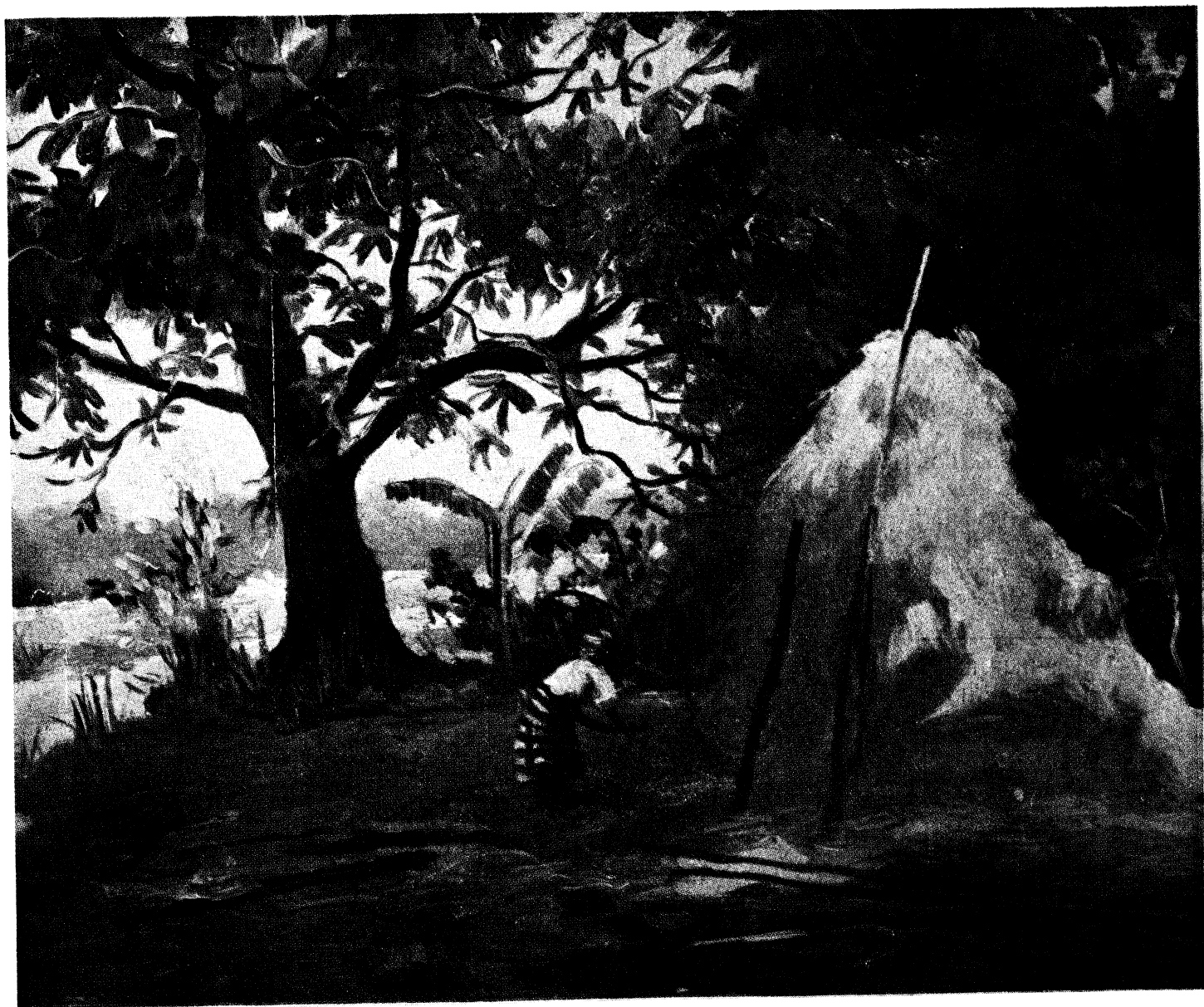
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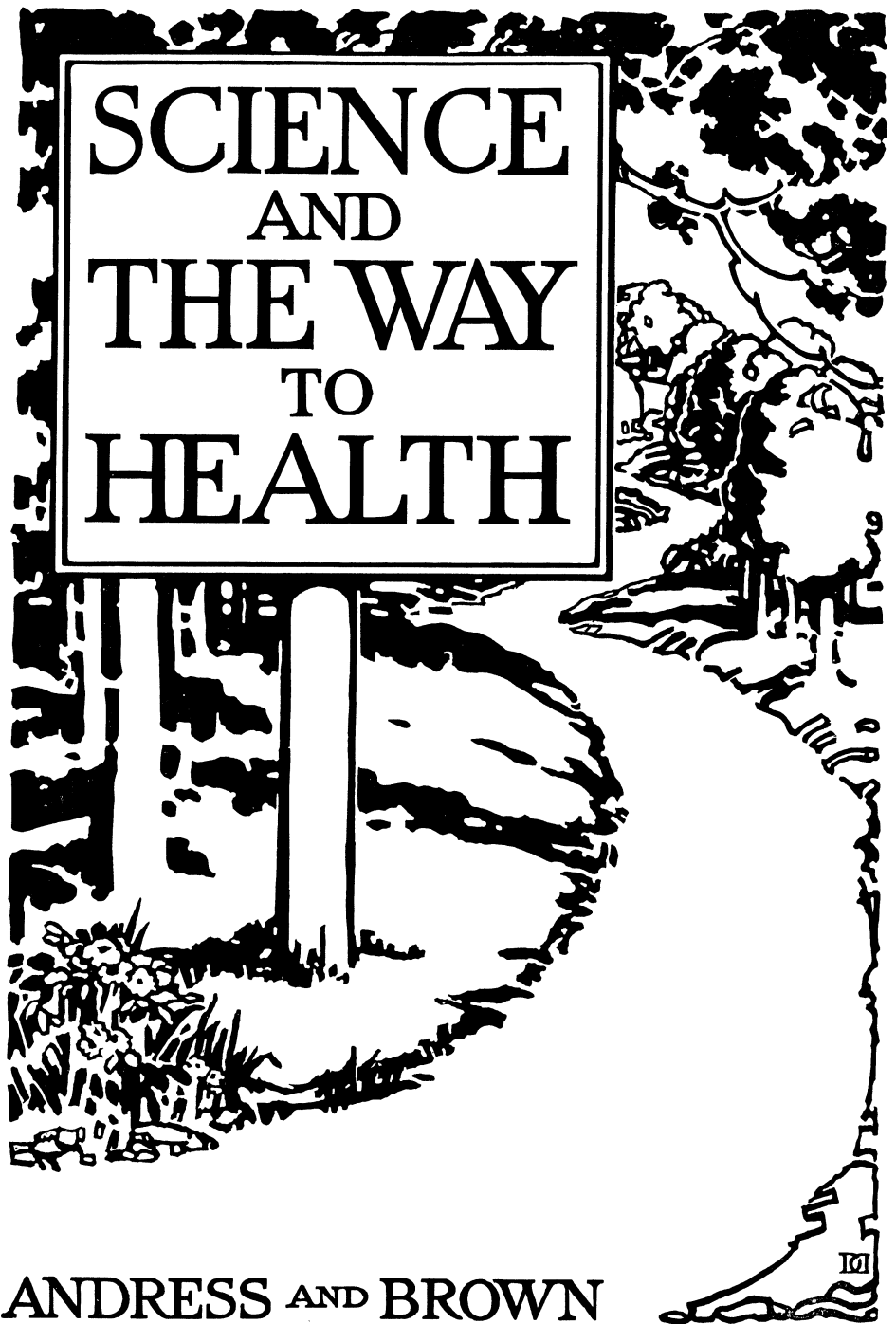
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Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner

NOVEMBER may not be credited with any advance in Philippine trade and commerce. While there was no serious recession, the ground gained in October was only barely held. Of our various sources of wealth, tobacco continued satisfactory in price level; sugar receded; Manila hemp continued slightly upward; and the coconut group established new lows in oil and cake. Although the customs statistics for November are not yet available, it is quite safe to predict that they will show, as regards exports, a decrease in total value and probably also a quantity decrease in most important raw materials. As regards imports, the decline will be more definite in both quantity and value. There was a considerable, but secondary, movement of novelty stocks for Christmas trade.

The sale of automobiles and related items showed a marked decline as compared with October with the importers predicting a further downward movement which will probably extend into the new year. The textile market was again reported as weak. The foodstuffs market for November was nearly 15 per cent below October with indent orders restricted to the fast selling staples.

Manila construction permits were approximately P525,000 as compared to P500,000 in October and P500,000 in November of last year. Manila Railroad tonnage showed a daily average of 4,100 metric tons as compared with 2,200 for October and 5,400 for November of last year. The sudden increase in tonnage was due almost entirely to the movement of sugar in Luzon.

GOVERNMENT INCOME

While there was some question about the actual figures, there appears no doubt that Government income continued to decline both in customs duties and internal revenues.

The total appropriations for 1931 as voted by the Third Session of the Eighth Philippine Legislature and approved by the Governor-General amounted to P77,911,538 which is about P264,000 larger than the estimated income for 1931. The appropriations may be listed as follows:

General appropriation bill.....	P57,915,928
Public works bill.....	8,939,500
Public debt service.....	9,410,110
Government investments.....	690,000
Extraordinary charges.....	240,000
Paris Colonial Exposition.....	100,000
Operations of radio stations.....	246,000
Legislative Reference Office.....	50,000
Special tax surveys.....	100,000
Anti-tuberculosis fund.....	200,000
Additional representative for Leyte.....	10,000
Trade commissioner in Europe.....	10,000
Total.....	P77,911,538

FINANCIAL

Sales of exchange by the Treasury for the five weeks ending November 29 were extraordinarily low, being reported at P2,000. The Insular Auditor's report on banking conditions showed the following:

Banks—	Nov. 29, 1930	Nov. 30, 1929
Resources, total.....	239	245
Loans, discounts, overdrafts....	122	129
Investments.....	37	21
Deposits, time and demand....	121	120
Net working capital of foreign banks.....	25	34
Average daily debits to individual accounts for five weeks ending.....	4.7	5.2
Circulation, total.....	133	144

RICE

Rice stocks in Manila improved with November arrivals above those of October. This year's crop is estimated to be considerably below that of last year. The preliminary calculations showed 43,000,000 cavans as compared with 50,000,000 cavans for last year—a decline of 7,000,000 cavans. However, subsequent estimates have decreased the decline to slightly under 6,000,000 cavans. It was generally agreed that the existing



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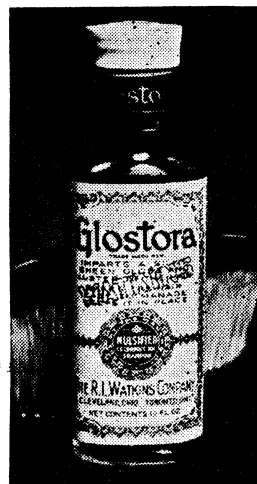
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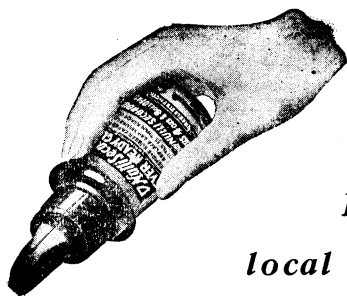
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carry-over would be rapidly absorbed at prices not greatly above the present level and that a shortage would develop late next spring, necessitating imports of perhaps 80,000 tons during 1931. The principal cause for the low yield was lack of rain during the last forty days of the growing season. Prices in the palay market were from P2.50 per cavan to P2.75 for Number 1 grade. This is an improvement of from 40 to 45 centavos over the October range.

MANILA HEMP

November opened with a favorable trend in the abaca market. Shippers were eager buyers at upward prices. Arrivals improved and stocks increased. Prices on November 29 were: E, P21.00; F, P17.00; I, P13.50; J1, P12.25; J2, P10.75; K, P10.00; L1, P9.75.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

The November market for copra products showed little activity. Competition by provincial buyers was fairly keen, resulting in country prices relatively higher in comparison to Manila market prices. During December receipts at Manila and Cebu should improve and the 1931 crop is estimated as practically equal to that of the present year. Prices for rescada, buyers warehouse, Manila, per picul, were high P7.375, low P7.00, as compared with high P7.25 and low P6.75 for October. Exports remained at approximately the same level and arrivals were slightly improved. Coconut oil prices, in drums, Manila, per kilo, were high P0.24 and low P0.235, compared with P0.25 and P0.24, respectively, for October.

Copra cake continued its sharp decline with prices, f. o. b. steamer, Manila, per metric ton, high P33.50 and low P27.50, as compared with P33.50 and P28.50, respectively, for October.

SUGAR

The Manila sugar market was relatively dull with limited transactions. Exporters' quotations opened at P8.00 per picul, rose to P8.25, and declined to P7.875 during the third week, although some transactions were made as high as P8.10.

Exports of Philippine sugar from November 1 to 30 were estimated at 45,713 metric tons centrifugal and 1,517 metric tons refined.

TOBACCO

Rising prices for the old crop were maintained throughout November. Purchase of the 1930 crop in Isabela and Cagayan is practically concluded but due to the poor quality, average prices paid were below last year's. Export for November totaled 933,000 kilograms of leaf, of which the United States took 170,000. Cigar exports to the United States totaled approximately 12,800,000.

News of the World

THE PHILIPPINES

November 15—Former Philippine Commissioner Isaura Gabaldon, recently returned from Europe, attacks the New Katipunan as a device to catch votes. He plans to run for representative from Nueva Ecija.

Acting-Director of Education Mañalac criticizes Speaker Roxas' speech in which he stated that the educational system is anti-nationalistic, as being an unfair attack on many thousand loyal teachers. Mr. Roxas answers that he attacked the system and not the teachers.

November 18—Mr. Vicente Madrigal announces that he will reopen his cotton textile factory, which was closed shortly after the World War.

November 22—The Philippine Sugar Association files its opposition to any attempt of the government directly to control the expansion of the sugar industry and

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asks for the veto of the bill establishing the Sugar Board. The Association states that most of the functions of the proposed board are already being carried out by the present organization.

November 26.—Secretary Alunan states in a letter to the Governor-General that the Philippine Sugar Association can not speak for the sugar industry as 35% of the centrals and a large majority of the planters are not members.

November 29.—Senator Quezon, now in a sanatorium near Los Angeles, issues a statement against Senator Shortridge's proposal to limit Filipino immigration as "both illogical and unfair while they are kept under the American flag".

November 30.—Governor-General Davis, Senator Osmeña, and General Aguinaldo speak over the radio from Manila to audiences in America. The Governor-General stated in part that Americans should understand Filipinos better, and Filipinos, America—"each having ideals that should be known and understood by the other", and expressed the hope that the bonds of understanding and goodwill would become ever closer. Senator Osmeña pointed out that the Filipinos have a civilization of their own upon which European and American cultural influences have made a deep impression, and that this enables the Filipinos to do their share in promoting the spirit of friendship and brotherhood among all peoples. "We salute America and Europe not only as our brothers, but also as our benefactors". General Aguinaldo greeted those who thirty years ago were enemies and now "our very good friends," and stated that the Filipino-American association had brought about great progress. "There is no ill-feeling towards America, and I trust that the cordial relations will continue to our mutual benefit, no matter what may be the ultimate (political) destiny of the Philippines".

Some 25,000 people march in the Bonifacio Day parade sponsored by the New Katipunan, largely members of civic and labor organizations and students from various schools. The men were dressed in the barong Tagalog and wore native hats and shoes. The women wore the Balintawak costume. Carabaos furnishes the motive power for the floats. The speeches made before the Legislative Building were moderate in tone. Senator Osmeña said that the movement was not directed against things foreign, but that the idea is to foster things Philippine.

December 1.—Secretary of War Hurley, in his annual report to the President, reiterated the opposition of the War Department to Philippine independence. He states in part, "It is believed that the granting of complete independence at this time would be disastrous alike to the ultimate interests of both the Filipino and the American peoples; that no diminution of the American control in the Islands below that which may properly be effected under the present organic act should be brought about while the responsibility incident to American sovereignty in the Philippines continues; and that it would be inexpedient and hazardous to attempt to anticipate future developments by fixing any future date for ultimate independence".

December 2.—The new commercial trans-Pacific radio service of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company of California is inaugurated in Manila.

December 4.—President Hoover appoints George Charles Butte, Washington attorney, as Vice-Governor of the Philippines. He was born in California in 1877. He is a graduate of the University of Texas and also studied in the University of Berlin and at Heidelberg. He practiced law in Texas and Oklahoma, and was Dean of the Law School of the University of Texas for some time. He was Republican candidate for governor of Texas in 1924. He was appointed Attorney-general of Porto Rico in 1925, a position he held for three years, after which he was appointed special assistant to



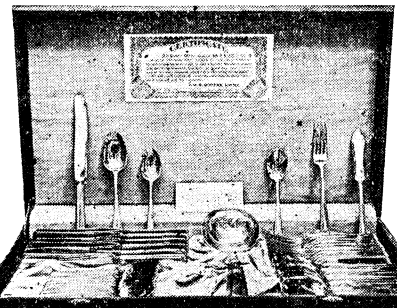
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the Attorney-general of the United States. During the World War he served as chief of the foreign intelligence section of the General Staff of the U. S. Army. He is the author of "Great Britain and the Panama Canal".

In a message to Senator Osmeña and Speaker Roxas, Mr. Quezon states that he endorsed George C. Butte for Vice-Governor, and asks that he be supported. "He was well liked by the people of Porto Rico, speaks Spanish, and if appointed, I hope you will support him", wrote Mr. Quezon.

December 5.—Senator Osmeña and Speaker Roxas express their pleasure at the nomination of Mr. Butte.

The Governor-General approves the general appropriation bill for 1931 without the veto of a single item. It carries a total outlay of ₱57,915,928 for the expenses of the insular government, which is ₱429,920 less than the amount recommended by the Governor-General in the budget. It is a little over a half million pesos less than the authorized expenditures for 1930.



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December 8.—H. R. H. Prince Purachatra, brother of the King of Siam, arrives in Manila on his second visit here. He has about completed a tour of Burma, Indo-China, Japan, and the Philippines. He will be a house guest of the Governor-General.

December 8.—The Governor-General approves the public works bill for 1931, carrying a total of ₱8,939,500, after the veto of items amounting to ₱699,000.

Of the 209 bills passed by the Legislature, a total of 145 were approved. Both the Sugar Board and Copra Board bills were vetoed.

December 9.—The American Senate confirms the nomination of George C. Butte.

THE UNITED STATES

November 18.—The American Bar Association votes 2 to 1 in favor of the repeal of prohibition.

December 2.—The President in his message to Congress urges the appropriation of from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 for river and harbor works to relieve unemployment, and also requests seed and feed loans to help the farmers. Two-thirds of the message is devoted to economic problems into which he sought to introduce a hopeful note. He describes the economic troubles of the United States as part of a world phase, less serious than many previous depressions. He asks for legislation facilitating railroad consolidation, and for an investigation of anti-trust laws with a view to their possible modification to prevent destructive competition. He makes no mention of prohibition. Foreign affairs are only passingly referred to. The Philippines is also not mentioned.

Senator Bingham, chairman of the committee on territories and insular possessions,

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issues a statement opposing restrictions on Filipino immigration.

December 5.—The Federal Farm Board in its annual report to the President declares its inability to stabilize the wheat and other markets to prevent price declines through participation in the market, and states that the "only solution" to the unsatisfactory state of the market is voluntary restriction of acreage.

December 9.—The proposal that the United States cancels the war debts of various European nations as a means of relieving world-wide depression is opposed in the Senate by Senator Borah, who also states that England and France must share the blame for starting the War.

OTHER COUNTRIES

November 18.—Manchuria and the other northern provinces, Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungkiang, are politically amalgamated in the Chinese Republic through the passage of a resolution making Marshal Chang Hsueh-

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liang of Manchuria a full member of the Kuomintang party. Manchurians will also be appointed to important positions at Nanking.

November 26.—Another serious earthquake shakes the Izu peninsula near Tokyo, killing nearly three hundred persons. The damage is estimated at P100,000,000.

November 27.—Foreign Minister C. T. Wang has addressed notes to the French and Japanese governments demanding the retrocession of French and Japanese concessions at Hankow.

The Nobel peace prize for 1929 is awarded to Frank B. Kellogg, former American Secretary of State, and co-author of the Kellogg-Briand anti-war treaty. He is the fourth American to be awarded the peace prize, the others being Roosevelt, Wilson, and Root.

December 4.—Japan protests against the scheduled opening of direct radio communications between China and the United States on December 6 which is to be marked by an exchange of communications between President Chiang Kai-shek and President Hoover. The protest is based upon a concession of a monopoly granted Japan by the old Peking government, but the United States has consistently refused to recognize Japan's claim to the monopoly.

The Chinese ministry of communications issues a statement to the effect that following December 31, when the cable companies' monopolistic agreements with the former Chinese Empire expire, China will assume an important place in the conduct of these communications. It is also stated that the government's plans for opening direct radio communications between Shanghai and San Francisco have been completed.

The Tardieu government resigns following its defeat in the French Senate by a vote of 147 to 139 on a question of confidence involving internal and financial policies. The government has been in office since November 2, 1929.

December 5.—David Lloyd George makes a speech in the House of Commons charging the Labor government with failure. The speech is considered as forecasting the fall of the MacDonald government and a general election, as the Liberals led by Lloyd George hold the balance of power.

December 6.—The first direct radio communication between China and the United States is inaugurated with an exchange of greetings as planned. The service is that of the Radio Corporation of America. Formerly messages had to be sent by way of Tokyo or Manila.

December 13.—Senator Th. Steeg, radical socialist leader, succeeds in forming a cabinet to follow that of Tardieu. Briand remains foreign minister. The new cabinet represents a combination of parties of the center and right center.

December 14.—Although the premature Jaca revolt has been suppressed, some of the leaders shot, and several prominent Spanish leaders have been thrown in prison, general strikes have been declared in Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, and Santander, and the fate of the Spanish crown appears to hang on the loyalty of the soldiers who are said to be uncertain as to which side to take. Meanwhile a proclamation has been issued in Bilbao naming Alcala Zamora, a former cabinet member, president of Spain.

The Planets for January, 1931

By THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

MERCURY will not be in good position for observing until near the middle of the month, and then it will be visible in the early morning before dawn, low in the eastern sky.

* **VENUS** will continue to be a morning star. It will dominate the eastern sky before dawn, half way up from the horizon, in the region of Antares in Scorpius.

MARS at 9 p. m. will be rather low in the east, in the constellation Cancer, midway between Regulus and Castor and Pollux.

JUPITER at 9 p. m. will be high in the eastern sky, just a little above Castor and Pollux in the constellation Gemini.

SATURN rises just about dawn during January and is in no position for favorable observation.

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101 ESCOLTA

MANILA, P. I.

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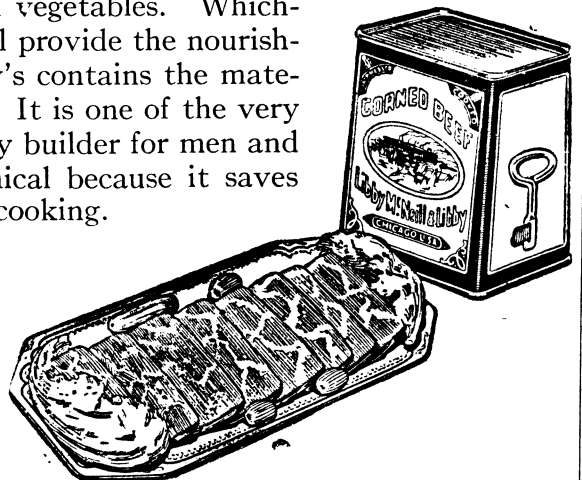
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*Decorative
Panel
for
January*

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This is the eighth of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVII

January, 1931

No. 8

Some Pacific Colonies and the Philippines

By ALBERT W. HERRE

Stanford University, California

Formerly Chief of the Division of Fisheries, Bureau of Science, Manila

ONE comes away from French Oceania, more particularly the Society and Marquesas Islands, with vivid pictures of vast precipices, incredible towering monoliths, flashing lagoons, and the sweep of enormous waves and pounding white surf upon dazzling coral reefs set in sapphire.

DECAY IN FRENCH OCEANIA

One has less pleasant impressions also, for over all there is a brooding atmosphere of decay, flavored with the tragedy of the destruction of a race.

You see the pitiful remnants of native peoples on islands that once teemed with tens of thousands; the deadening influence of French bureaucrats in world-distant Paris on these far away mystic isles; and the fatal effects of European influences. These last were applied blindly to peoples whose attitude toward life was altogether different, and whose social organization was altogether unlike that of Europe. Thus things in themselves good, helped destroy the Polynesians.

Those in power today must not be blamed for the errors of the past, for they inherit the errors of a century ago. However the highly centralized government of France requires that any important decision must be referred to Paris, where some stupid or indifferent clerk may pigeon-

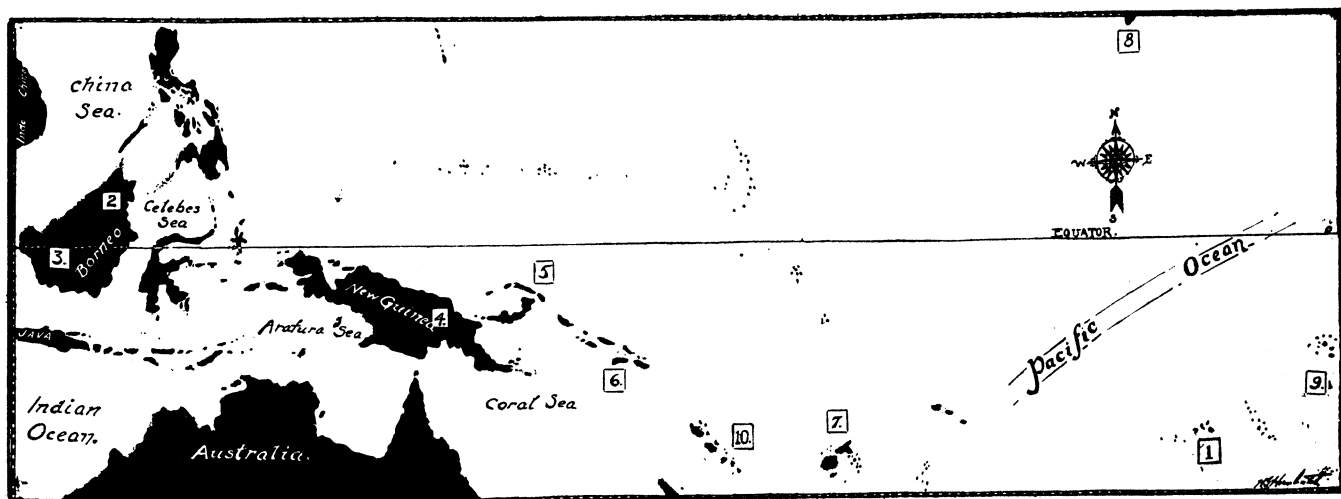
hole documents or give decisions on matters of which he cannot have any correct idea, or form a true opinion. Governors are also changed far too often, so that policies are upset and there can be no planning for the future; even when a governor is well informed and eager to help the native population he is greatly hampered by such conditions.

SHORT-SIGHTED COLONIAL POLICIES IN THE FIJI ISLANDS

Fiji is an English crown colony with a mixed population of light-skinned Polynesians and black-skinned Papuans or Melanesians of a very different countenance and figure. Although their numbers are sadly depleted, it is believed that the melting away of the native Fijians has been stopped and that they are now holding their own numerically. There is even a prospect that they may gradually increase in numbers. If this occurs and they are given a chance to develop new industries, improve the old, get a chance at education, and obtain a share in government, the English rule of to-day will be justified.

At Suva I talked with a British sea-captain who had recently returned from a trip to the Hawaiian Islands. He was enthusiastic over the energy and development at Honolulu and contrasted it with the backwardness, neglect,

(Continued on page 538)



1. SOCIETY ISLANDS, 2. BRITISH BORNEO, 3. DUTCH BORNEO, 4. NEW GUINEA, 5. BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, 6. SOLOMON ISLANDS, 7. FIJI ISLANDS, 8. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 9. MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

Three Women

By MANUEL E. ARGUILLA

Illustrated by I. L. Miranda

"IT is awful," Tia Ac-col said. "It makes me shudder just to think of it." And the old *papag*¹ that leaned its rickety, bed-bug infested length against the old *camachile* tree in front of Nana Maria's house, emitted a series of creaks as Tia Ac-col suited action to her words.

"To think that all these years he has been our neighbor," said Ca Petra.

"I never suspected him of being capable of such a thing," Nana Maria said. "He is so meek and quiet and little—just like a mouse. Who would have thought that he could have . . ."

"You are mistaken there, Nana Maria," interrupted Tia Ac-col. "Don't you know that just those who are so quiet and soft-spoken are the most dangerous? As my grandmother used to tell me, barking dogs seldom bite. It is the dog that gives no warning that is to be feared." Having thus delivered herself with vigorous nods and interruptions to spit over her drawn up knees, Tia Ac-col puffed furiously at the massive roll of tobacco between her lips.

"You are right, Tia Ac-col," Ca Petra affirmed with heavy emphasis. She removed her own big roll of tobacco from her mouth and let a cloud of acrid smoke rise up into the late afternoon air.

"Well, I don't know about that," hesitated Nana Maria.

"If you don't believe us, then go and believe the *bonton* or the *pongol*²," Tia Ac-col said.

"Listen here, Nana Maria," said Ca Petra, as she thrust a scrawny forefinger before the doubtful Maria, "What Tia Ac-col says is all true. Those silent, seemingly meek and harmless people are worse when aroused than the loud-mouthed ones—like that Cal-los for example. He is always boasting about his strength and his skill as an *esgrimador*,³ but did not little Tio Itong chase him all over the barrio with an old *badang* when he had called him a *timel*—flea?"

"But I ask you, did you imagine that Lacay Ing-go could have done that horrible deed?" Nana Maria persisted.



"I've always had my suspicions about him," Tia Ac-col said.

"I never trusted him," said Ca Petra.

"But he looks so harmless and has even a sort of frightened appearance at times. Why, only the other week when I went to borrow his *igad* to grate coconut for making oil, I entered without knocking, and I found him whetting his *badang*, and he nearly dropped it when I spoke. I tell you, he looked frightened. He could only point to the *igad* where it lay in a corner behind the door. I took it and went away quickly for I felt uncomfortable seeing him looking so frightened at nothing," said Nana Maria.

"There, did I not tell you?" Tia Ac-col exclaimed triumphantly. "He had already killed him then, and he was cleaning the *badang* that he had used. If I had only been the one who saw him looking like that, I would have known him for sure as the murderer."

"It was a *badang* that killed Lacay Julian wasn't it?" Ca Petra asked, although she already knew that it was.

"Yes, it must have been a big, sharp *badang*, whetted until it was as sharp as a razor, so my husband told me," Tia Ac-col said.

"The neck, they said, was almost severed," Nana Maria said.

"Yes, the throat was slit from ear to ear. You could see the bones of the neck," said Ca Petra.

"They found the body lying in the little path leading to the brook the morning of the big *baguio*,⁴ didn't they? I was away that morning having gone to Santiago the day before," Tia Ac-col said.

"Yes, he was lying full length in the path," Ca Petra informed them. "I went in to have a look at him afterward. I had a hard time getting near—there were so many people and the police would not permit anybody to go close until Jefe Duran arrived. Water had run all around and over him during the night, and he was half-covered with mud and leaves and sticks."

"How brave you are," Nana Maria said. "I only peeped at the body from our window when they carried it covered with a blanket past our house. I never went near the place. Even now I am afraid to go to the brook. They say that his spirit haunts the place."

"Tio Ibo said he heard gurglings there like those of a man choking with blood when he passed by on the third night after the murder," said Ca Petra.

The three women looked around them apprehensively. The sun had set, and dusk was coming over Nagrebcan. Some children were still playing noisily in the street. Tang Ciaco was calling loudly to An-no, his son, to water the carabao. Nana Ik-kao could be heard shouting at her daughter to feed the pigs. Tia Ana was whipping Baldo for neglecting to take down the clothes before the sun went down so as to prevent the *bonbontani*⁵ from hiding inside them. The chickens of Nana Maria were climbing to their roosts among the branches of the camachile behind the three women and were punctuating the twilight hush with their staccato *kut-kut-kutack*.

"They thought he was killed by a stranger who passed through the day before," said Tia Ac-col, breaking the silence.

"But they never found him—that stranger," Ca Petra said, "although they sent a *factora*⁶ for him to every town

in Ilokos. It was God's will because, as you see, he was after all innocent."

"And it was God's will that the guilty one was finally caught," Tia Ac-col said piously.

"Nobody paid any attention to Lacay Ing-go at that time, two months ago," Nana Maria said.

"He was Lacay Julian's closest friend—his *compadre* you know," Tia Ac-col said.

"Yes, they were very close friends," said Ca Petra.

"Lacay Ing-go confessed that they were coming from the brook that night having gone to set their trap to catch the fish that would come down during the storm," Tia Ac-col said.

"He confessed everything in court, you know," Ca Petra said.

"But that was after they had kept him in the *kuartel* for two days. I heard that he would not say a word at first, but after they were through with him there in the *kuartel* he talked willingly enough," Nana Maria whispered.

"He killed him for a very small cause," said Ca Petra.

"Lacay Julian would not fix his fence which extended a little into Lacay Ing-go's land," said Tia Ac-col.

"Such a little thing as that," said Nana Maria.

"Such a little thing, indeed," Tia Ac-col said. "For the Devil nothing is too little. Lacay Ing-go had told Lacay Julian many times to fix that fence. Lacay Julian had never done it because it was such a small matter. And the Devil took advantage of it. He entered Lacay Ing-go's head that night. He was possessed by the Devil, I tell you."

"*Susmariosep!*" said Nana Maria, crossing herself. "You don't think it was the Devil who made that dog. . . ."

"No, it was God's will," Ca Petra interrupted vigorously.

"*Nakem ti Dios*,⁸" said Tia Ac-col. "Lacay Julian's dog was always barking at Lacay Ing-go after his master was killed. . . ."

"Yes, that is so," Ca Petra said.

"I don't know. I never noticed. It seems to me that dog barks at everybody—even at Lacay Julian himself when he was still living—God pity his soul!" said Nana Maria.

"*Bulding*—blind!" Tia Ac-col said and spat a reddish stream in front of her.

"You don't know how to use your eyes, Nana Maria," said Ca Petra.

"Well, . . . I don't know," Nana Maria said doubtfully, as she puffed stubbornly at her tobacco which had gone out long ago.

"If you don't believe us . . .," Tia Ac-col rose and shook her skirts, "myself, I saw and heard that dog worrying Lacay Ing-go with his barking ever since Lacay Julian was killed. Come, Ca Petra, . . . it is late and our pigs are not yet fed."

"*Ay oen!*" Ca Petra gathered her skirt and slid down the *papag*. "I hear my pigs squealing again. Especially that *estrellano*⁹. He is the biggest eater . . . but also the fattest of them all."

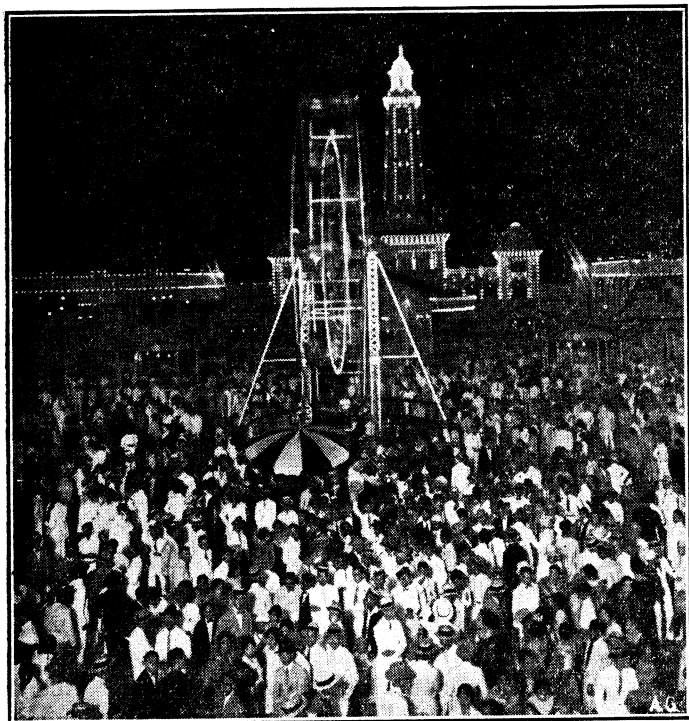
"My pigs also . . . they are good eaters," Nana Maria said worriedly as she herself rose from the *papag*.

"Oh, yes . . . but what can you expect from pigs? But I wish you would use your eyes better, Nana Maria," Tia Ac-col said.

(Continued on page 538)

The Philippine Carnival

By ANTONIO ESCODA



THE 1931 Manila Carnival and Commercial and Industrial Fair will be held from January 31 to February 15, inclusive. Preparations for the big festival are in full swing, and with the full backing of Manila business men, the Insular Government and a good number of the provinces, everything points to a successful celebration.

FOUNDED IN 1908

With the 1931 festival, the Manila Carnival will have attained its twenty-third year. From its foundation in 1908 the Philippine Carnival Association has steadily grown in importance. Originally staged for the primary purpose of affording Manila residents and visitors a few days of pleasure and entertainment, the Manila Carnival has been developed into an agency for advertising Philippine commerce and industries and in this mission the festival has done its full share in the work of developing the commerce and industries of the Islands.

THE INCORPORATORS

The Philippine Carnival Association was incorporated on January 18, 1908, by W. Cameron Forbes, then Governor General of the Philippines, G. A. O'Reilly, Pedro A. Paterno, Mariano Limjap, M. A. Clarke, Newton W. Gilbert, Thomas

L. Hartigan, B. B. Ray, Dr. Ariston Bautista, Felix Ma. Roxas, and Walter E. Olsen. The first board of directors was composed of Governor-General Forbes, Manuel L. Quezon, Vice-Governor Gilbert, Dr. Bautista, Hartford Beaumont, Benito Sy Cong Bieng, M. A. Clarke, Mr. O'Reilly, General Hartigan, and Herbert D. Gale, with C. D. Palmer acting as the first Treasurer.

The subscribed capital stock was ₱20,000, represented by 1,001 shares of the par value of ₱20 each.

Those who have been elected Presidents of the Association since its foundation are as follows:

1908 to 1910—W. Cameron Forbes	1915—Felix M. Roxas
1911 to 1912—C. B. Elliot	1916—Jaime C. de Veyra
1913—Newton W. Gilbert	1917 to 1919—Vicente Singson Encarnación
1914—Frank A. Branagan	1920 to 1930—Manuel L. Quezon

LANGHORNE—"THE FATHER" OF THE CARNIVAL

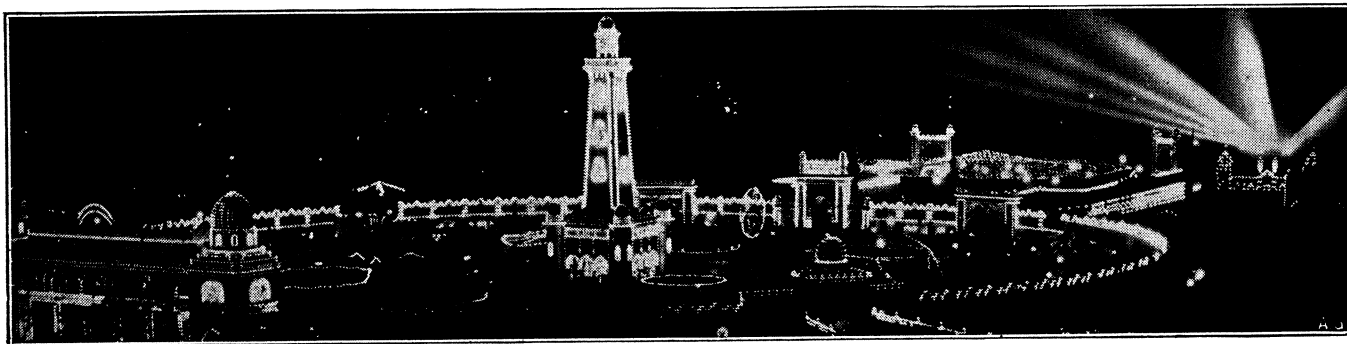
With the preparation of plans for the first Manila Carnival, Colonel George L. Langhorne, of the United States Army, then a captain stationed with his regiment in Manila, was chosen as the first Director General. His interest in the carnival was so great and he played such a big part in the organization of the first carnival that he is commonly known as the "Father of the Manila Carnival". To his



energy and organizing ability was due much of the success of the first Manila Carnival.

After Colonel Langhorne the following successively served as directors general:

1909—G. A. O'Reilly	1917—Thomas J. Wolff
1910—John Mehan	1918—Felix M. Roxas
1911—M. L. Stewart	1919—No Carnival on account of the World War
1912—C. M. Cotterman	1920—Vicente Morente
1913—C. M. Cotterman	1921—Jorge B. Vargas
1914—Wm. T. Beardsley	1922 to 1931—Arsenio N. Luz
1915—Mills Dean	
1916—J. L. Manning	



THE MECCA OF THE FAR EAST

Ever since its inauguration the Manila Carnival has exerted a big influence in the social and economical life of the country. During the Carnival season Manila becomes the Mecca of the Far East. The great variety of amusements gathered inside the Carnival City and the unusual opportunity offered to foreign and native exhibitors to introduce and advertise their products, has made the Carnival one of the most effective ways of promoting trade.

When the Philippine Carnival Association was incorporated in 1908 there were only about a thousand stockholders. Year after year this number has grown and now the total authorized capital stock is ₱200,000 represented by 10,000 shares of the value of ₱20, which is fully subscribed and paid.

The Association has held a carnival every year since 1908, with the exception of 1919, when, as an act of respect for the United States which had then joined the World War, no carnival was held, and of 1928 when the association decided to suspend the festival because of business depression.

A SIXTEEN-DAY CELEBRATION

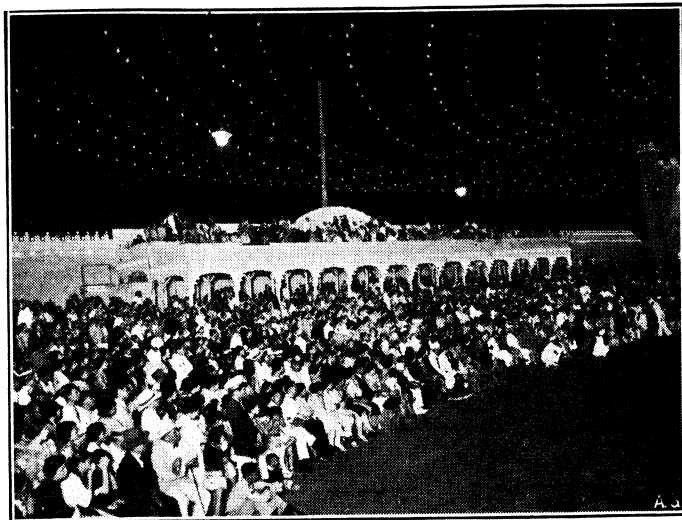
At the beginning the annual festival was held for nine days, but several years ago this period was extended to sixteen days because of the enormous expense of constructing the Carnival City and the booths of exhibitors and concessionaires. The innovation has proved a most beneficial one for all concerned.

A good index of the popularity of the Carnival and the way it has grown in the public estimation is the yearly attendance. The figures are as follows:

1909..... 87,000	1916..... 170,000	1924..... 434,232
1910..... 105,000	1917..... 202,000	1925..... 446,067
1911..... 137,000	1918..... 252,000	1926..... 537,696
1912..... 165,000	1920..... 360,000	1927..... 476,619
1913..... 202,000	1921..... 347,000	1929..... 708,939
1914..... 147,000	1922..... 556,700	1930..... 542,601
1915..... 163,000	1923..... 402,125	



THE CARNIVAL "COURT", 1908



Present indications are that the 1931 Manila Carnival will surpass the last one in attendance. The organization work started earlier this year and Manila business men have from the start pledged their coöperation to make the coming festival a success. The Philippine Legislature, the Insular Government bureaus, and a good number of the provincial governments have rallied to the support of the Carnival, and the plans have progressed most satisfactorily.

THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR

The Manila Carnival serves a double purpose—that of affording Manila residents and visitors sixteen days and nights of unalloyed fun and pleasure, and that of helping promote the Islands industries and commerce through the holding of the commercial and industrial fair. This last phase of the Carnival has grown in scope and importance every year to the extent that it has ceased to be a purely national undertaking and has become an international one. Several years ago the governments of China and Japan,

realizing the potential value of the commercial and industrial fair as an agency for the advertising of goods, decided to participate in the festival. Since then, China and Japan have sent over a large variety of exhibits every year, under the direction of government officials and expert show men. Lately, the Spanish community has realized the value of the fair and for the last two years a big Spanish booth, exhibiting a large variety of Spanish products, has been a feature of the Carnival.

(Continued on page 536)

The Gats and Lakans

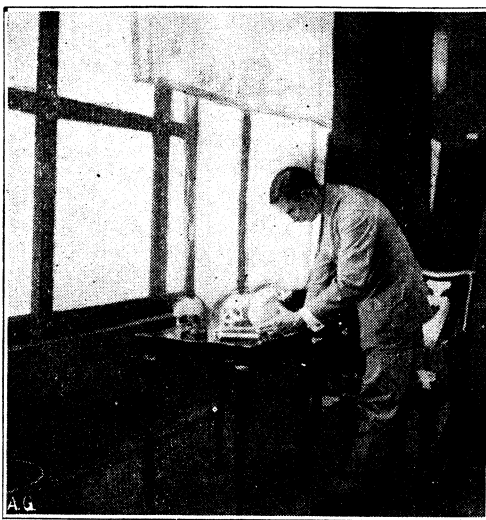
By LUTHER PARKER

IT was during my early quests among the old Pampangan families that I first stumbled upon the trails of the Gats and the Lakans, which were titles of nobility among the Luzon people at the time of the Conquest. This search for the Gats and Lakans in later years opened up the doors of pre-Spanish history for what now promises to be a period of several hundred years and about which a large volume could easily be written.

Many of these old family records were sacredly and, in some cases, even secretly kept for fear of persecution. The finding of records early aroused the hope of securing from the Filipinos themselves some evidence of their former history which evidence had not been destroyed by the first zealous friars who looked upon all that was found among the people, in the way of native tradition, as superstition and the work of the Devil.

There were also certain families that had been connected with the early uprisings against Spanish authority for whom there was perpetual distrust, and such families found it convenient to keep their history and records concealed from outsiders and strangers who might be unfriendly and report them to the authorities, for such caution had been ingrained by centuries of bitter experience. And it was precisely in the families of the Gats and Lakans who were of the nobility at the time of the Conquest, that the most caution was to be encountered, since some of these families had almost suffered extinction in the first century of the Conquest and had only survived by suppressing their true names and leaving off their titles.

Such names as Gatsbonton, Gatsbaliti, Gatdula, Gatmaitan, Gatsalian, Gatpan-



THE AUTHOR "WITH SOME OTHER 'BONE HEADS'" AS HE SAYS.

dan, and many others gradually became known to me as the years rolled on and the friendship of the old families was won, since nothing untoward happened because of information given me. The Madlang and Lakans, however, had practically ceased to exist as a part of family names and these titles were to be found principally in the records of those families descended directly from them.

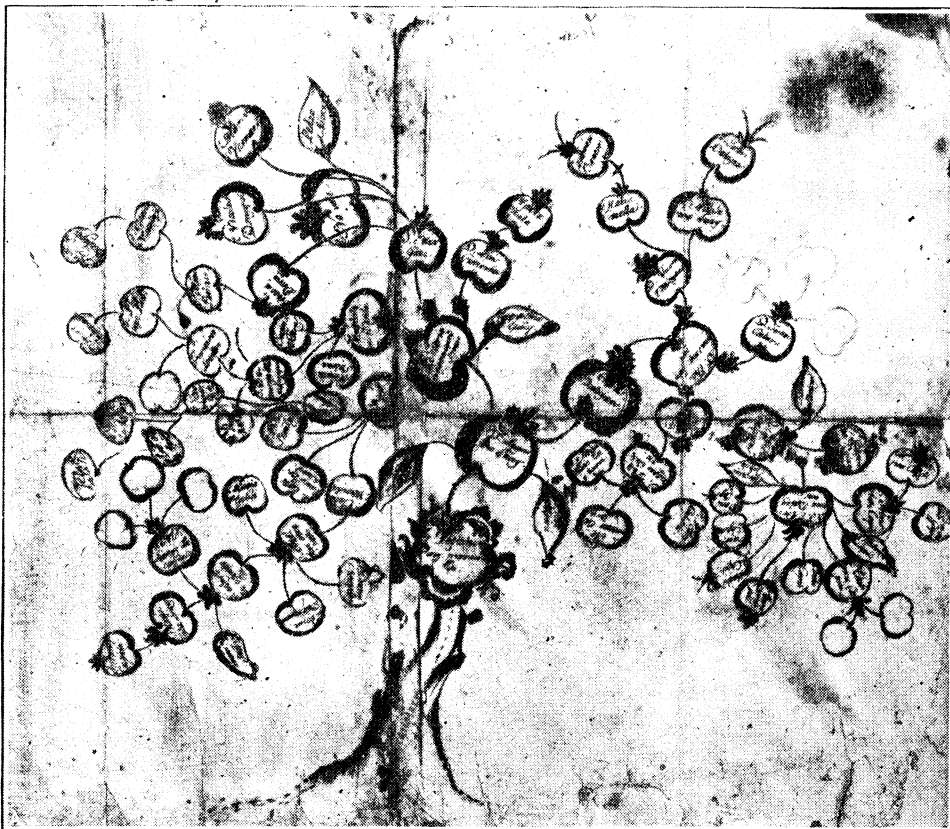
It was while on this long quest for records that I chanced upon another mine of information that I followed up for a long time. In an old Macabebe family was found a jealously guarded list of the presidentes of that town from 1615 on. Now since Manila was founded in 1570 this list

of the executive officers of Macabebe, dating almost from the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, and only forty-five years after the Dons had entered Manila, was a find that gave me much satisfaction and started me off on a new line of research in municipal history.

This research culminated several years later in Executive Order No. 2 of 1911 which Dr. Robertson, co-author of the monumental Blair and Robertson History of the Philippine Islands, secured from the late Don Manuel Yriarte. At that time Don Manuel was acting Executive

Secretary and his order required every *presidente* in the Islands to gather up and send to Manila all historical data locally available.

As a result of this order a large amount of historical and traditional material was sent in to be filed in the Philippine Library. This material is now a part of the state archives where it will some day serve as a treasury of which the Filipino people will be proud since it was collected from the people themselves and represents what they had



THE LAHAT FAMILY

From an item in the Dña. María Sumay collection in the Division of Archives, National Library.

Jose Carmona

kept intact through three and a half centuries of Spanish rule.

In fact some of the material, such as the documents discovered in the Island of Panay, pushed the known history of the Philippines back a century or two before the Spaniards had ever seen these Islands of the Setting Sun as they so poetically described them.

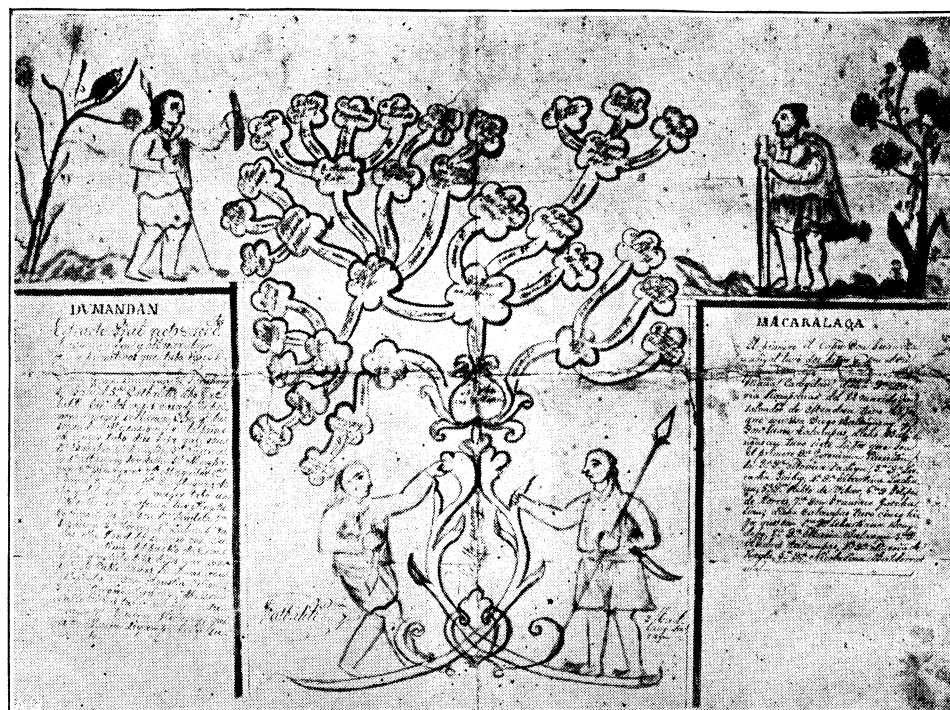
But I must return from this brief digression to my earlier Pampangan adventurings in search of family trees, though the path that I trod, in the quarter of a century that I gave to this avocation, was never a straight path but was rather a series of degressions, of following clues in the dark, of overcoming suspicion as to my motives, and in numerous ways getting the better of obstacles that appeared at every step.

In the early years of my searches, few persons, outside the padres, could understand my zeal and only a few of the padres, those with a historical interest. Two of these padres, both Augustinians, stand out vividly in memory. One was a priest in Lubao, and the other was the librarian of the Augustinian convent in Manila. I shall ever hold these two men in the highest regard for their kind helpfulness.

But back to Pampanga again and the matter in hand.

In the somewhat isolated town of Candaba I stumbled upon a copy of an old will of Don Fernando Malang Balagtas, made in San Carlos, Pangasinan, in 1589, just before his death. Through this wonderful document, and by means of those subsequent researches carried on to verify it and trace the family history of Balagtas before and after the Conquest, I came into possession of a key that unlocked doors to the past for a thousand years or more of Philippine history.

For Balagtas was a prince of the royal family that reigned in Manila and Borneo long before the Portuguese or Spaniards had ever dreamed of such a place as the Indies, a family that traces its ancestry to a time when Cambodia



FAMILY TREE OF THE GATBALITI

From an item in the Dña. María Sumay collection in the Division of Archives, National Library.

mystery though there is reason to believe it was a key kingdom during the time that Java, Cambodia, and Burma were on the upward swing of their early circles of rulership.

Even with the great Alexander of Macedonia does this Filipino family claim kinship through a long line of royal ancestors of India, Java, Cambodia, and Saba in North Borneo.

I refer to the well known family of the Lakandolas, the most powerful Filipino family in Luzon at the time of the Conquest and for a few short but eventful years directly thereafter.

All students, who try to reconstruct the history of the Malaysian peoples, eventually realize the value and significance of the family trees of the ruling or principal families of these peoples. It may be truthfully stated that these family trees, with the traditions that surround them, are the only historical sources extant among peoples without libraries, monuments, buildings or inscriptions to preserve their history.

It must be confessed that my first finds in this field were fragmentary and disappointing, though the value of even a fragmentary genealogical chart may be great, when later fitted into a more complete chart from which it was originally taken, much as a piece of chinaware helps to complete the design in some broken plate or bowl from which it was lost. The accompanying illustrations of fragmentary family trees illustrate this point admirably and lead us on to the appreciation of the value of the more complete records of the Lakandolas which will later on be shown.

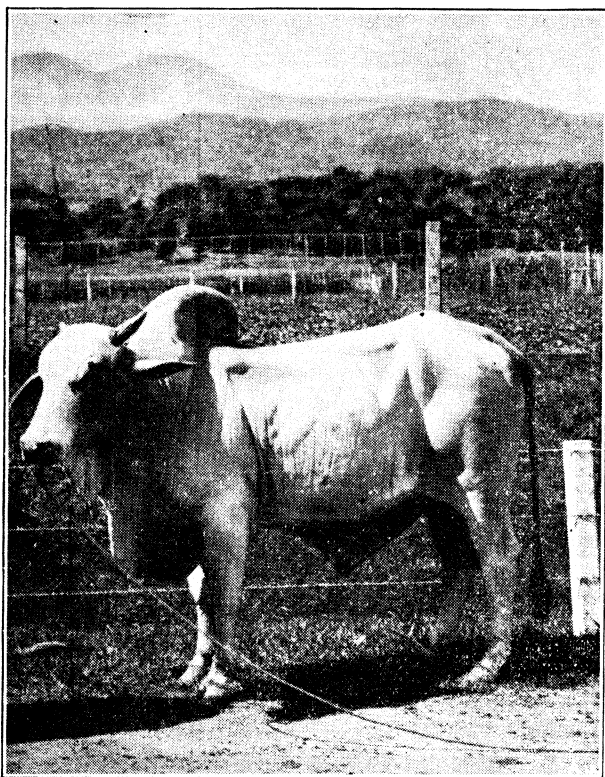
was in full flower and when Java was a country to be reckoned with. This family history goes back even to that far off time when the Sabaeans of southern Arabia were the merchants of India and founded trading posts as far east as the little known kingdom of Saba in Borneo. This latter was a kingdom whose origin and history are still shrouded in

The Nellore Breed

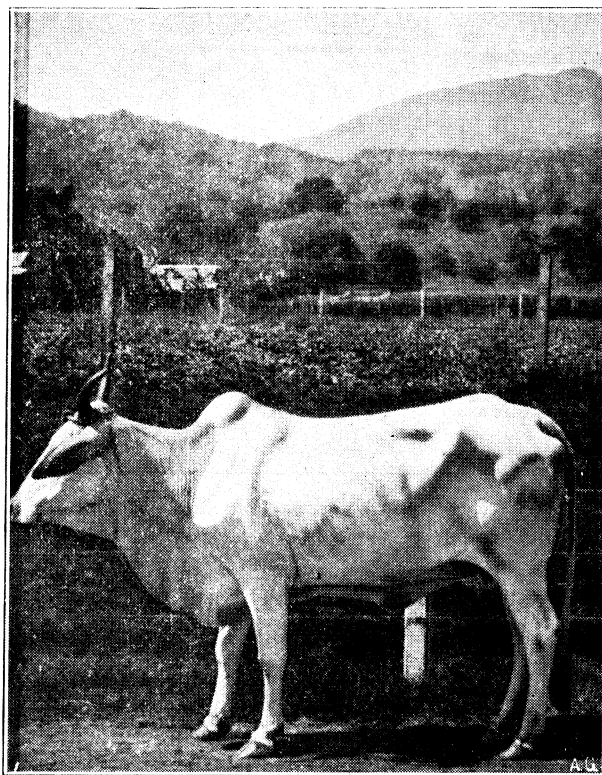
Its Rôle in the Improvement of Cattle in the Philippines

By VALENTE VILLEGAS

College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines



An exceptionally well-built Nellore bull belonging to the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines. Weight, 591 kgm. This animal was a first prize winner at the 1927 Manila Carnival.



A fair-sized Nellore cow of desirable smooth lines, with good depth of body and a fine distribution of flesh throughout.

THE Nellore, or Ongole breed is one of the important representatives of the humped, or Indian cattle. The humped ox, *Bos indicus*, belongs to a different species from that of the common ox, *Bos taurus*. The humped species is commonly called "Brahman" in the United States and "Zebu" in the different countries of Europe and South America.

Upon the arrival of the first nellore cattle in this country, cattle breeders were favorably impressed with them, and the merits of the breed as an "improver" of the native stock were early recognized. Today, practically all progressive cattle raisers in the Islands use bulls of pure, or with varying proportions, of the Nellore blood for the production of a better beef and work stock.

THE VARIOUS IMPORTATIONS

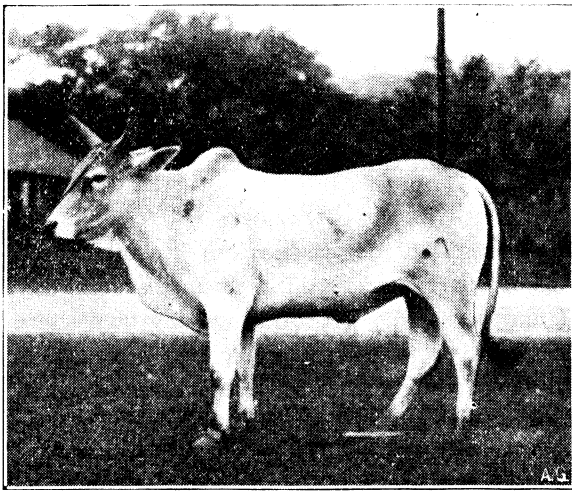
From the data available, it appears that Indian cattle were first brought into this country in 1905, the shipment consisting of five cows and one bull. These animals were supposed to be of the Nellore breed. They were imported from Singapore by the Buluan Ranch Company of Zamboanga.

Later, the Philippine government was responsible for a large number of Indian cattle brought into the Islands. Ten cows, two bulls, and one calf were imported in 1909. Subsequent shipments of 63 head and 51 head arrived in 1915 and 1916. A much larger consignment, 497 head,

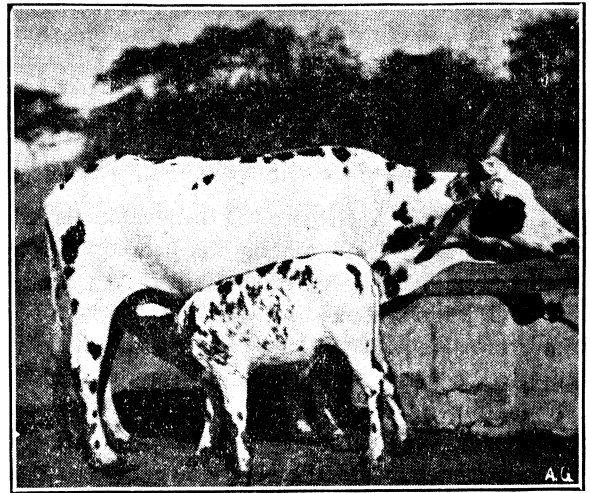
came in 1917. From this shipment the original stock of Nellore cattle of the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, were obtained. In 1918, a still larger importation, numbering 539 cattle, arrived from India. In the year 1920, 117 head were imported, this small shipment being the last importation of Indian cattle by the government. In 1910 also, 40 head of Nellore cattle were imported by Mr. Faustino Lichauco and sold to the government. Some of these animals were sent to Bukidnon province.

All of these importations by the government were directly from India, excepting those of 1916 and 1918, which came by way of Singapore. Most of the animals were of the Nellore breed. About the only other breeds brought in were the so-called Multani cattle, which formed part of the 1918 shipment from Singapore, and Kankrej (probably, Kankresi) from the same source. The latter breed was imported by Mr. J. Gallagher of Zamboanga from Singapore. Mysore have been seen occasionally on Manila streets doing cart work. They are red in color and the horns are rangy and grow upwards. The body is long and supported by long legs. These animals were probably part of certain shipments of cattle from abroad.

Other importations of Nellore cattle made by private persons included 19 head, brought in by Mr. Phil. C. Whitaker in 1917. Undoubtedly, a few other cattlemen have made importations on various occasions, but they were



A steer out of a native cow by a Nellore bull. The cream color is typical of animals of such breeding. Observe the advantage in height and style derived from the Nellore parent, and the compactness of body and meatiness from the native mother.



A Nellore-Ayrshire crossbreed with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -Ayrshire calf. The cow shows a body form, horn growth, and color markings similar to those of the Ayrshire parent.

probably not very large. A number of Nellores have also come in with cattle brought here from French Indo-China.

At the office of the Bureau of Customs in Zamboanga records of importation of Indian cattle are extant showing the arrival of 87 head in 1920 and 97 in 1921, all from Singapore.

One of the pioneers in using the Indian blood for the improvement of native cattle, was Mr. F. A. Winters, president and manager of the Sindangan Development Company of Zamboanga. As early as 1907, he acquired an Indian bull in Zamboanga for breeding work. It is claimed that practically all of the cattle in the island of Basilan at present possess blood from this bull.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES

All Indian cattle, including the Nellore breed, have peculiarities that distinguish them from the common ox. The most significant of these is the hump lying just above the shoulders. While both sexes possess this characteristic, it is more prominent in the male, and especially in the older and more aggressive and vigorous bulls. The well-developed hump, assumes the shape of a kidney bean, one end of which is at the top and directed towards the hind parts. Next in importance, is the navel fold, known as *bainha* in Brazil, which hangs loose below the belly. The fold is sometimes so pendant and extended that it connects continuously with the loose dewlap from the neck. The body of Indian cattle is generally cylindrical and raised higher from the ground than in the common ox, and on this account the animals present a more leggy appearance. The head is long and narrow and the eyes are elliptical in shape. The ears are large and drooping. Another prominent characteristic is the short and drooping hindquarters which make them look deficient and poor in this

region. The tail is relatively long and whip-like. As a rule, the feet are well-formed and the animal is sure-footed. The skin is tough, a good protection against blood-sucking insects. The hair is uniformly short. The animals grunt; they do not bellow like the ordinary ox. Nellore cattle are naturally active animals, and are somewhat hard to handle. They are sometimes vicious.

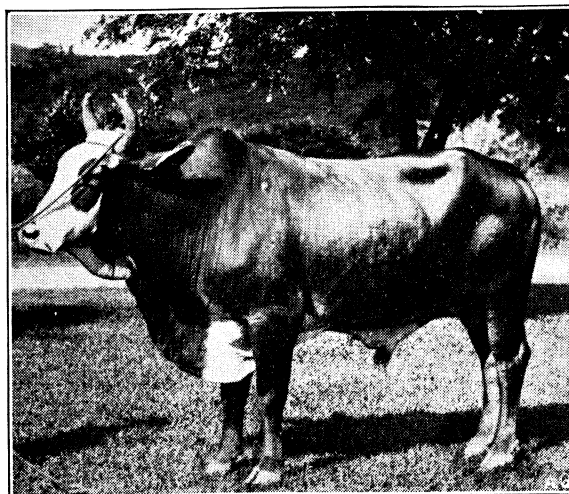
MERITS OF THE BREED

The size of Nellore cattle immediately attracted the attention of Philippine cattle men. A selected bull at the head of the herd at the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, in his prime weighed 591 kgm. and measured 138.5 cm. at the withers, at the base of the hump. A fair-sized cow of this breed should weigh about 345 kgm. In height they are much superior to the common ox. The adaptability of the Nellore cattle to Philippine feeds and climate is unquestioned, although in the Mountain Province they do not thrive so well. They can live on scantier and poorer pasture than can native cattle. Steep slopes and thickets are no obstacle for them in grazing, so that as rustlers they have no peer on the range. Not only are these animals hardy but they are comparatively resistant to rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and they are bothered but little by ticks.

BODILY FAULTS

Not infrequently individuals of the Nellore breed are seen which are particularly upstanding and leggy, but while they may be dominating in height, the amount of dressed meat they yield is disappointingly small. The short and sloping rump is a serious fault of the species. The tendency of the breed to grow an especially large dewlap and navel

(Continued on page 533)



A bull out of a Nellore cow by a Hereford bull. This animal shows a large and heavy frame work and a fair distribution of meat over the body.

All photographs in this article were kindly furnished by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, excepting that of the Ayrshire-Nellore cow and calf which was supplied through the courtesy of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Halabhab

By LEOPOLDO B. UICHANCO

College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines

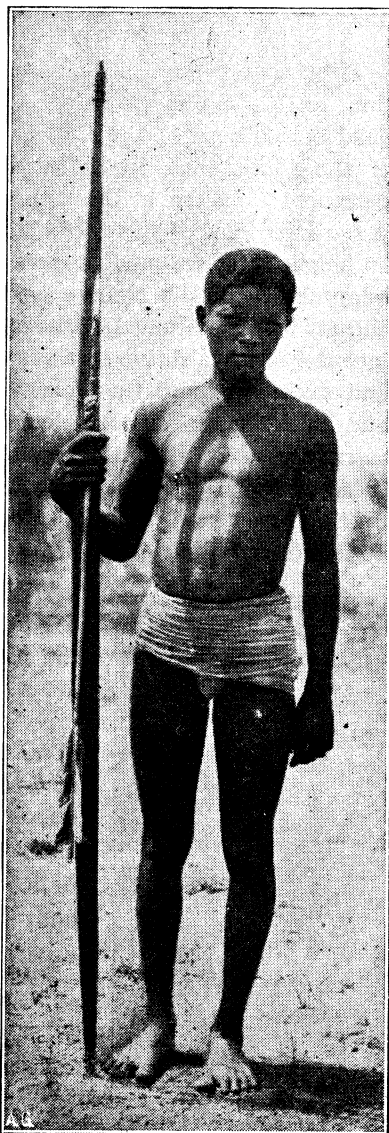
HALABHAB is a Negrito. I believe he is a chief-tain of some kind among his people. Of course, there is not much to rave about in a Negrito. He is pictured in children's books as a wild man of the forest, devoid of culture. As a schoolboy, I learned to regard him as a creature to be pitied, rather than admired. But after I met Halabhab in the forests of southern Tayabas, and for several days went through the woods with him as my guide, my attitude toward the Negrito changed. I cannot now think of Halabhab and his kind except with respect.

THE AIM OF THE UNFORTUNATE EXPEDITION

I did not go the haunts of Halabhab with the object of studying primitive people, for I had a more wordly aim than that. My friends and I had heard of certain tracts of public land that could be purchased on advantageous terms; and accordingly we set out in quest of our prospective farms. Our ambitions, however, were not realized, for there soon developed many unexpected obstacles—but that is another story.

HUNGER

Some of our party had gone ahead of us to Tigcauayang Bato in Tayabas and set up a camp in the forest, which we were all to use as the headquarters of our expedition. When we arrived four days later, we found that the vanguard had been growing panicky and was already beginning to suffer from all kinds of real and imaginary troubles. Their provisions had run low, but, thanks to what we brought with us from Aloneros, they could put an end to their enforced diet of camote roots and wild herbs. Only one man among them—a dusky, semi-nude stranger—presented an appearance of blissful unconcern. His four feet of body stood erect; a smile, perhaps of derision, beamed on his bearded face. This was my first meeting with Halabhab.



A PHILIPPINE NEGRITO

A WET BED

I had not realized the predicament in which the advance guard of our party had found itself until several days later, after I had personally gone through my own share of experiences in that wilderness. Our bed was a floor of irregularly cut tree branches the projections of which poked into my ribs throughout the night. The rain came through the badly thatched roof and gave me several showers at times when I was just dropping off to sleep. These inconveniences do not seem so bad now as I sit here at my desk, but they did make me miserable those bleak nights in the Tayabas forest.

THIRST

The excursions at first proved to be an enjoyable change from my customary mode of life; but later they grew more and more trying. Kilometers became increasingly longer and my shoes heavier and heavier. The water we had to drink from muddy streams, made me genuinely apprehensive. It was not the jolt to the esthetic sense that bothered me so much as the unsavory association of this water with the macerating bodies of dead snakes and lizards and the morbid impress left on my mind by earlier courses in bacteriology. No amount of bleaching powder that we added to the water in our canteens ever removed this troublesome obsession.

LOST

Once some of us were overtaken by darkness, and were soon lost in the forest. We had fallen behind Halabhab and our more nimble companions. Our compass had proved of no help to us. Helpless, we resigned ourselves to our fate and, cold, supperless, and worn out with fatigue, we sat all night long around a fire that we had built with considerable difficulty. Throughout the long night I was filled with remorse that my craving for material wealth had brought me to this plight. We were rescued the following morning, after I had concluded that the fellow who started all this loose talk about beautiful, wonderful, lovable Nature had never communed with her on such intimate terms as I had.

THE SMILING NEGRITO

It was just dawn when we saw Halabhab. Where and how he had passed the night was a mystery. Along our way, in various parts of the forest, small, isolated, simply made sheds were pointed out to me as Negrito houses. But they were invariably deserted. The occupants must have left them as we approached, since these people, I was told, are shy of strangers. There was no evidence of their having made any clearings and apparently they have neither cultivated plants nor, except perhaps for the dog, domesticated animals. The whole forest is their domain and the vast, untamed wilderness their home and playground.

THE NEGRITO CHILDREN ARE ENTERTAINED

We met some Negrito children, but not in their natural environment. They were with their parents in a Tagalog homestead where we once stopped to rest. Who knows but that they might have been brought there to look at us as interesting curiosities, just as we give our own children a treat by taking them to see the elephants at the circus. Perhaps our encounter there merely marked the concluding number in a program of free entertainments in which this party of ours of ten civilized visitors, including one American, were unwittingly the actors, as we ungracefully plodded our way through the forest thicknesses and now and then disentangled our clothes or our ears from the long businesslike barbs of rattans. We were panting for breath as we hiked, all our attention tensely fixed on securing a firm foothold or on other serious matters connected with self-preservation.

Halabhab, on the other hand, was seemingly enjoying himself. In what appeared to be a leisurely way, he easily kept pace with us. He had no shoes on and hardly any body covering, yet the thorns seemed never to touch his skin.

THE UNNATURAL MODERN

Through the ages, civilized man has intrenched himself behind numerous artificial barriers. In the safety of this protection, he has developed his intricate norms of conduct—which consist mainly of repressions and inhibitions. The effect has been to build up attributes which make the individual ill fitted to stand on his own feet against the natural elements. Many of the characteristics of a living organism essential in the normal struggle for existence have either been eliminated or become obsolescent. His social organization and his machinery have reduced civil-

ized man, biologically speaking, to a condition no better than his own domesticated animals. He has become a specialized, or in other words, by the standards of living things, a degenerate being; he has entered into a cul-de-sac, from which there is no return. If his civilization falls, as may be the ultimate outcome of his growing complexity of social organization, he falls with the system he created. Deprived of his artificial protections, he would be precipitated into unequal struggle with other forms of life and with the hostile physical forces of his surroundings.

THE NEGRITO'S CLAIM TO PERMANENT TENURE

Sometimes one feels inclined to look with envy on the lot of the uncivilized Negrito. Halabhab and the rest of his tribe are where they are now because they and their long line of ancestors have, as individuals of the human species, proved their capacity to live by surviving all the crucial tests of living beings. They antedate all other human races in the Archipelago, they having reached this country, not as immigrants in boats, as did our Malayan forefathers only a few thousand years ago, but through a natural dispersal of the species. Their original home, or rather, their lost Atlantis is believed to lie submerged in the deep, somewhere in what is now the Indian Ocean. From this center, by slow degrees, they worked their way in many directions during all those eons when the scattered and multitudinous Indo-Malayan islands were still an integral part of continental Asia. They must have reached the various islands of the Philippines some time prior to the Great Ice Age—before this country finally became a derelict from the mainland. These events took place in the geological epoch immediately following that in which man was supposed to have emerged from his ancestral

(Continued on page 533)



Plate by Courtesy of the Bureau of Forestry

A PHILIPPINE JUNGLE. RATTANS FORM THE BULK OF THE UNDERGROWTH

Filipino Literature in English

A Few Impressions

By T. INGLIS MOORE

Former Professor of English, University of the Philippines

ONCE upon a time, the story runs, a farmer was told about that quaint bird-fish-reptile, the duck-billed platypus. He shook his head. "No," he said, "I don't believe it. There ain't no sich animal". And many Filipinos have said much about the same of Filipino literature in English. "There ain't no sich animal."

But, amusingly enough, I have a higher regard for the capacities of the Filipino than the humble Filipino himself. English literature here may be only a baby, but it is alive. It has started. And although one swallow does not make a summer, the achievement of Mr. Manlapaz in having an article published in the *American Mercury* shows that the baby is getting out of its swaddling clothes and growing rapidly. For the *Mercury* is acknowledged as the most difficult quality magazine to get into in America and demands a high standard of excellence, both in thought and expression.

Of course, the difficulties of a Filipino in attempting to create a literature in English are many and baffling. But they are not insuperable, by any means. In order to write well in English, one must think entirely in English. This is difficult for anyone to whom English is not his native tongue, for the idiom of a language is like something sucked in with the mother's milk. Yet Korzeniowski learnt English comparatively late in life, without any academic training, and wrote as Joseph Conrad, a sheer master of English idiom and style. And Filipinos are trained in English from the primary schools upwards. It is significant to note, at this point, that, generally speaking, educated Filipinos speak English excellently, with little or no trace of accent. The pronunciation seems to come more readily to Filipinos than to many European peoples, who still find difficulty in pronouncing certain English sounds even after many years of constant usage of the language. It has been amply shown that there is no excuse for a Filipino not speaking absolutely correct and fluent English. And this matter of pronunciation shows that the people of the Islands have a certain aptitude for the English language.

PROBLEMS OF FILIPINO WRITERS IN ENGLISH

The greatest difficulty indeed is that of putting the idiom of the dialects into an alien tongue while still keeping the native flavor and essence. At first sight it may seem impossible, and there is every excuse for the writer who tears his hair and curses as he vainly tries to "translate" into English words some native turn of expression which is so indigenous that it is untranslatable. Even common words like *aba* and *naku* have no exact English equivalent. How much more difficult to find equivalents for idioms and expressions so rooted in the native life, so peculiar to the turn of the native mind and the native dialect, that there is nothing even approaching them in English! One local short story writer and critic even exclaims in despair "Because the people speak a dialect and not English, the attempt of local writers then to write stories in English becomes a huge joke." How unreal correct English sounds on the tongue of a *tao* who speaks a debased form of even his own dialect! Yet one cannot invent an "incorrect" English

as equivalent, and English or American slang would be absurd. It is hardly fair at this stage to condemn harshly young local writers, who, laboring under the added difficulties of an imperfect knowledge of English, write stories of local life which are dull because completely unconvincing. Time and time again I have tried to read the short stories in the Sunday magazines only to give up the struggle in despair. They were so false and dull, so wanting in a spark of interest, that they were quite unreadable.

What is the solution for this difficulty? Is there one? Yes. There are several. Firstly, it is allowable to use for local readers the original expression in the dialect, if there is no reasonable English equivalent. Kipling often employed the same device in writing of India without becoming obscure or pedantic. The touches of dialect only serve with him to give native flavor and color. But this device must be used sparingly and judiciously. It is a dangerous one. A story half in English, half in Tagalog is just a ridiculous hybrid. The chief thing to be remembered here is that the context should make the meaning plain for the English reader without any translation. If the dialect phrase is used cunningly, the idea or the feeling can be seized by the intelligent reader, even if he has never heard one word of the dialect. This is important, since, if Filipino literature is to become real literature, it should be capable of becoming international.

Secondly, it must be remembered that the English language is perhaps the richest ever developed, with the possible exception of classical Greek. A fuller knowledge of its vocabulary and idiom would often enable the local writer to find a very serviceable equivalent for a dialect phrase, where now with an insufficient knowledge he is absolutely stumped for one. I suspect that sometimes the difficulty is not the inadequacy of English but the inadequacy of the writer's knowledge of it.

Finally, it is not the letter of the law but the spirit that counts. If the writer has enough knowledge of the life he depicts and enough imagination to grasp its essence, its inner meaning, then his work will be significant and real. Again Kipling's example is pertinent. The India he depicts may not be the true India, the India of the Hindu. That does not matter. The point is that it is true for his readers. It is alive for us. It is real. It has artistic truth, the reality of literature and art. An incorrect rendering of a phrase or so does not affect the convincingness of the whole picture. All this applies very aptly to Filipino writing in English. The resources of the English language have been rich enough for its writers to paint many peoples, seize many moods, show forth all kinds of feeling human nature is capable of, articulate myriads of ideas. This has been achieved both in the original and in translations from foreign authors. In the end, then, it seems impertinent to say that English can compass the convincing picture of life in Russia, Norway, Africa, Asia, Australia, the Americas, and not be able to give a vivid, true, real, and artistic portraiture of the Philippines and its peoples!

We might add that the use of English for depicting Filip-

ino life and language is a convention which can as easily be assumed as in all other cases. Literature has its conventions as much as the stage and works on certain assumptions of unreality in order to achieve reality. At present the convention here is new, but as people get accustomed to the convention of the usage of English for native characters, then much of the unreality that now attaches itself to local writing will disappear.

And so the problems that confront the local writer can be solved by knowledge and ability: knowledge of Filipino life and the English language, ability through imagination to grasp the significance and spirit of the life, and the ability to express these in appropriate and effective words. The imagination and to some extent an innate literary ability must be the writer's own to start with. The rest is a matter of development through hard work. And writing is jolly hard work! Much of the slovenly work now turned out is inexcusable. It is just the result of sheer laziness, of failure to bend the mind to that intense concentration absolutely necessary to decent artistic production, that painstaking revision which alone may give some degree of literary perfection.

So much for problems and solutions. Let us turn now to see the achievements in the different literary fields, evaluate them from the point of view of general literary criticism, see their merits and failings, and, finally, attempt some ranking of the foremost writers.

THE RÔLE OF NEWSPAPERS AND WEEKLIES

Owing to the newness of Filipino writing in English—hardly more than a single decade old—the positive achievements have been few and the fields limited. Most of the writing has been done in journalism; book production has been rare. Almost all the writers are, or have been, journalists writing for the daily newspapers and the popular weeklies. The monthly *Philippine Magazine* has been the only quality magazine, the only general medium for work of a distinct intellectual value. The result has been that most of the writing has been flavored with a journalistic spice which usually does not give the correct literary taste. For in journalese there is a tendency to strive for cheap effects rather than for sound honest work; it is inevitable that superficial ideas and trite expression will be preferred by a popular audience to solid thought and original phrasing. On the other hand, journalistic training gives fluency and clearness and gets rid of pedantry. And in these regards the work of the newspapers has been very valuable. To them must go the credit for stimulating interest in writing and producing a very real progress in accuracy and fluency. The magazine sections of the *Herald* and *Tribune* have done good work, especially in short story writing. Although the stories are still bad, at least they are getting better.

And they will get better still if writers were paid better. A writer will certainly take more pains with his story if he knows he can get fifty pesos for it than if he is only getting five. And the editor will demand a higher grade of work if he pays higher. For instance, the stories of the *Philippine Magazine* are superior to those in the *Tribune* at least in part because the reward is superior. Cheap work will be bad work. Work well paid will be well done.

SHORT STORY WRITERS

The short story indeed has become the most popular form of writing here, just as it is in America. At present most of the stories are imitative, both plots and characters being borrowed. The result is unconvincing and false. One can often feel the foreign technique, although everything in the story seems Filipino. But the writers are beginning to realize this and already the tendency towards honest, genuine native writing is becoming apparent. Good stories have been produced by José Garcia Villa, Arturo Rotor, Paz Marquez Benitez, Loreto Paras, C. T. Calalang, Amador Daguio, Conrado Pedroche, Fernando Leaño, A. L. Martinez, and Manuel Aguilar, to mention a few names. And it is significant that most of these writers are still very young and may develop much farther. The achievement has been slight, but there is encouraging promise for the future.

EDITORIAL WRITERS AND JOURNALISTS

Next in order of quantity comes the journalistic article. Fernando Maramag and Carlos Romulo have shown considerable ability as editorial writers, and the best work of Maramag in the *Tribune* has made that paper superior to the other English dailies as far as the editorials go. Maramag can hold his own quite well with the editorialists of the general American newspapers. In the general and political article, Pedro de la Llama, Maximo Kalaw, Camilo Osias, Conrado Benitez, Juan Hilario, and Eliseo Quirino have all produced on occasion work both thoughtful and capably expressed, sound stuff, if not brilliant. And if the exuberant Pedro took the trouble to purify his style and learn a few lessons from Swift and Junius, he could probably do work of distinction.

In the field of the cultural article, little has been done, Manlapaz and Maramag being the only two names here. The latter is inclined to be on the heavy side, but Manlapaz has written on art, ethics, religion, and science with familiarity and success. He has both thought and style. In this connection too might be mentioned the musical critiques of Arturo Rotor in the *Herald*, which are of real quality, in spite of certain obvious faults.

In the journalistic field also come the columns of Godofredo Rivera and Federico Manḡahas. A daily columnist has a hard row to hoe and must inevitably, especially if not of long experience, turn out a lot of inferior writing. But Rivera, if lacking distinction, can be fluent, clear, and informally easy. And that informal ease is noticeable because most of Filipino English is apt to be rhetorical, strained, or cumbrous. Manḡahas attempts more, achieves more, but has more serious faults. His vocabulary leads him into pitfalls, and sometimes a plethora of thought chokes the grace of expression. But he can command a vivid turn of phrase, and has a gift of irony rare in the Philippines.

ESSAYISTS NOT YET DEVELOPED

The field of the essay,—descriptive, personal, and reflective—has hardly been touched. This is natural because the essay is a sophisticated literary form and only develops after other and more popular forms have been used for some time. And the lack of cultural maturity, humor, and

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The Revised Penal Code

BY QUINTIN PAREDES

Member, House of Representatives

HAVING been requested by the Editor of the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE* to write something on the Revised Penal Code recently passed by the Philippine Legislature, I must say at the very outset that the new code is just a "revision", as its name properly indicates. It is not pretended that it is a "modern code" in the full sense of these words. I am not disclosing a secret when I say that the revision does not fully satisfy the ambition of the drafters who would have submitted a more advanced code if they could have had their way.

AIMS AND LIMITATIONS

But experience has demonstrated the difficulty of passing a code that would entirely revolutionize the present system of penal laws, for this brings up too many subjects for discussion and would take most of the limited time of the Legislature. That was the main reason for the non-approval of the first draft of the Penal Code revision prepared some twenty-five years ago and of the advanced Correctional Code submitted to the Legislature by the late Code Committee several years thereafter.

Yet the elimination of obsolete provisions and the adaptation of the Code to changed political, economic, and social conditions were imperative. Inclinations toward modernism had therefore to be sacrificed and the introduction of new matter had to be limited to such as was absolutely necessary and already generally accepted and justified by experience.

THE COMMITTEES

With these aims and limitations in view, the first draft was prepared in 1928 by a Committee created by Secretary of Justice Torres and presided over by Judge Anacleto Diaz. This draft was introduced by me without alterations in the House of Representatives as H. B. No. 577 in the same year; was modified in important respects and converted by the House Committee on Code Revision into H. B. No. 3366; and was finally passed with substantial amendments agreed upon with the Senate Judiciary Committee, the House Committee on Revision of Codes and Judge Diaz representing the Diaz Committee.

The nature of this article does not permit of any discussion of the amendments introduced, and I shall, therefore, limit myself to mentioning some changes in and additions to the Code that may cause diversity of opinion and, therefore, prove interesting.

NEW AGGRAVATING AND MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES

The application of the Penal Law to acts committed in the air and on the sea, and even in a foreign country when they affect the political or economic life of the nation, is a new provision. It will surely originate serious debates, but it was demanded by the progress of the times and the safety of the nation. The use of motor vehicles and airplanes, as well as the intentional drunkenness in the commission of an offense, considered in the Revision as aggravating circumstances, had been debated and objected

to by some attorneys before the House Committee, while others raised objections to the adoption, as mitigating circumstances, of physical or mental deficiency, hunger, spontaneous admission of guilt, and the abandonment of one spouse by the other. The innovations were adopted with the hope that they will prove justified. Insignificant as the circumstances may seem to be, the objections raised will illustrate how difficult it was to introduce new matters.

ADDITIONAL IMPRISONMENT FOR HABITUAL OFFENDERS

Habitual criminality, to which a great deal of attention has of late been given by criminologists, is also provided for by prescribing additional imprisonment to the offenders, having in view their reformation or, at least, their being kept from committing other offenses for a considerable period, sufficient to acquire new habits of discipline of mind and body. Long term imprisonment was preferred to the "sterilization" of the criminal advocated by some modern schools.

NO ACTION TAKEN ON PAROLE AND PROBATION SYSTEM PROPOSALS

Many would wish to see the parole and probation systems included in the new Code. Only a few years ago, I introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, which bill in a way was very conservative, adopting a restricted parole and probation system, but the bill did not meet with any response even in the House Committee to which it was referred. It was, therefore, considered wise to leave this subject for further action and later on incorporate in the Code such a system as may be adopted and justified by results. The same considerations moved the Committee to eliminate all provisions in the Code relative to the discipline of prisoners, their work, education, and moral, and social improvement, and to leave these matters to administrative regulations. However, in order to define the purpose of the regulations to be adopted, the Code provides that the regulations shall tend to the correction and reformation of the offender.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND DESERVING PRISONERS

Special treatment for juvenile offenders and some allowances to deserving prisoners, which are now universally accepted as necessary and wholesome measures in criminology, have been provided for. It is to the interest of the community to make good citizens out of prospective or proven criminals, and to correct or reform wrong doers. With this aim in view, it has been provided that courts should suspend their findings in the case of minors under certain age if upon the proof they believe them guilty, in order to avoid fastening upon them the stigma of conviction. Subject to further disposition by the court, the minor, instead, is placed in an asylum or reformatory or in care of a respectable person, under the supervision of the Public Welfare Commissioner, to be educated and trained for a profession, or reformed if need be, until he reaches the age of majority or during such shorter period as he shows improvement or justifies his release. If the youth does not

show improvement or proves to be incorrigible, then he is to be returned to court for pronouncement of the suspended judgment of conviction and sentence. And as to adult prisoners, the reduction of their penalty for good conduct and for loyalty shown in cases of emergency, is a strong inducement toward improvement, and the new Code has, consequently, granted or recognized allowances in the way of reduction of penalties in such cases.

MORE ALLOWANCE MADE FOR DISCRETIONARY PENALTIES

The Revision, while simplifying the complicated machinery of penalties of the old Code, has maintained the almost mathematical exactness which is at present being followed in the graduation, computation, and application of punishments, a system which, because it leaves very little to a judge's discretion, has been severely criticized by modern writers. But as an allowance to the contrary system, the Revised Code has, in some cases, accepted the modern theory that gives the courts absolute discretion in the imposition of penalties. So, in cases where the crime is only *malum prohibitum*, alternative penalties at the discretion of the courts are provided for, thus permitting the use of discretion within certain limits, minimum and maximum, previously fixed. The adoption of an entirely and absolutely discretionary penalty might have tended to create real or apparent discriminations that should be avoided.

HARSHER PUNISHMENT FOR GRAFTERS

Imprisonment has been added to the suspensions or disqualifications and fines which the present Code generally provides for offenses committed by public officers; and for theft, embezzlement, and misappropriations of big amounts, severer penalties, graduated according to the amount embezzled, stolen, or misappropriated, have also been provided for. This, it is hoped, will help curb the frequency of these offenses.

CRIMES AGAINST CHASTITY

For the protection of the family as an institution it was thought advisable to maintain the penalties now provided for crimes against chastity, notwithstanding opinions expressed to the effect that some of them, especially adultery, should be not considered crimes. It was believed, however, that the demoralization of the family would necessarily have followed any such action. But realizing the importance of considering some of these offenses as private offenses, affecting particularly the honor of the party offended, it has been provided that such offenders should not be prosecuted except on complaint of the offended party or his legal representatives, whose pardon will be a bar to a prosecution.

THE NEW "INCUHPATORY INTRIGUES"

Entirely new offenses will prove to be those which the Revised Code calls "inculpatory intrigues", consisting of

acts which, though not constituting defamation of character or false testimony, still tend to incriminate a person or affect his honor (for instance, the placing in another's home of weapons used in a murder), and the publication of articles concerning the private life of an individual derogatory to his reputation or honor, even if the statements are made under the pretext of being a report of official proceedings. Both offenses are as damaging to a person as a libel or false charge; and as to the prohibition to publish articles concerning private life, it aims at relieving a person of more embarrassment than he already suffers by reason of his private affairs being taken to court or through official channels.

THE PUNISHMENT OF "IMPOSSIBLE" CRIMES

The most striking new theory adopted in the Revised Code is that which punishes acts evidently intended for the accomplishment of a crime but which do not produce the offense either by reason of physical impossibility or by the inefficacy of the means used. Some writers call such attempts impossible offenses. A man cannot rob if the box he believes to contain money is empty. Neither can he kill if the "poison" he uses for the purpose is not a poison. While considerable discussion has been aroused on this subject in law circles, it is a settled matter that if the acts committed by themselves cause injury or constitute a particular offense, they are punishable, either as consummated or frustrated offenses. But the drafters of the Code, in order to punish all such cases uniformly, adopted a fixed penalty which ranges from one month and one day to six months of imprisonment or a fine of from 200 to 500 pesos, without prejudice to punishing the acts committed with a more serious penalty if they constitute another offense.

To those who expected to see an entirely modern penal code and who thus suffered a disappointment, the above comments are offered, with the further consideration that in a certain country, as we read in a law review, a new penal code was recently passed, in which all the brilliant penal theories of the day were embodied, and which, a short time after its passage, the legislative body had to repeal as being "too audacious."

I may conclude by repeating what I said in sponsoring the bill on the floor of the House. The authors of the Code trust that the renewal effected in the old and ruinous building by props, partial demolition, and convenient repairs and additions, not affecting its internal structure, will be found timely and justified. The new code, as now presented, will, at least, serve the purpose of simplifying the old Code, of making it more practical, of paving the way for further improvements in the matter of codification, and of presenting something which we may properly call "A Filipino Code."

STORY

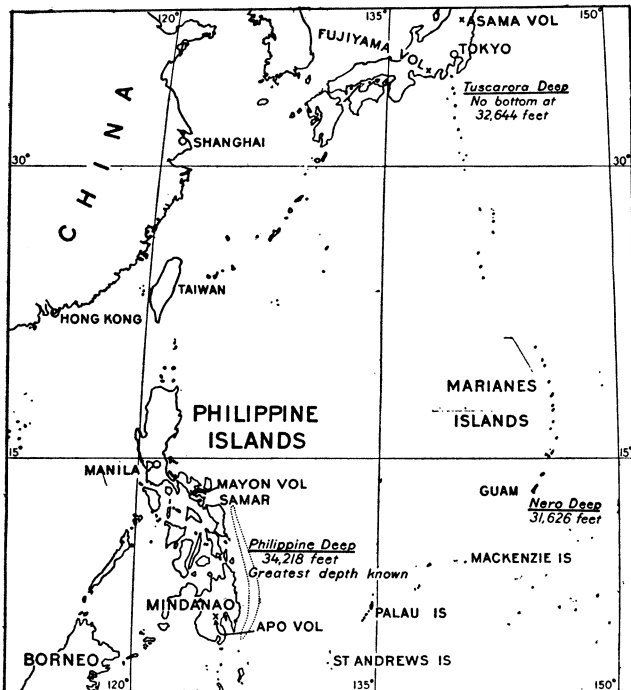
By ROS. VALDEZ DONIDA

THE moon has written a story
On green banana leaves.
The wind is reading it
To the listening stars.

The Philippine Deep

By COMMANDER J. H. HAWLEY, U.S.C. and G.S.

Director of Coast Surveys



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE PHILIPPINE, THE NERO, AND THE TUSCARORA DEEPS.

THE science of oceanography which is concerned with the physical characteristics and life of the ocean is an intensely interesting study which has engaged the attention of navigators and scientists since the dawn of civilization. Practically every nation whose territory touches the sea has made valuable contributions to the subject and the long list of investigators includes such well known names as Captain James Cook, Sir John Ross, the Prince of Monaco, Captain Matthew Fontaine Maury, Professor Alexander Agassiz, and Benjamin Franklin. The latter was the first oceanographer in the United States as evidenced by an excellent map of the Gulf Stream which he prepared in 1770 from information furnished by American whalers and merchant ship captains.

One of the important subjects with which oceanography deals is that of ocean depths. Along the coastal belts information in this respect, of course, is necessary for the guidance of navigation but even far out in the ocean, where the depths are so great as to be of little concern to the mariner, knowledge of the configuration of the bottom is essential to various branches of scientific research and for certain commercial purposes such as the laying of submarine telegraph cables. As a matter of fact, not a little of the information now available concerning deep-sea soundings has been obtained by ships engaged in laying cables or in searching for suitable locations.

The earliest investigations of ocean depths disclosed a fact which might well have been surmised, namely that the configuration of the bottom does not differ greatly from that of land areas. And so we find submerged mountain ranges rising to form banks or shoals, submarine valleys known as troughs or trenches, ravines in the continental shelf called furrows, and other forms with which we are

familiar on land. At some places the bottom sinks considerably below the general level and forms marked depressions which are designated as "deeps".

THE PHILIPPINE DEEP

About 45 miles off the eastern coast of the Philippine Islands and extending for a distance of 500 miles from Palmas Island, eastward of the southern end of Mindanao, to abreast the northern end of Samar is a trench which is notable not only for its extent and the steepness of its sides but also for the fact that it is the location of the greatest known depth of any of the oceans of the world.

This is the famous Philippine Deep discovered in 1912 when the German survey ship *Planet*, while en route from Tsingtao to Matupi, obtained a sounding of 32,112 feet about 45 miles east of Siargao Island off the northeast coast of Mindanao. Later, in 1928, the German cruiser *Emden* obtained additional soundings in this trench and at a point about 15 miles south of the first sounding found the remarkable depth of 34,218 feet. This depth of nearly 6½ miles is over one mile greater than the greatest known depth of the Atlantic Ocean, the Nares Deep (27,972 feet), which is located a short distance north of Porto Rico.

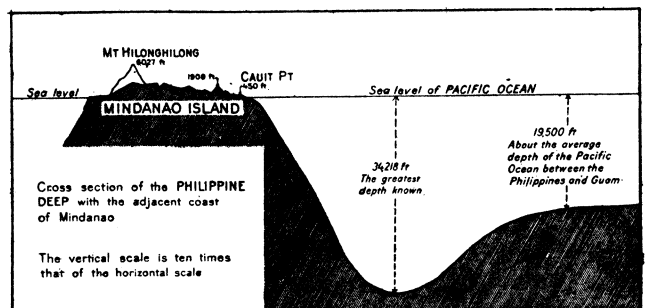
There are many places in the oceans where submarine mountains rise abruptly from great depths, often to within a few feet of the surface, and thus form extremely dangerous obstructions to navigation. Mariners who are navigating along the Philippine trench, however, need have no fear in this respect for if Mount Everest in the Himalayas, the highest known mountain in the world, were placed in the Philippine Deep, its summit would be over a mile below the surface.

The great depth which has been found in this trench is the result of only a few soundings and it is quite possible that a complete investigation will disclose depths of even greater magnitude. It is hoped that the Coast and Geodetic Survey, after it has completed the first surveys of the Philippine Islands, will be able to undertake this work in connection with other oceanographic investigations in and around the archipelago.

EARTHQUAKES AND DEEPS

The Philippine Deep is one of the several remarkable depressions in the western Pacific. Others are the Nero

(Continued on page 523)



THE PHILIPPINE DEEP

Hadji Imam's Cow

By DR. ALFRED WORM

IN the out-of-the-way places of southern Palawan the Moros occupy the beaches along the Sulu Sea, and the back country is inhabited by the pagan Tagbanuas, or, more correctly, the "Palawan", as these people are called, to distinguish them from those dwelling farther north.

A Christian stranger is always regarded with suspicion by these pagan people, and I was so looked upon when, some years ago, I visited them for the first time in the trading vessel I had chartered for trips between Manila and ports on the shores of the Sulu Sea to exchange merchandise for sea and forest products.

Each consequent visit made our relations more pleasant, and, after a year or so, I had the satisfaction one day, when my boat dropped anchor in San Antonio Bay, to see a Moro barrotto put out from the shore which it proved carried an official messenger from the highest Datu of Palawan bringing me and my wife an invitation to stay in his house during our visit.

This was a special honor, and the importance of it was impressed on us by the fact that the Datu had ordered all his Moros to be present on the beach when we landed, and these awaited us, grave and silent, dressed in their most gaudy garb, with their krisses and barongs stuck behind their belts.

Few Christians know that pagan peoples show their regard for distinguished visitors by a serene and dignified silence on the part of the masses. The occasional visitor, on whom the chief has not bestowed special honors or whom he has ignored altogether by slipping quietly through the back door of his hut into the jungle, or going out to sea so as not to meet the stranger, is always annoyed by the chatter and giggling of the men and women crowding around him. He is apt to curse the savage, ignorant heathen, imagining them to be making bad jokes about him. This conception is, however, entirely wrong. No insult is intended by word or action; their behavior simply indicates the fact that he is not regarded as an important personage.

These non-Christians would be highly astonished to witness the uproarious acclaim given a Lindy or a Byrd in American cities and to be told that these were distinguished personages and the insane hurrahs and bravos were holloed in their honor. In their eyes the demonstration would be insulting, and their chief would have the head chopped off of anybody who let out the smallest squak to disturb the silence of a ceremonious reception.

The Datu offered me his assistance if I would open a permanent trading store at some place along the coast, and, as this plan had long occupied my mind, I was quite ready to accept his help, as with the influence of this powerful Datu success would be assured.

The following year my wife and I arrived with many cases of merchandise, and every Moro, man, woman, and child, lent a helping hand in unloading the cargo and carrying it into the house which had been vacated for us until our own trading store would be built.

I had selected a little Moro settlement half way between San Antonio Bay and the southern end of Palawan. The Moros there were industrious divers for pearl and button

shells, and also prepared trepang and shark fins for trade. Islands where tortoises could be caught were nearby. Back in the mountains were settlements of Palawan, who collected wild honey and beeswax and other commercial forest products. The Panglima, as the headman is called, had become a good friend of mine during my former visits, and this would insure the goodwill of the Moros under him.

My wife and I were the only Christians among these Moros and pagans for days travel around and, naturally, had to depend for company on our Moro and Palawan friends, and their troubles and joys and ours soon became common property as is usual in small, isolated communities.

My wife became much in demand as a midwife, while I found myself unexpectedly in the rôles of doctor, chief of police, and judge. The people hate to carry their troubles to government authorities as our laws are strange to them and cause their distrust.

The most interesting case settled by me, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, came up in the third year of our residence among them.

"Here comes the Panglima with a dozen of his men, all armed to the teeth. Looks like trouble again," said my wife, pointing to the beach in front of our veranda where we were taking our afternoon coffee.

The Moros had by this time come within speaking distance and I called to the party to come up on the veranda. They came and squatted silently down on the bamboo floor, leaving it to the Panglima to explain their coming.

"Señor," the Panglima spoke, "old Palawan Pangli has killed the cow of Hadji Imam with seven spear wounds."

Old man Hadji Imam, without a spear or barong, looked up at me with pained expression on his face and wailed, "Señor, the cow was very big and fat, worth at least thirty-five pesos."

I exchanged a swift glance with my wife, and the twinkle in her eyes told me that she, like myself, was holding back her laughter, as that would have been a grave insult and would spoil everything. Only a week ago Hadji Imam had offered me the skinny old cow covered all over with sores from tick-bites, for ten pesos to slaughter her, but I had explained diplomatically that I had bought a bull from the datu and when he arrived I would buy the cow for breeding. I had bought the bull, but he was grazing with other cows I owned on the Datu's land across the Bay, but Hadji Imam did not know that and was satisfied with my promise.

Now the old cow was dead and in her martyrdom her value had gone up from the ten pesos of a week ago to thirty-five pesos.

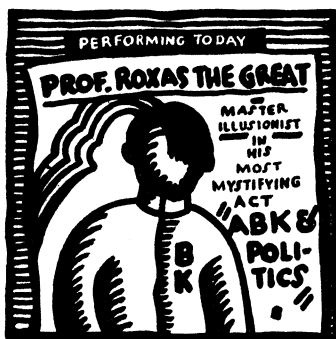
"Where is Palawan Pangli?" I asked, "he must be present also to tell his side of the story."

"He and his two sons are skinning the cow and dividing the meat among their people, Señor," the Panglima explained. "If you wish I shall send for him."

"Not now, Panglima. We will all meet here tomorrow afternoon," I said, intending to find out in the mean time

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EDITORIALS



The public was treated during the past month to a very entertaining exhibition of the devious ways of politics.

As we told the New Katipunans, founded by Speaker Roxas, is a patriotic society, pure and simple, and al-

though a number of critics were indelicate enough to connect the organization of the new movement with the election campaign, the Nacionalista leader swore that to gain political advantage from the society was far, far from his thoughts.

Some equally patriotic Democratistas, therefore, came forward with the startling proposal to dissolve the two major political parties and to form instead one great, big, friendly party in which everybody would work together for the good of the country under the brand-new banner of the New Katipunan.

This suggestion was not so absurd as it looked, for it was not meant seriously, but was only intended to show that the Nacionalistas would not sacrifice their superior position or voluntarily make room for needy Democratistas when there are so many loyal Nacionalistas entitled to party support. In other words, it was intended to smoke out Grand Katipunero Roxas, and force him to climb down from the noble heights upon which he had erected himself.

The proposal was followed by a silence, lasting several weeks, during which one could have heard a pin drop, Mr. Roxas in the mean time withdrawing to Capiz, his home province. From this retirement he finally produced a long letter to the Democratista official who had made the suggestion, advancing no less than seven (a sacred number) patriotic reasons why it would not be good for the country to abolish political parties, not including, however, another good reason which was that he did not intend to abolish himself and his friends, New Katipunans or no New Katipunans.

All very clever, of course, and very entertaining to those individuals who take pleasure in following political maneuvers as they would the moves in some game of skill. It is not so amusing, however, when one considers that all these subtle, ingenious, and devious moves and counter-moves are carried out with no other object than to fool the people, getting them to think that something very high and noble is going on when, in fact, it is only an exhibition of very cheap politics.

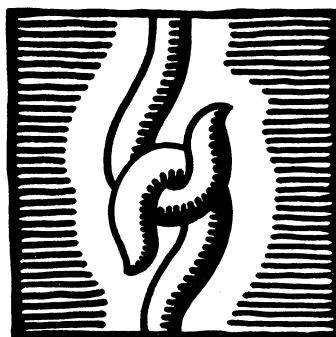
It is sometimes said that we in this country have a genius for politics, but it is certain that such farcical performances as these could not be staged in a country where the people are more open-eyed and critical.

The formation of the New Katipunans is a debasing of history. Whatever might be said about the excesses of the Katipunans of Bonifacio, it was an organization born of oppression and despair, of heroism and sacrifice, genuine

to the death. It was not planned out in a luxurious office of a high official in the government, with a decalogue and oath manufactured by a committee of college professors. It was real and not a travesty.

Now that so much has been achieved, and a Katipunan magically created, why not also construct a Rizal and stage a new execution on the New Luneta? Speaker Roxas, himself, would be fitted most realistically to act the part.

—A. V. H. H.



In reading over an article on "The New Spirit of Japan" in the December number of *Current History* magazine which deals with Capacity for Coöperation that country's industrial progress, its ups and downs, and the difficulties encountered during periods of

depression—I came across the following sentences:

"Whatever the problems she faces, Japan's future is not dark. The nation, above all else, has shown an immense capacity for coöperation."

Capacity for coöperation—that is the great attribute without which no people can attain national greatness. It is the quality which Filipinos must learn to cultivate and practice if they mean to assume a more respectable and respected status among the civilized nations of the world.

Capacity for coöperation is like any other individual or social habit—it can be developed by conscious effort and training.

Political parties train people for organized political action. Military training enables a nation to act as one man in defense of country. Education in general is intended to enlarge the capacity of individuals for coöperation with his fellowmen, and, in particular, with his fellow citizens.

Peoples differ with one another in their technique of bringing about the much desired coöperation among individuals. In countries where individualism has become a sacred principle of social conduct, much reliance is placed upon individual initiative. But in countries where government paternalism has been the traditional policy, individuals rely much upon government or official initiative in all undertakings requiring the coöperation of all.

To what pattern does the Philippines belong—the individualistic or paternalistic? Undoubtedly it belongs to the latter type.

It is, therefore, not strange to find Filipinos formulating plans that involve government initiative and intervention. It is likewise not unusual to find Americans naturally opposed to such paternalistic plans because American traditions have been generally associated with extreme individualism.



ANOTHER LEASE OF LIFE

Thus, we find Filipinos constantly dissatisfied with American tutelage. The two peoples have contradictory attitudes towards the fundamental problem of the relation between the individual and the government.

In the matter of increasing Filipino capacity for coöperation, for example, the Filipino would without hesitation utilize the government and the power of the law to bring about united and coordinated action in all fields of human activity deemed essential to national progress. And they have only to point to the experience of other countries in Europe and the Orient to justify their policy.

But the fact that Americans look with disfavor upon government initiative serves as a stumbling block to a Filipino program of national upbuilding.

—CONRADO BENITEZ.

The remarkably able and courageous address of the new Director of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Tomas Confesor, before the students of the University of the Philippines last month on the rôle of the Chinese in Philippine economic life, has led to the ridiculous demand in some quarters that the Bureau of Commerce and Industry be abolished.

Yet Mr. Confesor only said that the Chinese occupy a controlling position in the Philippines, not only in the retail business, but in the rice and lumber, and, to a lesser extent, in the tobacco and alcohol industries; that the

Chinese have achieved this position through their capital, industry, and thrift; that they have created values and render important service; and that to eliminate the Chinese would take many generations and would require that the Filipinos learn to do the work now done by them. He closed his address by questioning whether it is necessary to destroy the major participation of the Chinese in our economic life, and suggested that "a happy medium" might be found in an economic partnership between Filipinos and Chinese, stating that the commerce and industry of nations thrives only on international amity and coöperation. "I have cherished the conviction", said Mr. Confesor, "that one of the strongest guarantees to Philippine independence, if it comes, would be the concourse of foreign capital on a fifty-fifty basis in the expansion of our trade, commerce, and industry."

After Mr. Confesor's long record in the House of Representatives, there can be no question of his patriotism, and the stupid attack on him will serve only to demonstrate the soundness of his position.

—A. V. H. H.





Manila has arrived at the point where a metropolitan symphony orchestra should be organized. For a Permanent Symphony Orchestra the past five years a society of patrons of music, the Asociación Musical de Filipinas, has assumed the responsibility of furnishing the city with symphonic music, usually three concerts each season, under the baton of the able conductor, Director Alexander Lippay, but that a more permanent organization be established is highly desirable.

It will not be long before the Metropolitan Theater is completed and a first class orchestra should be available. Such an orchestra could undoubtedly be placed on a business basis if it gave not only symphony concerts, but furnished music for radio broadcasting, for accompanying visiting artists, and for special occasions.

Various musical and other civic organizations might well take the initiative in organizing a permanent symphonic orchestra of which the inhabitants of this capital city could be genuinely proud.

A. V. H. H.

The killing of over a hundred Japanese men, women, and children in an uprising of the wild tribes of Formosa,

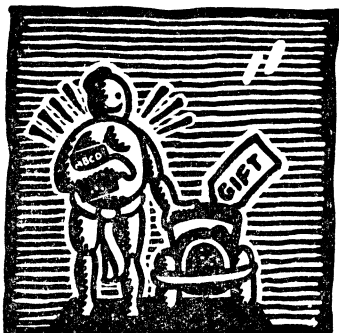
The American Policy and the punitive expedition of government forces that followed,

calls attention to the debt of recognition and gratitude we in the Philippines owe to such men as Worcester, Gallman, Kane, Early, Hale, Whitmarsh, Pack, Dosser, and others who, during the early days of the occupation, succeeded in establishing a peaceful government in the Mountain Province where lived a "wild people" very much like those of Formosa and far more numerous, which the Spanish government had never been able to subdue.

The Chin-hwan or "Wild Savages" live in the fastnesses of the Eastern Mountains of Formosa, are of Malay affinities, and number only about 30,000. Like our own mountain people formerly, they are head-hunters and still constitute a serious problem for the Japanese who keep them inclosed by the Aiyu-Sen or guard-line which extends for nearly 400 miles of which the larger part is electrified.

The American followed a different policy, building trails and schools, and promoting peaceful intercourse between the formerly warring clans and tribes. The American policy was statesmanlike and wholly unselfish and brought about results of which we can never be too proud. We now have pagan representatives in the Legislature, and the sons of former head-hunters are officers in the Constabulary, principals of schools, and directors of public hospitals.

A. V. H. H.



Not much is known here about the new Vice-Governor, George Charles Butte, except that he was a law-school professor and dean, and for three years (1925-1928) Attorney-General of Porto Rico. At the time of his appointment he was in Washington as special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States. During the World War he served as chief of the foreign intelligence section of the General Staff, U. S. Army, with the rank of major, and in 1924 he was the Republican candidate for the governorship of Texas. He was born in San Francisco, California, in 1877, and holds a number of American and foreign academic degrees, including a J. U. D. from the University of Heidelberg. He is a Baptist and a 33° Mason.

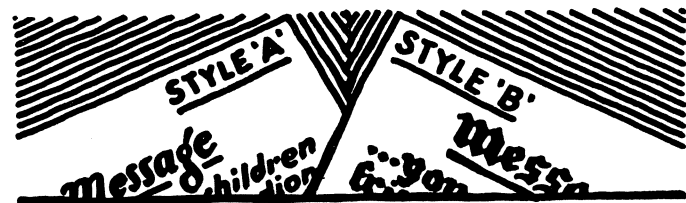
All this will count in his favor with many people, although his religious and masonic affiliations may not be so acceptable to the Catholics.

In a Christmas message he wrote: "I am glad to comply with the gracious invitation of the *Philippines Herald* to cable a message for its Christmas issue. Christmas fixes our thoughts on childhood. This it is which makes the festival so tender, so beautiful, so ennobling. On Christmas Day I shall be thinking especially of you, my thousands of young friends-to-be, and I will be praying that on that day, so sacred to childhood, your parents will see in your happy faces the reflection of the Holy Infant's smile. Merry, Merry Christmas is my affectionate wish for each one of you."

This message is probably entirely sincere, although it, unfortunately, savors of affectation, and the style borders on bathos. Mr. Butte may have had the Porto Ricans in mind when he penned it, or he may have been too busy to give the message adequate attention. The effect of such statements often lies wholly in the style rather than in the underlying meaning, and if he had written something like the following his words would not have raised such a big question mark:

"I am glad to comply with the gracious invitation of the *Philippines Herald* to cable a message for its Christmas issue. The beautiful Christmas festival fixes our thoughts on childhood, and on Christmas Day here in Washington, I shall be thinking especially of the hundreds of thousands of school children in the Philippines whom I shall soon, as Secretary of Public Instruction, have under my general charge. I wish them all and their parents a Very Merry Christmas."

—A. V. H. H.



The *Free Press*, a local weekly, has announced an essay contest on the theme, "What man in the Philippines would you most like to be—and why?" Us, We & Company It is an intriguing question, and many readers of the periodical in question may have thoughts in this connection of men who have made a name for themselves in the Philippines or won to riches and power.

And yet, who would we want to be rather than ourselves?

We may envy one man his achievements, another his position, his wealth, his health, his popularity, his luck, but we can not really imagine ourselves to be any one else. We can imagine ourselves in another position, living under different conditions, but the essential we never changes.

We may be obscure, we may be poor, we may be sick, we may be in despair and on the point of drowning ourselves, but even at such a moment, there is that in us which makes us loyal to ourselves; ourselves, with all our failings and shames and miseries.

This may be a silly loyalty, pitiful, ludicrous even, perhaps, wholly misplaced, from the other man's point of view, but each one of us hugs himself to his bosom, failures, sins, pains, and all. For ourselves, we can always find explanations and excuses. To ourselves we can always come for that solace which the world never extends to us. Good old self, suffering, foolish, brave old self!

And, taking ourselves all around and by and large, who

is better than we are, who had higher aspirations, nobler dreams, better intentions? Who could have done more and borne more in our condition and with our handicaps? None, of course. As this is the best of all possible worlds, we are the best of all possible selves.

The self—that temporary and ever changing congregation of atoms, ultimately to be dispersed, which makes up the *us*, is exclusive of all else, like nothing else, individual, unique, and alone; we are *it*. To ourselves, we are the most important thing in all the shining universe. Worlds, suns, and galaxies revolve around us, exist for us—until our little prance is over.



DRAWING BY GUILLEMO CASTILLO

—A. V. H. H.

The Demonic in Life and Art

By A. V. H. HARTENDORP
Editor, Philippine Magazine

IN that great machine of dancing atoms—the universe—the unchangeable relation between cause and effect does not preclude for us what we call the accidental.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORLD AS AN ACCIDENT

A cause of the origin of our solar system, and hence of our world and our own existence, was the passage of a star so close to our own sun—then, itself, a normal, single star—that enormous tides were raised and long arms of gas ejected millions of miles into space, which, instead of falling back into the seething sun-substance, condensed under the action of gravitation instability, into the separate gas masses of the young planets.

The passage of such a star so near the sun has been called a chance, or accidental passage, and it has been computed that no two stars in a million ever come so close to each other.

The fact is, however, that such words as *chance* and *accident* as applied to this catastrophic and fateful phenomenon only express our inability to trace the threads in the enormous network of events in space and time that inevitably led to the near approach of the two heavenly bodies to which we owe our being.

EGG FERTILIZATION AS AN ACCIDENT

On a smaller scale, which one of the millions of spermatozoa shall fertilize the ovum in the womb, has also been called an accident, although upon this combination sometimes depends the traits in the offspring which we consider so important—whether it shall be normal or malformed, for instance, and, in the case of man, whether the child shall develop into an idiot or a genius, a hero or a criminal, a madman or a Philistine. But, again, causality is there; traceable if we but had the insight.

ACCIDENT IN SUB-MOLECULAR PHENOMENA

On a still smaller scale, we have the electrons leaping

from one orbit around the nucleus of an atom to another—as startling a phenomena, in itself, as if the planet Neptune were suddenly to jump into the orbit of the earth, and even more unpredictable. Yet upon such atomic phenomena depend the formation of the elements of which all things are composed.

ACCIDENT IN MENTAL ASSOCIATIONS

In the thought process, too, the nervous impulse leaps from one brain-cell to another, producing associations for the most part unpredictable, because the stimulus that drives one man to the thought and action of suicide, compels another to write a sonnet.

THE PRINCIPLE OF CAUSALITY AND ACCIDENT

Although the acceptance of the principle that causality binds all phenomena together in an eternal web, is the basis not only of all modern science, but of all rationality, and even of the possibility for man, with his brain, to endure existence, we shall never be able to follow any but the coarser threads in the weavings of fate. What for want of a better term we shall have to continue to denominate as accidental, will continue to be for us the great coordinate of the conception of cause and effect. We can follow a sequence of phenomena only so far; then we must say: “accident”, “chance”, “luck”.

THE UNEXPECTED

We are confronted, therefore, by a mechanism—in fact, we are a part of it—that is beyond the powers of our brains to picture. Regardless of the advance of exact knowledge, there will always be surprises, there will always come the unexpected. We shall always have to deal with the unpredictable, the uncontrollable, the *wild*.

And who would have it different?

The exact adjustment of action and reaction, cause and effect, in so far as we are able to trace it, appears to us as a

fitting relationship—damnable though at times it may be; as when a father, delayed for a few moments by being called back by a fond mother to kiss the baby, comes to a street corner at a certain moment, and, preoccupied with plans for the future of the baby, is killed by a reckless automobile driver.

LAW AND ORDER AND THE WILD

The notion of law and order in the universe gives us confidence. It is as though we stand on the banks of a river, the depth and the width of which we have measured and the seasonal variations of which we know. We can live beside such a stream, drink its cool waters, bathe in its refreshing pools, dreaming our lives away. But living has come to mean more than that to us. We should be dissatisfied without the excitement of occasional and unexpected storms and floods.

As we have always lived, so we must continue to live—dangerously. There is that in human nature which calls out and answers to the wild. Its dread but fascinating appearance stimulates and vivifies us.

And when danger is absent, for the time, and we might bask in security, we wilfully run risks. We whisper "Peace, peace!" but we clamor for war. We have our foods, but we must experiment with poisons. Scorpions and spiders, snakes and crocodiles, skulls, executions, murders, madmen, poison gases, explosives, monsters, obscenities of all kinds fascinate us. Earthquakes and hurricanes, volcanoes in action, and striking thunderbolts satisfy something deep in our hearts.

We are filled with admiration at the picture of the dying Beethoven, "broken-hearted, unloved, unwed, even hated", who, as a thunderstorm broke over the house in which he lay, "in the agony of his last breath, raised his right arm and with clenched fist waved an impotent gesture toward the sky, while the thunder pealed and lightning flashed at his window."

We sing hymns to the God of our Fathers, but follow the Devil. We aspire to the divine, but the demonic stirs us. We enjoy unrest—riots and revolutions. We talk of the search for happiness and peace, but we would rather be irresponsible, drunk, wild. We cry out for danger, sport in error, fall avidly upon evil. No folly repels us. Way-

wardly, acceptance changes to recalcitrance, faith to hostility, serenity to bitterness, and back again, as the disciplined, serene Apollonic struggles with the passionate and riotous Dionysian in our forever unstable natures in a forever unstable universe.

THE DEMONIC IN SCIENCE

This demonic element enters even into scientific investigation. Astrologers, alchemists, and necromancers live again in our modern physicists, chemists, and biological experimenters who continue to delve into the forbidden, zestfully uncovering horror after horror, such as, for instance, the fact that the degenerated cells taken from a cancer in the breast of a dying woman, when grown in a culture medium outside the body in a petrie dish together with healthy connective tissue cells, will again differentiate into and proliferate the higher type of cell and build up the structures characteristic of the mammary gland. The purposelessness of such a phenomenon must impress one as fiendish, for the woman is dead, and her child is dead, and what use is there for milk glands in a laboratory glass?

THE DEMONIC IN ART

In art, the demonic is as great an element as the idea of beauty which the critics have mainly talked about. Gargoyles and all sorts of grotesqueries and bestialities give life to the noblest of cathedrals. In the works of Villon, Shakespeare, Dante, Milton, Wagner, Listz, Rousseau, Voltaire, Goethe, Shelley, Baudelaire, France, Poe, Rodin, Cabell—only a few random names—angels and demons strive together, occasionally achieving a screaming and rapturous harmony. The demonic is a part of life, and can not be left out of art.

MATCHING WILDNESS WITH WILDNESS

The demonic is to us the apparently accidental, unpredictable, uncontrollable wildness in nature and in ourselves. Subject to eternal and unescapable laws, which, nevertheless, we can know only in part, we feel at times that we might as well be subjects of caprice. And so we conform capriciously, rebelliously kicking against the pricks for reasons we don't ourselves understand, luck sometimes with us, sometimes against us, but violently alive and challengingly matching our human wildness with that of nature. We break the law and laugh.

NOCTURNE

T. INGLIS MOORE

The saffron west
The eve embalms
With spice of stillness rare,
And twilight calms
Have sunk to rest
Within Her ebon hair.

One star a-shine
Lilts down to us
Light hand on silver lyre,
And luminous
Her eyes call mine,—
Evangel of Desire.



The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



"I Resolve"

MAKING resolutions on New Years' Day is a custom which has come down to us through the ages, and in those olden times as well as in our own the New Year meant a new start—the will to do something better.

Not every one who makes good resolutions at New Years keeps them—all. That would be too much to ask, for few can live up to the high hopes with which they start. But, succeed or fail, each one gains something in the resolve to do better and in the hope and faith with which he strives toward a finer goal.

New Years' resolutions are intimate and personal things. Each should make them according to his or her own appraisal of faults and short-comings. The important thing is to make them and thus get a new start toward the ideals of living which command our admiration and respect.

New Uses For Coarsed-Meshed Fillet

It is a pleasure to visit with some one who has lately returned from the United States and hear about the latest fads and fancies in house-keeping and home decorations. One friend who has lived in the Orient for a number of years, recently returned and was much surprised to find that the coarse fillet spreads which are usually used as bed spreads out here, were very much in vogue as coverings, for the dining room table. Three of the exclusive shops, where the latest in table cloths, luncheon sets, and coverings were displayed, featured these coarse fillet spreads and were selling many of them.



To those of us who have been familiar with the use of fine fillet pieces and luncheon sets the idea is entirely new but quite adaptable. Get out your fillet bed spread and try it on your dining table. You will find it very effective and rich looking over the satiny, highly-polished wood. These spreads are especially lovely with colored glassware or the gay flowered porcelainware which is now so popular.

Here is illustrated a table spread with the coarse-meshed fillet luncheon set in ecru color to give an idea of how attractive it is. The picture hardly does it justice. Set your own table in this manner if you wish to observe how attractive it will appear.

Practical Foods For Children

THE recipes this month have been recommended by a dietitian who has made a special study of the food requirements of growing children.

MINCED LIVER ON TOAST

Cook calves' or lamb's liver in boiling salted water until tender. Drain; season with salt and pepper, and put through the meat grinder. Toast thin slices of graham bread lightly; butter well; place a slice of tomato on the toast, and on this place a heaping tablespoon of the minced liver. Serve hot.

SALMON SURPRISE

Use one large can or two small cans of salmon. Drain and remove skin and bones; boil one-half cup of rice until light and flaky; drain well and add the flaked salmon. Make a good white sauce, using two tablespoons of butter, two tablespoons of flour, and two cups of hot milk. Season well and add a little onion juice. Add salmon and rice to white sauce. Heat thoroughly and pour over six slices of toasted bread on a large platter. Surround the salmon mixture with buttered peas.

BANANA DELIGHT

Add one teaspoon of powdered sugar, one-fourth teaspoon of vanilla, and one teaspoon of orange juice to one-half pint of whipping cream. Whip until stiff. Mix lightly with one cup of marshmallows cut into quarters, two cups of bananas sliced, and one-fourth cup of chopped nut meats. Pile in tall glasses, top with bananas and maraschino cherries. This will serve six persons.

BANANA SANDWICH

One fully ripe banana mashed fine; one tablespoon of peanut butter; one teaspoon of brown sugar, one pinch of salt. Mix well and spread between thin buttered slices of white or graham bread.

STUFFED PEPPERS AND TOMATOES

Finely chopped boiled liver, moistened with tomato juice, seasoned with onion, pepper and salt,—placed in a green pepper or a tomato and baked, is an excellent dish for the grown-ups as well as children.

Consider the Children's Breakfast

THE New York State College of Home Economics states that a wholesome breakfast should consist of:

- 1 orange or other fruit
- 1 dish of well-cooked cereal
- 1 to 2 cups of milk, a part of which may be served on cereal and the remainder taken as a beverage.

How many school children that you know of start off to school with such a satisfying breakfast? The time element very often prevents them having the proper food at the important morning meal. Children, and sometimes their parents, get up late. Every one rushes to get away to school or to the office, and breakfast is a hit-or-miss affair. The hurry and confusion takes away the desire to eat and makes it impossible to have a quiet, peaceful meal. The result of such a breakfast is an unsatisfactory reaction on the disposition, the physical and mental attitude of the child, which shows up at once in the work of the class room. The effects may be even so far reaching as to impair health.

One of the most important steps to induce a child to eat a satisfying breakfast is to make the food appealing. Most of us take the cooking of a cereal for granted. But failure to cook cereals properly may be the cause of indigestion in children and in adults. In cooking all cereals the water must be boiling rapidly and the cereal added slowly so that the boiling process continues. The boiling water keeps the cereal from having gluey consistency.

Citrus fruits, such as oranges, are especially good because they stimulate the dull appetite, but variety in the form of apple-sauce, bananas, prunes, dates, papaya, and other fruits may be provided.

Below is given a recipe, combining cereal and fruit, which most children find a delightful change from just cereal.

CEREAL WITH DATES

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1/2 cup cereal | 1/2 cup chopped dates |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt | 3 cups boiling water |

Cook the cereal in briskly boiling water. Add the salt. When smooth add dates and cook in double boiler one-half hour. Serve hot with cream.

PRUNES AND FIGS

To 1 lb. of prunes add 1/2 lb. of pulled figs. Wash well. Cover with cold water and stew gently until tender and the juice is syrupy. This is very good for breakfast without sugar, but a little may be added if desired.

The Value of Vitamin A

A RECENT bulletin of the American Medical Association gives interesting information concerning vitamin A. Its functions are: promotes tissue formation; increases blood platelets; acts as a regulating substance; promotes growth and well-being; promotes appetite and digestion; prevents infection, notably of the eyes, sinuses, air passages, and lungs.

It is important to know that the sources of this vitamin are the following foods: whole milk, butter, cheese, egg

yolk, liver from animals that are properly fed, thin green leafy vegetables, yellow corn, yellow sweet potatoes, carrots, and cod liver oil.

With so many common foods available which contain this vitamin it would seem unnecessary that there should be a lack of it in any diet. Some of the foods containing vitamin A should form a part of the daily diet.

Hadji Imam's Cow

(Continued from page 515)

what really had happened, as I knew from former experience that neither party would tell the truth.

I also knew that the Old Palawan Pangli would call with his supporters at my house as soon as he learned that the Moros had been there, and, indeed, late that evening, their bellies full with the murdered cow's meat, Pangli and a score of his friends arrived, all armed with spears, tokaos, (knives), and blow-guns.

After they had told me their side of the story, they departed, with the promise to return the following afternoon.

After they had left, my wife returned from her mission to gossip with the women of the Moros and the Palawan, and had learned the real circumstances.

At the appointed time the following day, the Moros arrived and having squatted down on the veranda and lighted the cigarettes I offered them, we started a conversation on matters which had no bearing whatever on the case of the murdered cow.

When the Palawan party arrived they sat down at the other end of the veranda. My wife made them welcome and supplied them with smokes, asking about their woman and children.

We kept up the talk for hours, a most important psychological factor in the proceedings to come later. The men were all armed. They each believed that the other side was wrong. To be wrong and insist you are right means only one thing in jungle law, and that is a fight. When the two parties met on the veranda of my house they exchanged ugly glances, and their blood was obviously near the boiling point. To have brought up the subject in question, the killing of Hadji Imam's cow, would almost certainly have led to bloodshed. Passions had first to be cooled down, and the best "cooler" is talk. Try it on yourself.

So we talked about everything, I on the Moro's side, my wife with the Palawan, babies, sharks, hunting and fishing, planting and harvesting, trading, weather and traveling, all came in for their share till the brains of the Moros and Palawan were so thoroughly soaked with impressions that the real object of the meeting was to a large degree effaced.

The tactics I employed with the help of my wife were such as we had played hundreds of times before among these and other primitive people with whom we had had dealings for years. To attain our object, whether to obtain cargadores, labor, or what else, we never plunged into their midst with our request, but called on their chief, "chewed the rag" for hours with him about nothing, and, before he knew what we really wanted, he had agreed to it.

In the course of our pow-pow, I cast questions across the veranda at the Palawan, and my wife catching the key

spoke from there to the Moros where I sat. Friendlier glances between the enemy camps were exchanged, both parties listened to words from the other side, some unaware remark caused a reply from across the neutral line, and before the sun topped the mountains in the west the two parties had mingled and were freely talking and laughing together.

My wife had left the visitors and returned now with the servants carrying cups of chocolate and native rice-cakes.

I cast a quick glance at the other end of the veranda where Hadji Imam and the Panglima sat together with Palawan Pangli and his two grown-up sons, the others carefully avoiding this group.

My wife bent over my shoulder, and under the guise of putting my can of pipe tobacco on the table in front of me, whispered in my ear:

"It's time now. Go over and talk to them. They have settled it."

We smiled at each other, congratulating ourselves on another bloodless victory, and I walked over to the group of Hadji Imam and Pangli.

"How much was the cow worth, Hadji?" I asked the Moro casually, as if I had forgotten that he had said thirty-five pesos the day before.

"Ten pesos, Señor," the old scoundrel answered without blushing.

"And how much was the palay worth the cow of the Hadji destroyed in your rice field, Pangli?" I asked the old Palawan.

"Ten pesos, Señor," Pangli replied.

I looked thoughtfully at my feet to make it appear important, and, after taking a few sucks on my pipe, said calmly, though I wanted to laugh:

"That makes it even between you two, doesn't it?"

"No, Señor," explained the Panglima, "the Palawan have kept the meat of the cow."

"We will give Hadji Imam back the hide of the cow." Pangli promised generously.

That settled it.

Everybody thus satisfied, they left my house together.

The Philippine Deep

(Continued from page 514)

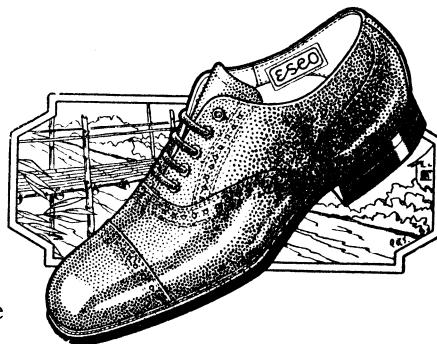
Deep, near Guam, which has a depth of 31,626 feet, and the Tuscarora Deep, off the eastern coast of Japan, with a depth of at least 32,644 feet. The latter was the greatest known oceanic depth prior to the discovery of the Philippine Deep. The locations of these deeps, together with a cross profile of the Philippine Deep showing its relation to the land masses on Mindanao, are shown in the accompanying illustration. Their existence is a matter of great scientific interest, and possibly of local pride, but is not without certain disadvantage for the proximity of such great depths to high land masses is believed to be responsible for a considerable amount of seismic activity. In the Philippine Islands this theory is supported by the fact that the eastern part of Mindanao, together with Samar and Leyte, constitute the region of greatest earthquake frequency in the archipelago.

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Only in comparatively recent times has it been possible to measure great ocean depths. The earliest known apparatus for obtaining soundings, a weight attached to a graduated line, dates back far into antiquity. Its use is mentioned in Herodotus (ii.5) as well as in the Acts of the Apostles (xxvii.29) and it is still employed for sounding in moderate depths.

HOW SUCH DEPTHS ARE MEASURED

Efforts to use this device for measuring depths of considerable magnitude, however, were handicapped by the size and length of the hempen line required, the action of currents and water friction on the line, and other defects. Despite these difficulties early investigators made frequent attempts to obtain deep-sea soundings and in this they were assisted to a considerable extent by the invention, about the middle of the last century, of a light-weight specimen cylinder which fitted inside a detachable sinker.

This permitted the use of a very heavy weight which, upon reaching the bottom, was automatically detached thus facilitating the recovery of the line and specimen cylinder, the latter bringing up a sample of the bottom material which provided conclusive evidence that the bottom had been reached. With this device numerous deep-sea soundings were obtained but it was not until fine steel wire was developed that the deepest parts of the ocean could be reached. For this purpose the modern survey ship is equipped with a steam or electric sounding machine holding many thousands of feet of fine steel piano wire to the end of which the specimen cylinder and pear-shaped sinker weighing from 35 to 75 pounds, are attached.

Nothing is more impressive of the magnitude of the depths of the ocean than the watching, second after second, minute after minute, for a half-hour or more, the rapidly revolving drum from which the sounding wire unwinds in its downward fall until finally the bottom is struck and there comes to the observer the realization of his elevation of three or four miles above the bottom of the sea. It probably required well over an hour to obtain the deepest sounding in the Philippine trench. Recently the development of echo-sounding machines has provided a means for obtaining such soundings in a few seconds but these instruments can not entirely supplant the older apparatus for oceanographic work as wire soundings are still required to obtain bottom specimens, water temperatures at various depths, and other essential data.

DO BODIES SINK CLEAR TO THE BOTTOM?

That the great depths of the oceans are of considerable interest to the general public is indicated by the frequent inquiries which are received concerning this subject. One popular fallacy, often the subject of argument especially at the time of a marine disaster, is that a body sinking in the ocean will fall to a certain depth and there float for evermore. This idea is based on the belief that the body in its downward plunge will eventually reach water so dense that it can not be penetrated.

"Beyond the fall of dews,
Deeper than plummet lies,
Float ships, with all their crews,
No more to sink nor rise."

—Longfellow.

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As a matter of fact the compressibility of water is so slight that there is little change in its density even at great depths and the body will continue to the bottom regardless of the depth in accordance with the physical law that a body will sink, and will continue to sink, as long as it is heavier than the liquid it displaces.

The waters of the oceans cover by far the greater part of our globe and although a considerable amount of oceanographic work has been done, the areas covered are small in comparison with the entire field of work. It is probable that there is no sphere of both scientific and practical endeavor which is at the same time so vast and so little exploited as that of oceanography. In fact the great depths of the oceans with their unknown physical and biological features are perhaps the only remaining portions of the world which can be considered practically unexplored.

Filipino Literature in English

(Continued from page 511)

sustained logical thinking here make the essay a form of

Filipino literature in English one to be developed in the future, if at all. José Lansang, Jesus Martinez, Camilo Osias, Francisco Icasiano, and Jorge Bocobo have attempted the essay, but there is no record of achievement as yet. But some of the short sketches in the *Philippine Collegian* indicate that there are possibilities for the descriptive essay.

NOVEL WRITERS

The novel too is virgin soil. Zoilo Galang has been adventurous enough to try his hand, and has had sufficient success to have one of his books locally filmed. But "A Child of Sorrow" cannot be considered seriously as literature. Apart from its sickly sentimentalism, the style is just impossible. However, his latest work on the pioneers of Mindanao (as yet unpublished) shows surprising improvement. The style is cleaner, if still unidiomatic, and a certain skill is shown in invention of incident.

Dean Kalaw's novel tracing the change in the character in a Filipino rebel from Spanish and early American days down to the present, is interesting in view of its subject matter and its sketches of Filipino events and personalities.



"Eiger, Moench and Jungfrau"

the Giants of the

SWISS ALPS

View from the famous Emmenthal
the Home of Good Milk

BEAR BRAND MILK

from Emmenthal is

GOOD MILK

CONSISTENTLY PREFERRED SINCE GENERATIONS

As a historical novel it has perhaps too much history and not enough novel, and the style is too reminiscent of the political philosopher. But the characterization is distinctive and the plot well planned, while the writer's intimacy with his subject enables him to give some interesting glimpses of Philippine history. It deserves commendation and should be well received.

POETRY AND POETS

In the field of poetry, the emphasis has all been on the lyric side, narrative and dramatic poetry being unattempted. This is a pity since there is plenty of material in native legend for epic or shorter narrative. The production of lyrics has been marked by quantity rather than by quality, but this is a most promising field. Undoubtedly the best work here is being done by Gilbert Perez with his colorful impressionism, but I have learned that he is not a Filipino.

The poetry shows a good sense for rhythm and melody, but a poor one for form, diction, and color. It is surprising that the feeling for color is so lacking since the scenery of the Philippines is colorful and should inspire good descriptive verse. But most of the poetry consists of the slight lyric of personal feeling. This is unfortunate since it is hard to avoid hackneyed language when singing of such themes as love, sorrow, melancholy, and despair. And Filipino poetry is terribly trite. It would be much better if the poets used their own eyes and attempted original description instead of moaning away about their hopeless passions in words that have been used only about several million time before.

Apart from Perez, few of the poets are mature enough to have developed a style of marked individuality—I cannot speak with knowledge of the earlier poets, but of those of the recent years the outstanding ones or those who hold most promise are José Garcia Villa, Angela Manalang-Gloria, Amador Daguio, Conrado Pedroche, and Salvador Lopez. Villa has some color and passion, at times touches of intensity and imagination, and only needs to get rid of Whitman and other influences and to gain more balance and coherency before he can do excellent work. It is to be hoped that his "martyr-fame" as victim of morbid moral-mongers at the University of the Philippines will not lead him astray into mere baiting of the Philistines.

Mrs. Gloria is our Sara Teasdale—sweet without being sickly, melodious, and charming. Daguio is young and has a lot to learn, both of English and verse technique, but he has already shown himself a keen observer of nature and the possessor of an original fancy which may easily become real imagination. Some of his work is more truly Filipino than that of any other poet, and if he continues to develop at his present rate, he may go the furthest of all the young poets. Pedroche is uneven, and bites off more than he can chew in the way of passionateness, but in a recent poem he displayed more sustained strength than I have seen in any Filipino poem in English. Lopez is too imitative and full of echoes, but he has the best gift of phrasing of all the verse writers as well as the most thought. A philosophical poet naturally matures late, and if Lopez can find a style for himself, he will be valuable as contributing an intellectual element now sorely lacking in local verse. Fidel Castro is another youngster who has grace, fancy, and melody, with a capable sense of rhythm. All of these young writers have distinct promise.

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Luis Tejero



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DON'T think, just because Nature is so kind to sunny Spain, that the lovely Spanish señoritas can afford to neglect their complexions. Tejero, the well-known Barcelona beauty specialist, will tell you otherwise.

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use hot water—that is apt to redden and irritate sensitive skin.) Rinse with warm water, then colder and colder. Use that as a basis for make-up. Never fail to observe this rule of cleanliness before retiring.

Then watch the fresh, glowing loveliness of that schoolgirl complexion return!

P. S. Because Palmolive is so inexpensive it is the natural choice of experts as a bath soap, too. It protects sensitive skins from irritation.

Keep that Schoolgirl Complexion



VIRTUES AND FAULTS OF THE FILIPINO STYLE

Taking both prose and poetry in general, it may be said that the virtues are fluency, delicacy, melody, and fancy. The latter two are both poetic qualities, but they infuse the prose as well. The narrative and descriptive prose so far is bad prose in that it is too poetical, too much prose-poetry instead of good strong prose. The journalistic prose is also poetical in that it is rhetorical, using the devices which belong to poetry or rhetoric rather than concentrating on clearness, simplicity, and force. This may be due to the influence of Spanish, a rhetorical language. Or it may be simply the result of the Malay emotionalism.

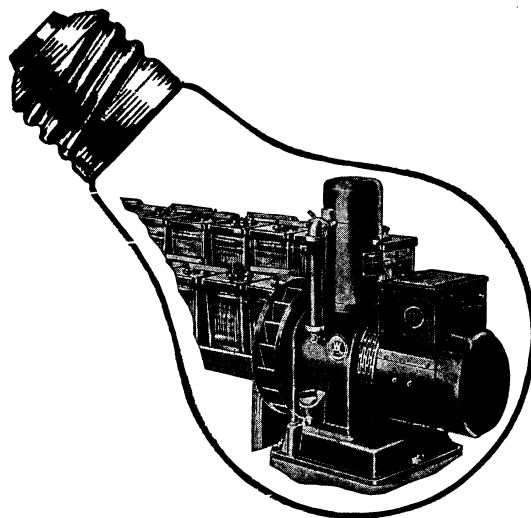
The faults generally are lack of conciseness, lack of strict constructive form, shallowness, and sentimentalism. Brevity and economy are virtues which need stressing at present in Filipino English. The writers tend to flow on in a sort of unrestrained flux, till the thought becomes deliquescent. The softness which is in the climate and people may produce tenderness and delicacy of expression. But it also makes much work invertebrate and molluscan. It lacks direction and the force which comes from concentrated intensity. And even in editorials and articles we find that the appeal is to sentiment and not reason. There is too much emotionalism and not enough clean, hard logic.

THE FOREMOST WRITERS IN ENGLISH

Passing from the general to the particular, it is perhaps too early yet to attempt any definitive ranking of local writers. But a recent article in the *Graphic* entitled "Five Foremost Filipino Writers in English" emboldens one to say a few words on the "foremost" writers. Of course, such a thing is provocative, but it is also stimulating. It must be remembered that this brief essay is one of personal impressions and not a papal *pronunciamento*. Also that the judgments are based purely on literary merits. The writers' personal idiosyncrasies or political and other beliefs do not come into the question. Neither do their reputations in the community, which are usually based on other matters than their capacity to write English.

It is obvious that some of the above irrelevant matters have influenced the rankings in the *Graphic*. I do not know the writings of two of those mentioned, Representative Melencio and Dr. Yamzon, and so cannot speak for them. But Dean Bocobo's name was mentioned several times, whereas, speaking from the purely literary point of view, his work as a writer is distinctly inferior. The essays in the *Sunday Tribune*, however sincere their piousness, would serve admirably in a course of advanced rhetoric as examples of most of the faults in bad writing.

But the popular admiration for Dean Bocobo and Editor Romulo as writers can be easily explained. It is caused by a quite natural misconception of good writing. These two have developed the virtues of fluency and popular clearness more than other writers. And to a people struggling with the acquisition and control of a foreign language such as English, fluency and clearness naturally appear as the final goal of achievement. If someone can write English easily, quickly, and clearly, then obviously, people argue, he must be a good writer in English. They do not know the language well enough to judge of the essential qualities of style, qualities which may be entirely lacking in such a writer. If someone uses a large vocabulary, they conclude he must



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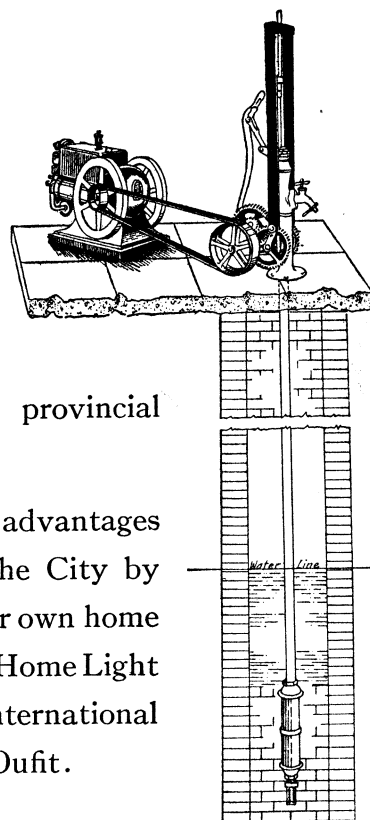
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have a fine knowledge of English. They do not realize that it is not the mere use of the vocabulary that counts, but the selection and aptness of the words used. Cardinal Newman probably uses a smaller vocabulary than Editor Romulo or Dean Bocobo. That is because he is a great master of style. He makes every word count for the utmost. He would put an editorial or essay of the above writers into one tenth of the words they fling around so profusely. And it would be ten or a hundred times better English!

Indeed, if we are to pick out the foremost Filipino writers in English, we must define what makes a good writer. Briefly, it is thought and style. And style is "the right words in the right places." It includes composition and rhetoric—correct writing and effective writing. And effectiveness is gained by such qualities as correctness, clearness, coherency, fluency, melody, rhythm, familiar use of idiom, apt and original diction, and personal flavor. In the end, the most important points about a writer are: Does he say anything? Is it original? Is his language apt? Idiomatic? Original? Personal? Can he command a fresh and effective turn of phrasing? Is his writing so personal that it could be written by no one else but himself?

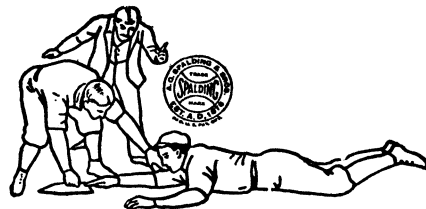
Judging Filipino writers by these accepted standards of literary criticism, we must pick out one writer as standing out well above the rest—Ignacio Manlapaz. In the first place, he has something to say, something of his own. And he says it brilliantly. His thought is deep, coherent, original. His style is idiomatic, pure, economic, effective. He has a positive flair for an epigram, for a really individual and striking phrase. He writes easily and yet strongly.

After him come several who cannot be placed in any very definite order:—Maramag, Mrs. Benitez, Manḡahas, Villa, Romulo, Osias, Vicente Hilario. Mr. Maramag is thoughtful and solid, with a capable command of expression that at times has a flash of brilliancy. But his style is a little too Latinized and wanting in flexibility. Mrs. Benitez ranks high because of her easy command of idiom and the naturalness and grace of her diction. Mr. Manḡahas sometimes strains a little and loses idiomatic ease. But he has real thought, can phrase neatly, and, above all, has a sense of sophisticated irony unusual among Filipinos. He and Manlapaz are the only two writers who can compass humor or real wit in English.

José Villa's style is impure—in the literary sense only, of course,—and tends to violence and incoherency. But he has feeling, imagination, color, and force. Mr. Romulo is admirably yet fatally fluent. He is far too rhetorical and verbose to be counted as a really good writer. His clever facility often betrays him into mere wordiness. But if he could chasten his style and learn economy, he would rank high and do excellent work because he has a supple control of words and often has something to say. Commissioner Osias has much the same virtues as Romulo without as much verbosity. Professor Hilario has a good command of language, thinks keenly and even subtly, but lacks that individual flavor of personality which we find best in Manlapaz, Villa, and Manḡahas. Dean Kalaw writes ably on political subjects, but fails in a thorough grasp of English idiom.

On the whole, the standard of Filipino writing in English among the foremost writers is highly commendable, and there is no reason why a distinctive Filipino literature

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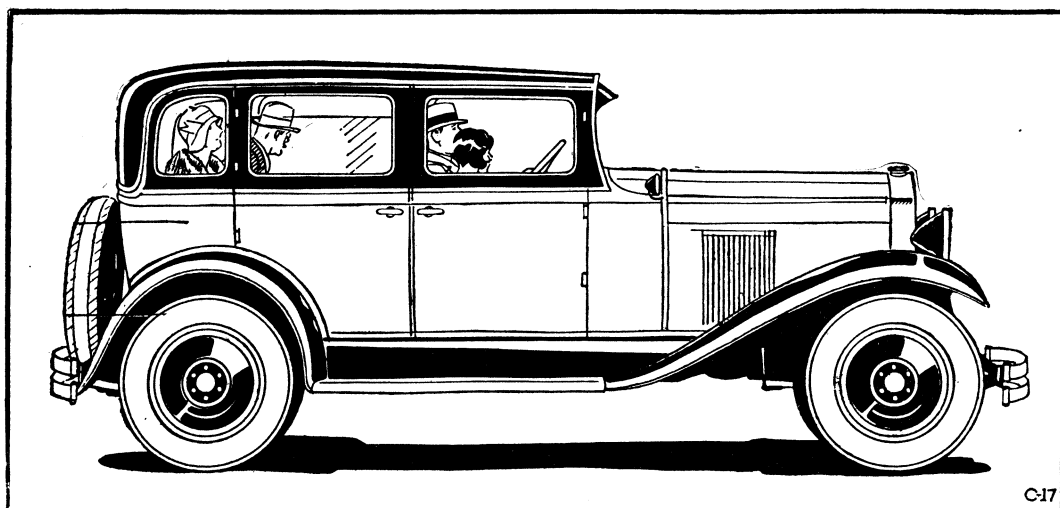
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in English should not be developed, at once both truly English in expression and truly Filipino in sentiment. I look forward to such an achievement with sympathy and confidence.

Halabhab

(Continued from page 509)

prototype. An uninterrupted process, therefore, of age-long adaptation has firmly integrated the Negrito with the biotic complex of this country. No other race of people that inhabits the Islands is entitled to a more reassuring claim to permanent tenure. Their own language was lost in antiquity, so that they have had to use the tongues of the various tribes with which they happened to come in contact.

There are only some 35,000 Negritos, as compared with our 12,000,000, because the rigid processes of natural selection have in full play, mercilessly weeded out the incompetent. Surely the Negrito may well feel proud of his own individuality. He is not merely an incidental apurtenance to a system. Sheer merit—the sum of his innate personal qualities—has won for him his place on earth.

The Nellore Breed

(Continued from page 507)

fold leads to the production of more waste thus decreasing the percentage of dressed carcass.

BEHAVIOR

While under close handling the Nellore ox is obedient and easy to manage, if it is allowed freedom, it becomes less tractable, and some of the animals become so fractious as to be dangerous to man.

The Nellore cattle are also criticized as being slow reproducers.

RESULTS OF GRADING UP NATIVE CATTLE

Obviously, the main objective in using the Nellore bull for breeding purposes in the Philippines is to improve the size and quality of the animals produced when he is mated with native animals. It has become common knowledge that the crossbreed inherits from the Nellore parent, height, hardiness, activity, and general resistance to ordinary diseases. On the other hand, the native parent imparts fleshiness and massiveness of body. The crossbreed are also sufficiently docile to be easily controlled for farm work.

The best breeding is that which produces crossbreeds in which just the right combination of size, meatiness, and good disposition is obtained.

When a female crossbreed is bred back to a Nellore bull the progeny is said to be $\frac{3}{4}$ Nellore. Many animals resulting from this mating may still be satisfactory in size and blockiness, or perhaps even better than the crossbreed, but, undoubtedly, the bad traits of the Indian parent begin to appear at this time. As the female progeny are bred back to the Nellore bull, the Indian blood is so intensified in the subsequent generation that oftentimes it can hardly be distinguished from a purebred. Ordinarily, objections are raised against these crossbreeds on account of their legginess and bad disposition. It appears also that the slow reproductive capacity of the Nellore blood is transmitted to the grades.



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—when the weather is hot and you feel tired and irritable—step into a tub of clear, cool water and lather yourself with the quick-cleansing foam of Ivory Soap. How cool and refreshing it is to your skin! And, after you've toweled yourself dry, you'll be completely revived . . . a cheerful companion for your family . . . refreshed by Ivory's purity!

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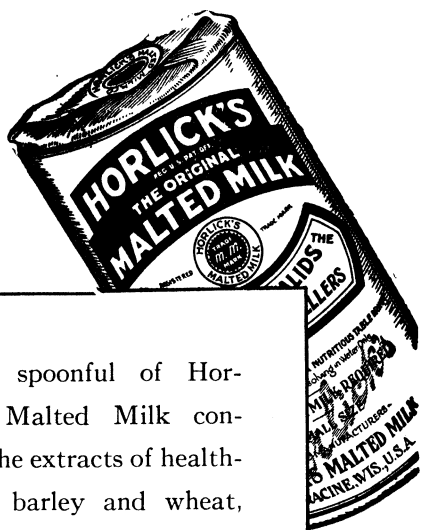


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Sold everywhere

From several of Nellore grades slaughtered at an abattoir in Cagayan, Oriental Misamis, there was a range of from 248 to 342 kgm. in live weight. They were $\frac{3}{4}$ Nellore, and were about four years old.

THE NELLORE-HEREFORD CROSSBREDS

The Nellore and Hereford cattle are two breeds of contrasting characteristics. By crossing them each is expected to correct the faults of the other. The importation of Hereford cattle, however, is an expensive matter. This breed is not adapted to Philippine conditions so that its maintenance for breeding purposes is not practical. From what has already been accomplished, however, it is of interest that the crossbreeds acquire the height of the Nellore and the massiveness of the Hereford parent. They are good rustlers on the range and stand the climate very well. For farm work, the bullocks are fairly active and because of an advantage in size, heavier loads can be pulled by them. The castrated individuals behave well, and are amenable to training and control.

From observations made in southern United States, the Indian-Hereford crossbreeds were found to be well adapted to the range, especially in the lowlands where insect parasites are troublesome to cattle. When subjected to full feeding, they showed reasonable gains although not so much as made by the Herefords and Shorthorns. Slaughter records at the packing houses gave high dressing percentages but the carcasses were inferior.

THE USE OF THE NELLORE BREED IN EVOLVING DAIRY COWS FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Although Nellore cows are not high milk producing animals, they may be bred to bulls of standard dairy breeds to produce cows of high milking capacity. Work along this line has already been started, using the Holstein and Ayrshire breeds as the dairy stock. In both cases the progeny inherited the hardiness and adaptability of their Indian parent.

With the Ayrshire-Nellore crossbreeds, records of production have been obtained at the Alabang Stock Farm. As high as 7.6 liters of milk a day from one cow have been produced, while the average daily yield of three cows was 4.8 liters each. The spotted pattern and general characteristics of the Ayrshire, but not the drooping rump of the Nellore, were in evidence in the crossbreeds. In behavior, the animals were a bit sensitive and not easy to hundle, but it must be remembered that the Ayrshire is also criticized in this respect.

The crossbreeds between the Holstein and Nellore breeds produced at the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, have so far come out brownish black in color in all cases. They possess the leggy characteristic of the Nellore breed. Like the Ayrshire-Nellore grade, those out of the Holstein cows thrive well on the open range under the same system of management followed in the raising of native animals.

Considering the delicate health and high prices of imported dairy cows, the good results being obtained in imparting the hardiness of the Nellore breed and the high milk yield of the Ayrshire cow to their progeny should prove a boon to cattle breeders who may wish to engage in the enterprise of supplying dairymen with milch cows.



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THE beauty, the sparkle . . the gloss and lustre of your hair . . depends, almost entirely, upon the way you shampoo it.

A thin, oily film, or coating, is constantly forming on the hair. If allowed to remain, it catches the dust and dirt—hides the life and lustre—and the hair then becomes dull and unattractive.

Only thorough shampooing will . . remove this film . . and let the sparkle, and rich, natural . . color tones . . of the hair show. Washing with ordinary soap fails to satisfactorily remove this film, because—it does not clean the hair properly.

Besides—the hair cannot stand the harsh effect of ordinary soaps. The free alkali, in ordinary soaps, soon dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it.

That is why women, by the thousands, . . who value . . beautiful hair use Mulsified Coconut Oil Shampoo.

This clear and entirely greaseless product, not only cleans the hair thoroughly, but is so mild, and so pure, that it cannot possibly injure. It does not dry the scalp, or make the hair brittle, no matter how often you use it.

Two or three teaspoonfuls of Mulsified make an abundance of . . rich, creamy lather . . which cleanses thoroughly and rinses out easily, removing with it every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

Just Notice the Difference

YOU will notice the difference in the appearance of your hair the very first time you use Mulsified, for it will be so delightfully soft and silky.

Even while wet, the hair will feel fluffy and light to the touch and be so clean it will fairly squeak when you pull it through your fingers.

The next time you wash your hair, try Mulsified Coconut Oil Shampoo and . . just see . . how really beautiful your hair will look.

It will keep the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, fresh looking, wavy and easy to manage and it will—fairly sparkle—with new life, gloss and lustre.

Beware of imitations—be sure you get Mulsified. Look for the name Watkins on the package.



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Ordinary Coconut Oil Shampoos are not "MULSIFIED." Ask for, and be sure you get "MULSIFIED." Made only by Watkins.

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Why Has "Royal" So Many Imitators?



Each San Miguel product is a good product—manufactured in a plant that has nothing to hide.—Visitors are given a cordial welcome.

But do not allow yourself to be deceived... Get the Genuine

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SOFT DRINKS

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Why are so many Soft Drinks marketed with names similar to Royal?

Why does one frequently notice the imitation of various features of the Royal label on the label of the Soft Drinks of other manufacturers?

Because Royal is good . . . Because Royal is acknowledged and accepted by the public as good

And any imitation may achieve a small degree of success by reason of similarity from its outward appearance

PRINCIPAL BREEDING CENTERS

The Bureau of Animal Industry maintains five stations in which the production of purebreeds of Nellore cattle is carried out.

These stations are distributed throughout the Philippines as follows: Alabang Stock Farm, Rizal; La Carlota Sugar Cane Experiment Station, Occidental Negros; Dumarao Stock Farm, Capiz; Ubay Stock Farm, Bohol; Boñgabon Stock Farm, Nueva Ecija. Of these, the Boñgabon Stock Farm has the largest number of animals, there being 255 head at this place.

Among private ranches, the Diklom Ranch of the Agusan Coconut Company in Bukidnon probably ranks first in number of Nellore cattle. There are about 800 head on this ranch. Another ranch raising Nellore cattle on a large scale is the Nellore Ranch at Lorugan, Bukidnon. Not long ago, the Silupa Ranch Company of Zamboanga sold a large herd of Nellore cattle to the Tunasan Estates, San Pedro Tunasan, Laguna. Small herds are kept by some ranches in Bukidnon to raise enough bulls for use in grading up their native stock.

The Bureau of Animal Industry sells Nellore cattle to be used as breeding animals at the following prices:

	Males	Females
One year old	P 100	P 50
Two years old	150	75
Three years old or more	200	100

From time to time animals are also available for sale at the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines.

The Philippine Carnival

(Continued from page 503)

The Carnival period is always a brisk season for business in Manila. Business men from all over the Islands time their visit to Manila to coincide with the Carnival season, while commercial associations and civic bodies generally hold their annual conferences and conventions during the period of the big fair. In addition to this, the Carnival season is also the busy tourist season and thousands of tourists visit the city.

THIS YEAR'S SHOW

This year the Philippine Carnival Association is fully prepared to keep up its tradition. The commercial and industrial fair will be as elaborate as those of previous years. A complete demonstration of the commercial and industrial progress of the Islands during the past year will be made. In addition to the exhibits put up by commercial firms and by the government bureaus and the provinces, there will be a large livestock exhibition, designed to show the progress made in the past year in cattle raising, hog raising, and the poultry industry.

In line with its policy of helping foster the Islands' industries and commerce, the Philippine Carnival Association issues every year a Commercial Handbook. Ten thousand copies of this handbook are printed and distributed throughout the world, copies being sent to the United States and many foreign countries. This handbook contains complete and accurate facts and figures on the commerce and industries of the Philippines. It has merited high praise

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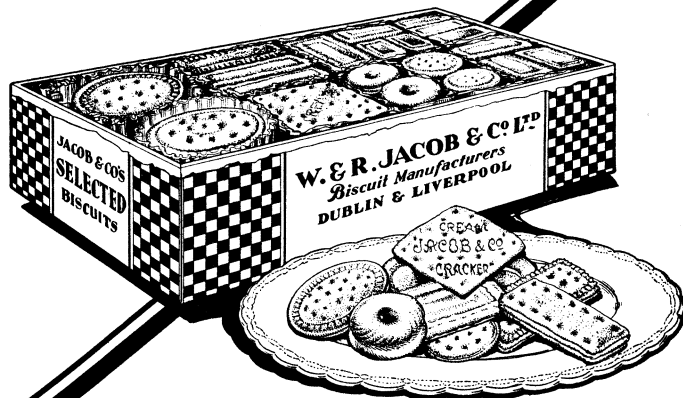
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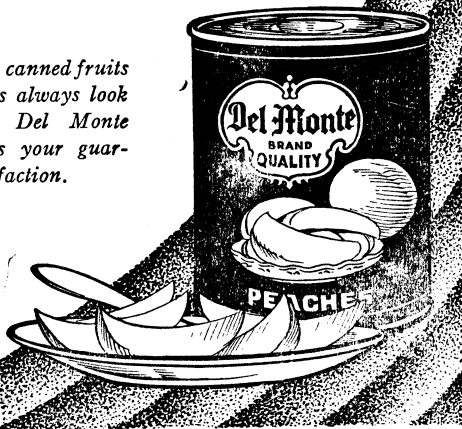
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from individuals and commercial and government entities all over the world.

The amusement side of the Carnival has not been neglected this year and a large variety of shows and amusements have been provided. Numerous shows and rides, many of them brought here for the first time, will give the Carnival goers their full share of amusement.

This year, as in former years, the United States Army is giving the Philippine Carnival Association its full co-operation. An elaborated Army exhibit will be put up in the Carnival City, while a special show will be staged by soldiers every night at Wallace Field adjoining the Carnival City.

Three Women

(Continued from page 501)

"Myself, I know it was the will of God that the dog should bark at Lacay Ing-go after Lacay Julian was killed. And it was God's will that Lacay Ing-go should finally cry out at the dog snapping at his heels: 'Salaki! Go away or I will serve you like I did your master'. Myself, I heard him say those words. Nana Ansang, Lacay Julian's widow, heard them also, as she was just leaning out the window to call off the dog," said Ca Petra nodding her head and clamping down her teeth on the tobacco which wagged limply up and down.

"And now he is in prison. They say he will be sent to Bilibid. Come, Ca Petra," Tia Ac-col called impatiently.

"Wait a moment, Ca Petra," Nana Maria said, "I want to light my tobacco."

¹ *Papag*, bamboo bed.

² *Bonton Pongdol*, literally both words mean the same—a heap of earth.

³ *Esgrimador*, fencer.

⁴ *Baguio*, typhoon.

⁵ *Bonbontani*, an evil spirit.

⁶ *Factora*, police agent.

⁷ *Kuartel*, barracks.

⁸ *Nakem ti Dios*, the will of God.

⁹ *Estrellano*, Australian hog.

Some Pacific Colonies

(Continued from page 499)

and lack of development in Fiji. He blamed conditions upon English conservatism and short-sighted colonial policies, and upon the jealousy of Australia. For example he stated that a promising fruit industry was ruined by Australian regulations purposely framed to freeze Fijian producers out of their only market.

THE WEIRD "CONDOMINIUM" IN THE NEW HEBRIDES

West and northwest of Fiji lie the New Hebrides, a group of large islands several hundred miles in extent. The natives are Melanesians, in part Christianized but upon the larger islands still naked cannibals. Secure in their densely forested mountains, they have been able to keep intruders at bay to a great extent. On islands such as Malekula one can, in two hours, get among the cannibals who are absolutely free from foreign domination. On the larger islands only a narrow fringe along the coast is controlled by whites.

The English have always said that they are the world's best colonial administrators. To those who accept such statements at face value it would be an eye-opener to visit the New Hebrides. The islands are under a strange gov-

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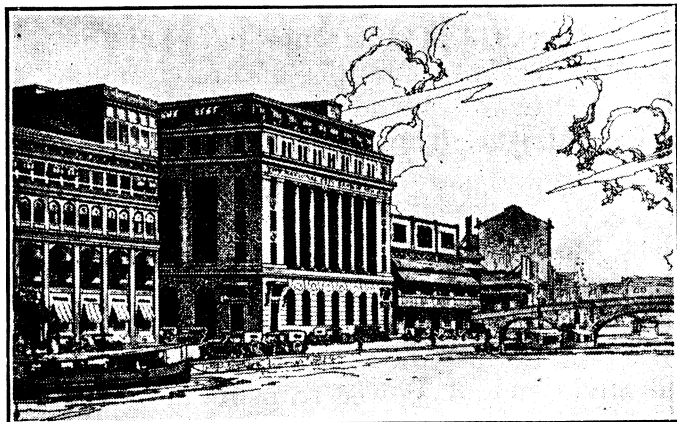
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ernmental hybrid known as the Condominium, a joint arrangement in which both England and France share equally. Each country has a high commissioner at Vila, and an equal number of deputies who have native police under them. These officials are authorized to look after their own citizens only and to guard their interests, and to protect the natives in labor contracts and other matters affecting their welfare, prevent the importation of fire arms and other contraband, etc.

THE ENGLISH LOSING OUT TO THE FRENCH

The New Hebrides are rather near the large French colony of New Caledonia, and French influence has always been strong in the group. Under the Condominium British influence has declined, and French hold upon the islands has steadily become stronger. Largely through the short-sighted jealousy and rabid racial prejudice of the Australians, British planters have been forced to sell out to French interests so that now nearly all the plantations are in the hands of the French or those who have taken out French citizenship. For instance, only three English planters are now left on Segonde channel, although some years ago it was almost entirely in English hands.

The Australian attitude prevents English planters from bringing labor from other parts of the British empire so that their only supply is by recruiting laborers from the native blacks of the New Hebrides. Strange to say the wildest cannibals of Malekula and Santo make the best laborers, but as a rule the New Hebrideans are not enthusiastic about working on plantations so that the English planters are chronically short-handed.

French planters are allowed to bring in any French subjects, and accordingly they bring in laborers from Anam to supply all their requirements. Of course the strictest supervision is exercised over the health, food, and working conditions of these Anamese, so that they are much better off than in their native land and are better housed and cared for than most of the New Hebrideans on British plantations.

THE SOLOMON ISLANDS STILL UNEXPLORED

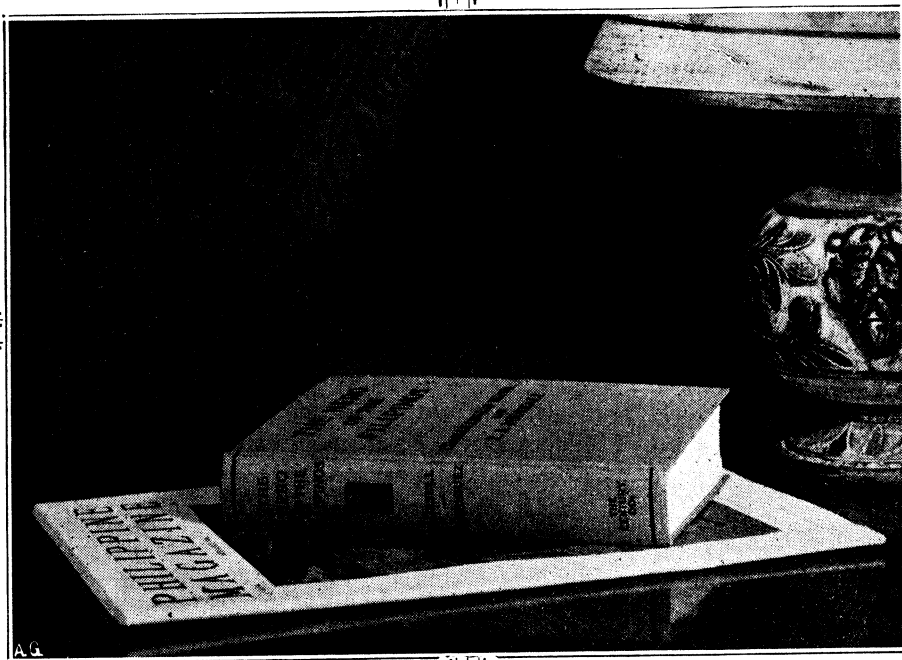
Further north, the Solomons a group of still larger islands, stretch away to the northwest for seven or eight hundred miles. Most of the islands are colonies of Australia but some at the north are mandated territory, as I shall explain later.

The natives are also Melanesians and for centuries were noted cannibals and head hunters. The head hunting voyages of a generation ago have been stopped, but life still goes on as in the days of old in the unexplored interior of Malaita, Bougainville, and Choiseul. These great densely forested islands are still largely unknown, and their lofty volcanic peaks, clothed with almost impenetrable jungle, have never been ascended.

STILL IN THE STONE AGE IN NEW GUINEA

Former German New Guinea includes not only the north, east quarter of New Guinea (the world's largest island), but also the Bismarck Archipelago, the Admiralty Islands, and Buka Buka and Bougainville of the Solomons. All this enormous territory is held by Australia under a mandate from the League of Nations.

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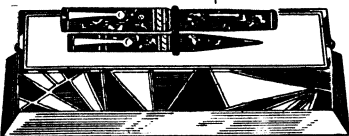
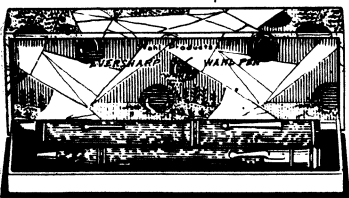
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The people of this great region are all blacks, Melanesian or Papuans, mainly the latter, living in general as in the Solomons and New Hebrides. In the interior of New Guinea head hunting and cannibalism are still practised and far away from the coast the people are still in the stone age, being entirely without metal.

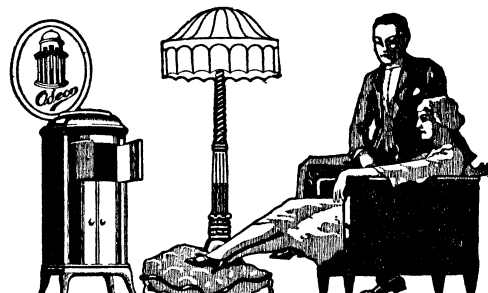
THE INCAPABLE AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

The natives of the Solomons form two contrasting groups:—(a) the salt water natives who live on islets along the coast of the larger islands and are actually or nominally Christianized; and (b) the bush natives, who live in the forest and preserve the old time ways, little or not at all influenced by the white man.

What does the government do for the Solomon Islanders? There is a commissioner at Tulagi, and a few hard working magistrates scattered along the coasts of these great island's wildernesses. Each magistrate has a small detachment of native constabulary under him.

Each magistrate actually controls a very small area around his post; the salt water natives look to him and his rule may be accepted for a few miles back from the shore. Within these limits these magistrates keep order, punish crime, try to extend the area under control, and are hard working men making the best of a hard job. But when politicians urge the impossible there follow such things as the massacre of the local magistrate, his cadet, and fifteen native police in Malaita, near Auki.

One of the duties of these officials is to collect a preposterous head tax of ten shillings, which the Australian government levies upon each native man.



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At the same time the government does nothing to develop trade in forest products or other island resources, nothing to improve the native agriculture or mode of living.

When I asked "How do you expect these naked savages, without money, to pay such an outrageous tax?" I was blandly told, "that is perfectly easy! All they have to do is go work on a plantation".

Thus the government head tax is really a device for compelling the natives to do plantation work. Any native trade in forest products or anything to make the natives financially self-sufficient would not do.

I do not mean to imply that this has all been worked out with malice. To a large extent this policy is due to sheer stupidity and ignorance. Both in the Solomons and New Guinea, both planters and government officials seemed to be amazed when I brought up the matter of trading in rattan, copal, or other products.

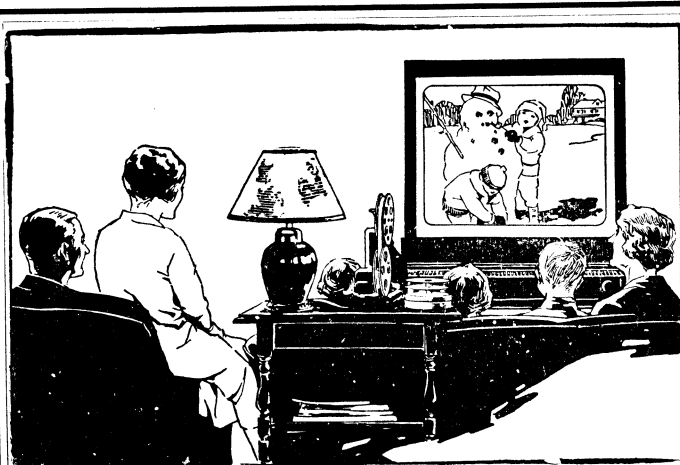
"Why, would anybody buy rattan?" was the reply I got again and again.

THE PRESENT CONTRASTED WITH THE FORMER ABLE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION

Rabaul, on the large island of New Britain, was the capital of German New Guinea and is the capital of the Australian mandated territory. In the vicinity of Rabaul one gains an insight into the results of the German policies as contrasted to those of Australia.

"These natives around Rabaul are all too rich; they'll not work for anyone," I was told again and again.

Why do the Australians call them too rich, and where did they get their riches?



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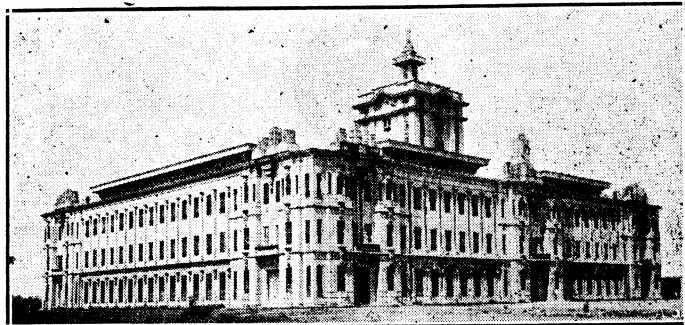
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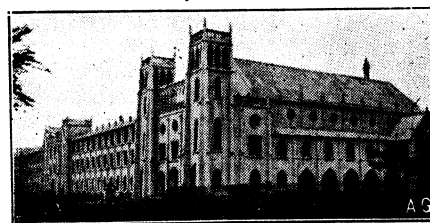
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The German administrators were highly trained men of vision, whose eyes were fixed upon the future and who accordingly planned for something more than the present. At their settlements permanent public buildings, docks, and roads were constructed and everything made ready for the development of the country and its resources. Each native householder was compelled to plant a few coconuts each year upon his own land, and each village was required to construct a certain section of permanent road. These were sometimes high-handed measures, as in New Ireland, but that island has 125 miles of good road as a result.

The war gave the Australians a chance to grab German New Guinea, but the natives about Rabaul have copra to sell. This gives them cash for taxes, knives, cloth, matches, kerosene, and simple necessities. The roads built unwillingly under German rule give them easy land transportation. Their gardens and the sea supply them with most of their living. They are "too rich" to work for others.

All the public improvements and development in the New Guinea mandated territory are due to the Germans.

The planters of New Britain get most of their labor from the mainland of New Guinea, particularly along the Sepik River and some of its tributaries. They ascend the Sepik for a hundred and fifty miles or more in search of recruits.

About a hundred miles up the Sepik I met a cultured young Englishman who sized up the situation well. He said "These people do not need us at all; they are perfectly independent of the outside world and are better off without us, but we can't get along without them".

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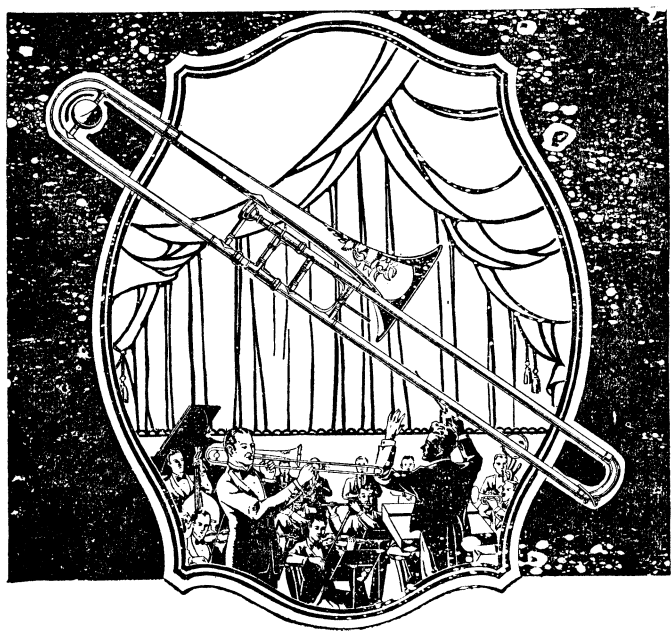
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Everywhere in New Guinea one sees a wealth of rattan and other forest products, utilized by the natives but otherwise untouched. As the people have nothing to sell, every able-bodied man and boy is compelled to contract with some planter to get tax money. The result is that in many villages there are left only women and girls, aged men and young boys. Every male over fourteen or fifteen and under fifty has left. As a result the native life decays, the old laws fail, and nothing effective has been introduced to take the place of the old culture.

SOME POSITIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As positive accomplishments in the mandated territory may be listed the following:—suppression of head hunting and cannibalism along the coast and for perhaps two hundred miles along the Sepik river; suppression of the trade in bird-of-paradise plumes and crowned pigeon crests, thus preventing their extinction; better control of labor recruit-



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ing; establishment of a school at Rabaul where Papuan boys are trained as plumbers, carpenters, and one or two other trades. These boys are in demand on plantations, where they receive a pound a month and are the aristocrats of native labor.

FAULTS AND FAILURES

As defects we may place the lack of vision to plan a future for the natives for other things than as plantation hands; failure to work out a plan for improving the standard of living and the economic status of the natives by bringing in new food plants or improved varieties of old ones; failure to provide a system of agricultural education for the natives; failure to assist the natives in the commercial utilization of forest resources; failure to develop roads and other transportation facilities; and lastly, a fault only too evident in my own country, too much political influence in government appointments so that incompetents are in charge.

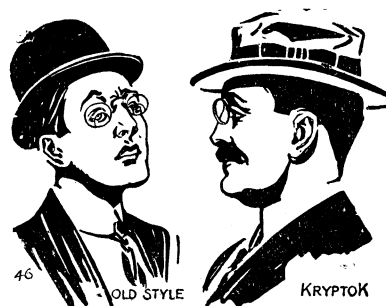
BETTER CONDITIONS IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA

When one enters Dutch New Guinea he encounters an altogether different atmosphere. Little coasting vessels creep into every inlet and from every village draw a store of forest and sea products; rattan and copal are sought eagerly. The merchandise is sent to Makassar, Batavia, Singapore, and to Europe and America.

Instead of a head tax of ten shillings the Dutch tax is two guilders, or eighty cents of United States money, one peso and thirty centavos of Philippine money. Furthermore, the Assistant Resident said that where the people had but little to sell or, through no fault of theirs, times were bad,

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The Editor's Christmas Presents

THE editor of the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE* here and now for once succumbs to the temptation to break a rule of his own of many years' standing, which is to avoid personal reference to his work in publications edited by him. But during the past two weeks he has received a number of letters from men in widely separated fields of life which express so exactly, from the reader's point of view, what he has been trying to achieve as editor, that they signify an understanding and most gratifying response.

Such letters indicate—even more than the slowly, but steadily increasing number of subscribers and the greatly increased volume of advertising carried—that the publishers made no error in supporting the belief that it was possible to produce a truly *Philippine* magazine of quality, and that there was here a field for such a publication. The contents and appearance of the *Magazine* are proving the

first and the response from discriminating readers is vindicating the second belief.

The editor hopes that this proof and vindication, both highly creditable to the country, will be considered reason enough (although he can not deny a feeling of personal pride as a motive as well) to lay before the readers of this *MAGAZINE* the letters referred to, printed in the order in which they were received. They were indeed appreciated Christmas presents to him.

As a sign of recognition abroad, it will, perhaps, also interest readers of the *MAGAZINE* to learn that a considerable number of large municipal and university libraries in the United States and elsewhere have made efforts during the past year to obtain complete sets of the publication—from Volume I to XXVII. It was unfortunately impossible for the publishers to meet this demand, complete sets of the last two volumes only being available.

December 13, 1930.

My dear Hartendorp:

I am inclosing my cheque for the 1931 subscription to the *Philippine Magazine*. Will you be so kind as to hand it to the proper person and have a receipt forwarded to me when convenient?

I can not resist the temptation at this time to express my admiration for the excellent job you are doing with this journal. I have little time for magazine reading, but I manage to get through the *Atlantic*, *Harpers*, and—the *Philippine Magazine*. I suppose there are others I should read, but I have to limit myself to those I like best. I have watched the development of this magazine under your guidance for several years and have been rather amazed at the way you have managed to preserve the balance and proportion of its contents. Most truly it is a *Philippine Magazine*. You have dug out a surprising amount of obscure material bearing on the history of this country which you have presented in such entirely authentic and documentary, not to say interesting, form, as will constitute them historic records in days to come. You have rescued from oblivion much of the romance and folk history of this country, and some day it will, I am sure, be appreciated much more than it is already, by those who will have cause to call you blessed for your discriminating literary and scientific taste. This is a roundabout way of saying that you are producing an interesting and valuable magazine. More power to you and may you be able to continue indefinitely along these lines. . .

Go on turning out your good magazine! My best for Christmas and the New Year.

Sincerely yours,
FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT.

December 17, 1930.

Mr. A. V. H. Hartendorp,
Editor, *Philippine Magazine*,
Manila.

Dear Sir:

I have greatly enjoyed reading your December issue of the *Philippine Magazine*. Its sane, refreshing editorial comment, its interesting and well illustrated special articles, and its short stories and miscellany are exceptionally well chosen.

It is gratifying to note the high character of the reading matter which your *Magazine* has carried during the past year. You have avoided all trace of the trashy and sensational and have presented an exceptionally high standard of material which wins the genuine appreciation of your readers.

Your *Magazine* ranks by itself among Philippine publications and deserves the success which I am sure it enjoys.

With all good wishes for 1931, I am,

Yours very truly,
GEORGE L. MAGEE.

December 19, 1930.

Dear Hartendorp:

I want to record my appreciation of the *Philippine Magazine*. With the Christmas number, I am fortified in my opinion that it represents the only cultural effort in Philippine journalism, and that it is more than an effort, it is an accomplished fact and one of which you and your publishers may well be proud.

After all, a journal is only the extension of the personality of its editor; it rises and falls with him. So I hope you will long continue to give us your genuine monthly.

Best Christmas wishes for yourself and the *Magazine*.

Sincerely,
E. D. HESTER,
American Trade Commissioner, Manila.

December 20, 1930.

The Editor,
Philippine Magazine,
Manila.

Dear Sir:

As a recent subscriber to the *Philippine Magazine*, I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the general excellence of this publication. I have been particularly impressed by the dignified tone of the *Magazine*, the variety of the interesting and instructive articles which it contains, and by the absence of objectionable material which seems to be flooding the majority of present-day periodicals.

I am sure that the maintenance of the *Magazine* at its present high standard can not fail to reflect considerable credit on literature in the Philippine Islands.

Very truly yours,
J. H. HAWLEY,
Director of Coast Surveys,
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Manila Field Station.

December 26, 1930.

Dear Hartendorp,

This is just a short personal note to tell you how splendid a publication you are getting out and how much I enjoy reading it and digesting it. The *Philippine Magazine* is surely a landmark in Philippine journalism.

With the usual salutations of the season and wishing you and your *Magazine* bigger success during the New Year, I remain as ever,

Cordially yours,
ARSENIO N. LUZ.

the investment of foreign capital, the development of plantations, and the introduction of new industries. Higher education is provided for the wealthy and for brilliant students able to profit by it. The Dutch rule through the old hereditary rulers, and minor positions in the civil service are open to qualified natives.

CONDITIONS IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

British North Borneo is a rather unique colony in that it is owned and governed by a private company. There is a scanty native population along the coast and the rest of the natives live, for the most part, a long way inland. In consequence the government has encouraged the immigration of Chinese, mostly Hakkas, so that the capital, Sandakan, is practically a Chinese town.

The Governor is a man of ideals and vision, and he and his staff, freed from the necessity of satisfying home politicians, are able to plan and work in such a way as to safeguard the native interests. Conditions are, therefore, far superior to those in the colonies and mandated territory under Australia.

The problems arising in the administration of agricultural lands, forestry, and the relations of the various native groups with one another and with the whites and Chinese, are studied and acted upon with great care so that much progress has been made in these matters.

Not much can be said for the development of roads and land transportation, or of education of the natives.

The fact that a considerable number of Filipinos are employed in the government offices of British North Borneo, along with a scattering of Hindus and an occasional Chinese, with a few whites in the key positions, is sufficient com-



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mentary upon the status of education in the colony. It is only fair to state that the stage of culture of the natives renders it difficult to give them the European type of education, but some sort of education is vitally needed.

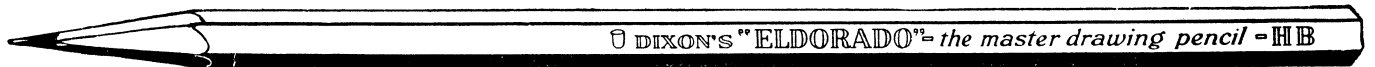
"CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES SUPERIOR TO THOSE IN ANY OTHER REGION IN THE TROPICAL PACIFIC"

In the Philippines we again enter islands where the native population has been in contact with higher cultures for many centuries, and where by far the greater part of the native population has assimilated more of European culture than any other people of the tropics. The Spaniards christianized the great bulk of the people, and in many ways brought them to a higher level than the other Malays.

After centuries of Spanish rule, the United States gained control of the "Pearl of the Orient" and started things never before attempted in the tropical possessions of any Western power. Mass education of the children of aristocrat and humble farm laborer, lawyer and former Moro pirate, was successfully begun. Sanitation, highways, pure water supplies, and many other things not heretofore available for all the people, were provided.



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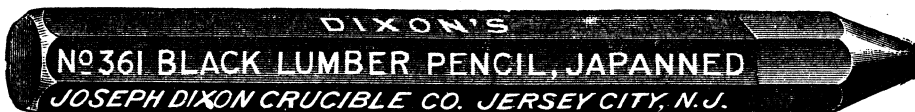
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Errors, blunders, stupidities were all too common, some of them ridiculous, some pitiful or even shameful. But in spite of all mistakes both of omission and commission, the fact remains that as a result of policies started under American control, encouraged by Filipinos like the late Dr. Pardo de Tavera, and in many cases continued by Filipinos trained in the United States, general conditions in the Philippines are superior to those in any other region in the tropical Pacific. Certainly, the general level of education is far higher than in any of the other regions mentioned in this article and the desire of the people for improvement is keener.

No one is better aware than the writer of the shortcomings of the past thirty years in the Philippines, and no one has been a severer critic of certain features of the policies pursued and their bad effects upon both Filipino and American welfare. But in spite of this, I feel certain that no student of economic and political conditions can visit a number of tropical colonies and compare their status with the results attained in the Philippines and not recognize at once the superiority of the latter and the higher level of the Filipinos.

It would be futile to point out here mistakes made by both American and Filipino leaders which a larger vision would have shown to be detrimental to the best interests of the great mass of the Philippine people. I shall merely state that the higher cultural and educational level attained by Filipinos in general places them in a different class from the natives of any of the colonies here considered. The fact that Filipinos are called upon to take over responsible work in government offices in various colonies



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outside the Philippines is sufficient to prove my statement. The fact that in the Philippines practically all governmental activities are carried on by Filipinos is not only a testimonial to their ability but is ample justification of the general idea underlying American policies and of American faith in the Philippines and their people.

All thinking people agree that the present status quo in the Philippines cannot be maintained indefinitely and all agree that Congress should make a decision that would settle their status permanently. I am convinced that many factors not necessary to enumerate here point inexorably to ultimate independence of the Philippines. No matter what is done to retard it, independence is bound to come, and that is as it should be, for it will fulfill the promises made by America.



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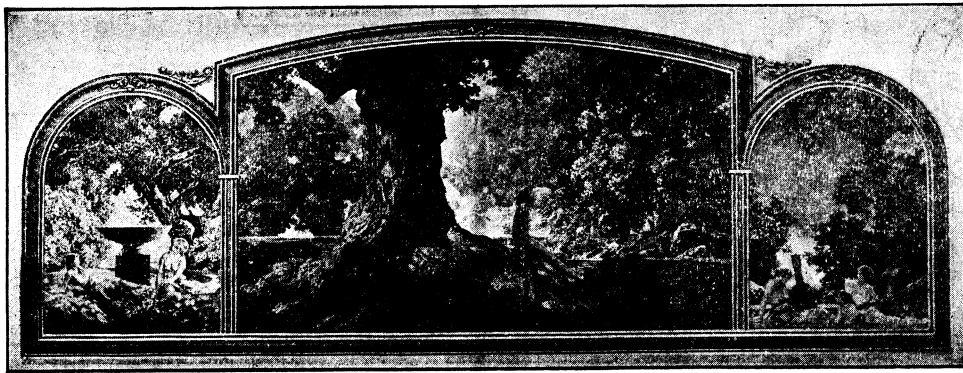
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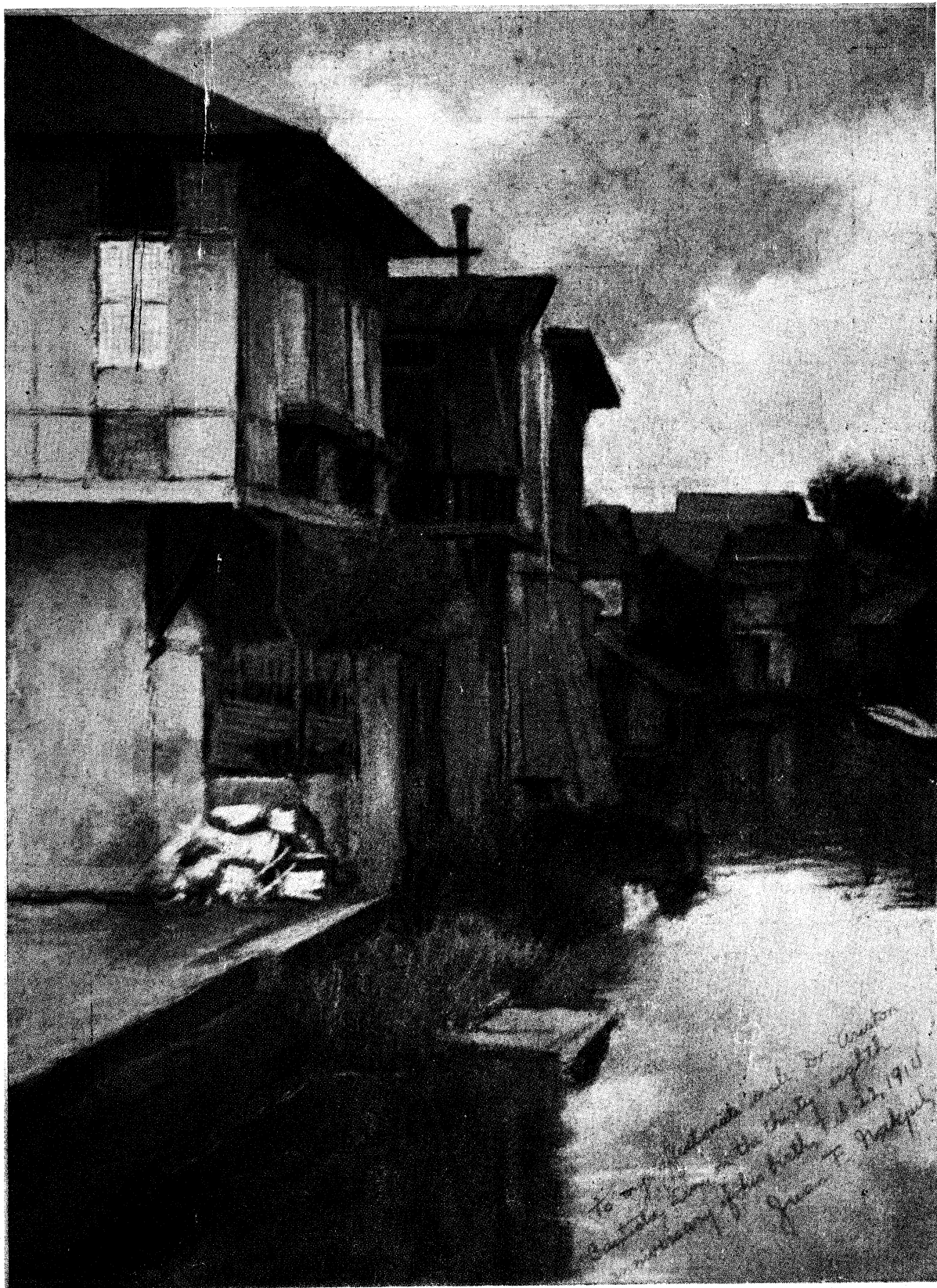
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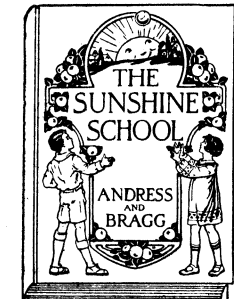
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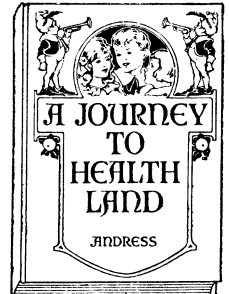
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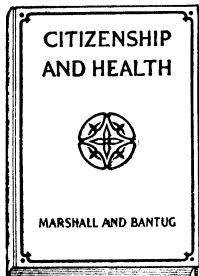


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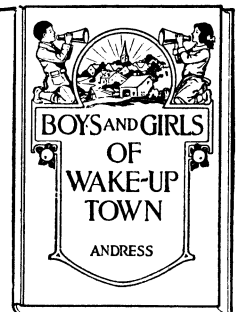
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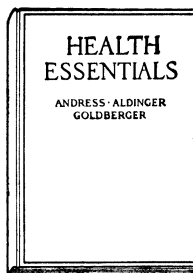
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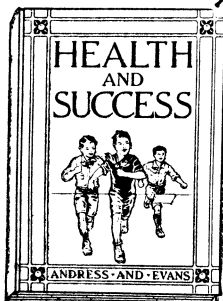
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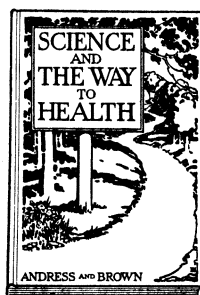
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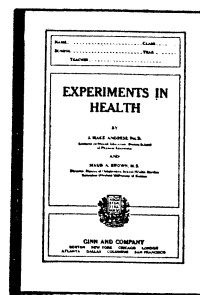


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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor*

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Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner

DECEMBER opened on the previous month's modestly improved levels, but closed at a position below October so far as price and demand for Philippine products was concerned. The improvement in hemp prices held fairly until the last week, when a downward tendency was stimulated by a break in the sisal market. Sugar broke to lower prices; tobacco continued very satisfactory; but coconut products again established new record lows. The retail trade was enlivened by Christmas buying, considered satisfactory by most merchants, but from 12 to 20 per cent below last year's holiday turn-over. Importers and indent merchants reported further restriction in volume of goods handled.

However, Manila construction permits were again on the upgrade at ₱1,300,000, compared to November, ₱525,000, and December, 1929, ₱480,000. Manila Railroad tonnage showed the effect of sugar movement in Luzon, registering a daily average freight tonnage for December of 8,300, comparing very favorably with 4,100 for November and 7,600 for December, 1929.

FOREIGN TRADE

The Bureau of Customs released its report on Philippine foreign trade for November which showed, in round numbers, imports ₱15,800,000 as against ₱18,800,000, November 1929; exports ₱18,700,000 as against ₱23,400,000. These declines followed the general trend of the latter half of the year and present no notable features.

FINANCE

Sales of exchange by the Treasury for the four weeks ending December 27 amounted to ₱450,400. The Insular Auditor's report on banking conditions as of December 27, was, in millions of pesos, as follows:

Banks—	Dec. 27, 1930	Dec. 28 1929
Resources, total.....	243	246
Loans, discounts, overdrafts..	125	131
Investments.....	41	23
Deposits, time and demand....	122	121
Average daily debits to individual accounts for four weeks ending.....	4.7	5.8
Total circulation.....	135	145

RICE

Stocks of rice in Manila apparently declined as arrivals were registered at 148,000 sacks compared to 256,000 in November. The expected upward movement in prices due to the present short crop did not materialize, as much of the previous year's carry-over was still available. Revised estimates on the probable crop were given as 46,360,000 cavans, palay, which is approximately 10 per cent under last year. Palay prices slumped to ₱2.10 to ₱2.30 per cavan.

MANILA HEMP

The December market for Manila hemp opened steady with fair purchase developed by the middle of the month at slightly increased prices. The London demand was given as speculative with very limited purchases from manufacturers and with the result that the market sagged and quotation fell during the last week. Prices on December 27 were reported at E, ₱20.00; F, ₱16.50; I, ₱13.00; J1, ₱12.00; J2, ₱10.50; K, ₱9.50; L, ₱9.25.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

The coconut group presented a discouraging price picture in spite of brief improvement at the opening of the month. Receipts were larger than at the same period of 1929 and foreign demand was lighter. Copra, resacada, buyer's warehouse, Manila, per picul was high, ₱7.50; low, ₱6.75, as compared with high, ₱7.375 and low, ₱7.00 in November. Coconut oil prices, in drums,

Manila, per kilo, were high, ₱0.235 and low, ₱0.23, compared with high, ₱0.24 and low ₱0.235 for November. Copra cake stocks, were relatively depleted and buyers were holding for better prices but transactions were few and for limited quantities at high, ₱31.50 and low, ₱27.50, compared with ₱33.50 and ₱27.50, respectively, for the previous month.

SUGAR

The market opened irregular with exporters offering ₱8.00 and some small lots purchased at ₱8.25. During the middle of the month prices advanced to ₱8.25 but declined to ₱7.75 and closed at ₱7.50. The milling season has advanced sufficiently far to show that Negros tonnage will be above average but with low juice purities; in Luzon exactly the reverse—high purities and low tonnage. As a result, the Negros crop should exceed last year's and the Luzon crop will probably show a decrease, so that it is difficult at this period of the campaign to make an estimate, although the best opinion is to the effect that there should be some increase over the previous crop. The Philippine Sugar Association was consulting its members on a scheme to restrict production areas to those covered by existing agreements.

Exports of Philippine sugar from November 1 to December 30 were 105,221 metric tons, centrifugal except 6,161, refined.

TOBACCO

Tobacco continued its position as the year's most favored crop so far as price was concerned. Relatively less than usual of the 1930 leaf was of cigar grade, which indicates that there should be no recession in price for the higher qualities. Cigar exports to the United States totaled approximately 12,054,000.

News of the World

THE PHILIPPINES

December 16.—The resignation of Ramon Victorio, Director of Prisons, is accepted "for the good of the service", effective December 18, and Lieut. Col. Paulino Santos of the Constabulary is appointed in his place. The action followed an investigation of the Bureau of Prisons.

December 19.—Governor Sebastian Generoso of Davao is dismissed from office by the Governor-General "for the good of the service". The principal charges against him involved certain land transactions.

The Supreme Court rules that any conveyance of real estate by a member of the non-Christian tribes of the Philippines is null and void if not approved by the Director of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes. The case at bar involved a Davao hacienda valued at ₱200,000 which was sold to a Japanese for ₱30,000.

The Philippine Medical Association, the Colegio Medico-Farmacaceutico de Filipinas, and the Philippine Pharmaceutical Association are merged under the name of the Philippine Islands Medical Association. Dr. Herminio Velarde is elected president.

January 3.—Roy M. Barcal, manager of the printing department of the Philippine Education Co., Inc., and a party of friends leave Manila in a 47-foot yacht *Intrepid* for a voyage to New York by way of Europe, some 15,000 miles. The ship has a 13-foot beam and a gross tonnage of 21. It is sloop rigged with a sail spread of 1,100 square feet, and is also equipped with a Petter 8-10 horsepower Diesel engine. It is estimated that the voyage will take seven or eight months. Barcal is an experienced yachtsman and won many races both here and in the United States.

January 9.—A conference of leprologists from different parts of the world opens in Manila under the auspices of the Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy. Some 23 specialists are in attendance.

January 11.—A band of "colorums" surprise the Constabulary at Tayug, and after killing a sentry and the two officers and burning the barracks, take possession of the town. Later in the day, reinforcements having arrived from Dagupan, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, and Manila, the Colorums, barricaded in the town convent, are taken after a battle lasting some two hours.

January 13.—Robustiano Flores and Florencio Normandia, former manager and book-keeper of the branch of the Philippine National Bank at Cebu, are sentenced to 14 years imprisonment with heavy fines and are also ordered to reimburse the bank for the stolen money.

THE UNITED STATES

December 27.—At the meeting of the American Association of University Professors at Cleveland, Ohio, Professor L. L. Thurstone of Chicago proposes to list colleges where professors are reasonably free from interference with ideas, teaching practices, etc. He states that professors have long been suffering from interference in many institutions by business, political, and religious influences.

December 30.—President Hoover states that four railroad systems—the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the Nickle Plate have reached an agreement to consolidate.

December 31.—Professor Albert Einstein arrives in San Diego, California, by steamship from Germany, and is given a great public ovation. He will spend some six weeks as a guest of the California Institute of Technology where Dr. Albert Michaelson is now engaged in measuring the speed of light.

January 8.—Unemployed and hungry people in New York, demanding food and threatening to break doors and windows to get it, are dispersed by the police. Reports from all over the country indicate the growing seriousness of unemployment conditions. The government estimate of the number of unemployed is between four and five millions.

Representative Harold Knutson, Republican of Minnesota, is selected chairman of the House committee on insular affairs. He takes the place of the late Representative Kiess and is one of those in favor of Philippine independence as a means of barring Philippine products from United States markets.

January 12.—Nathan Straus, famous retired merchant and philanthropist, dies at the age of 82.

OTHER COUNTRIES

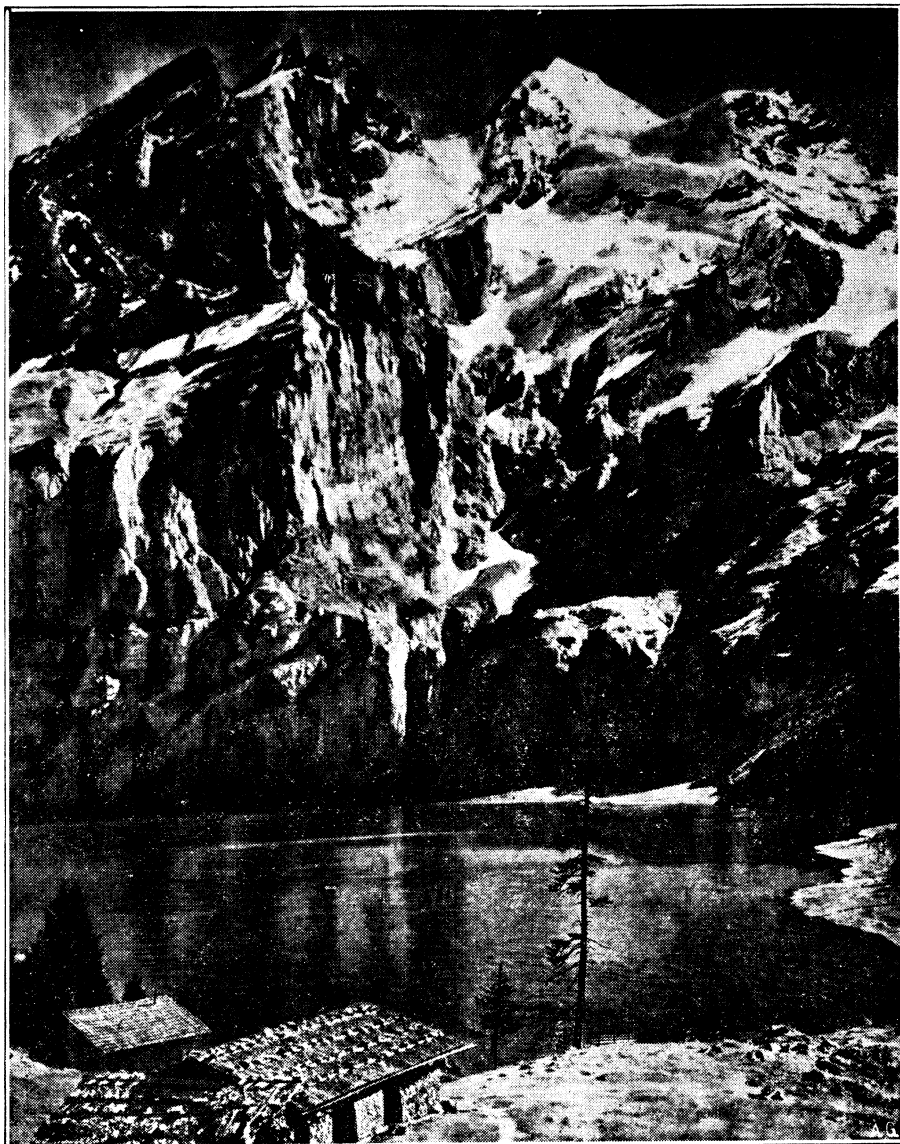
December 15.—Mahatma Gandhi advocates the removal of "untouchability", stating that it is a corroding and sinful superstition. There are some 60,000,000 of "untouchables" in India.

December 17.—Niceto A. Zamora, one of the leaders in the Spanish insurrection, and some 4,000 others, are imprisoned. The plot was frustrated due to disagreement between the revolutionaries and the loyalty of the army to the crown. Labor was also lukewarm as it wants a communist and not a republican government.

December 24.—In his Christmas address to the College of Cardinals, Pope Pius states that he is pained and grieved to observe in Rome "an ever more intense, vast, and impudent Protestant propaganda, sometimes open and reasoned and at other times subtle and deceitful." All of this, he said, was despite the law, which, while it gives non-Catholics permission to profess their religion, does not allow proselyting.

January 1.—China's new tariff goes into effect. The rates are high and the tariff is intended to serve both as a protection and revenue measure.

January 2.—The Panama government is suddenly overthrown by a patriotic organization which has been criticizing alleged corruption in the government. Dr. Ricardo



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Manila, P. I

Alfaro, minister to the United States, is requested by the provisional government to return to Panama to assume the presidency.

January 3.—Marshal Joseph Jacques Cesaire Joffre, "hero of the Marne", dies after a fortnight of illness from blood poisoning which followed the amputation of a leg.

Jan. 6.—Ten of a squadron of 12 Italian sea planes arrive at Natal, Brazil, after successfully crossing the southern Atlantic. The other two planes were forced down in mid-ocean, but without injury to the flyers. It is reported, however, that in taking off in Portuguese Guinea, five Italian aviators were killed and three injured.

January 8.—In an encyclical letter, Pope Pius condemns birth-control, trial marriage, and divorce. Those practicing birth-control are described as "branded with the guilt of crime" and "a mortal sin". The Pope referred to "recent solemn declarations" which approved birth-control, presumably with reference to the Anglican church viewpoint, and criticized them bitterly.

January 12.—In order to stop smuggling, the Chinese government issues an order to the effect that ships of less than 100 tons shall not engage in foreign trade.

The New Books

FICTION

The Affair of the Gallows Tree, Stephen Chalmers; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 289 pp., ₱2.00.

A strange tale of long smouldering, murderous vengeance and sudden death in the Klondike, and a train of weird events that culminate in a great tree over which vultures hover. A Crime Club book.

A Corporal Once, Leonard H. Nason; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 312 pp., ₱2.00.

The story of Johnell Sullivan, soldier on the Mexican border and in France. His private and particular part in the great war is gayly told and casual and vivid.

The Complete Sherlock Holmes, A. Conan Doyle, Memorial edition with a preface by Christopher Morley; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 2 Vols., boxed, ₱8.25.

Takes the place of nine separate volumes of Sherlock Holmes. Two thousand pages of the best detective fiction in English literature.

Behind the Monocle, J. S. Fletcher; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 312 pp., ₱2.00.

The adventures of one John Bidwell which take him from England to Spain and back again to England. Characters including a Spanish beauty, a duchess, a burglar, a Chinese, and several other law breakers are set forth in a series of rather amazing stories.

The Duel of the Queens, E. Barrington; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 387 pp., ₱4.40.

The rival queens, Mary and Elizabeth, two of the most fascinating women in history, are here portrayed in all the intrigues of court life of that period. Mary who was too beautiful and trusting for her own good, and Elizabeth who hated Mary on account of her beauty and destroyed her. A vivid story well told.

Mirror of Kong Ho, Ernest Bramah; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 252 pp., ₱4.40.

This grave and whimsical tale is a parody of polite Oriental circumlocution and at the same time a delicately ironical picture of London life. Written with a charm of imagery that makes it a favorite.

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<i>Stiles, K. B.</i> —Stamps: An Outline of Philately.....	6.60
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The Omnibus of Adventure, edited by John Grove; Dodd, Mead & Co., 882 pp., P7.70.

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Very Good Jeeves, P. G. Wodehouse; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 340 pp., P2.00.

A collection of stories about Bertram Wooster, and the inimitable Jeeves, who pulls Bertie out of unusual difficulties with his usual calm, and sends him on his way rejoicing.

GENERAL

Crusaders of Chemistry, Jonathan Norton Leonard; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 307 pp., P6.05.

A story of six great crusaders of science against black magic, ignorance and superstition. The romantic, almost fabulous story of the men whose discoveries have helped to give us all the miraculous things we accept as common-places of our civilization.

Great Dipper to Southern Cross, Edward H. Dodd, Jr.; Dodd, Mead & Co., 330 pp., P7.70.

The call of the out-trail and the lure of far horizons lighten every page of this spirited narrative of true adventure in two hemispheres. A story of five young men just out of college and their adventures on a cruise in a seventy-five foot schooner.



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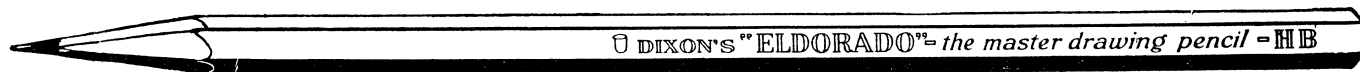
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India—Land of the Black Pagoda, Lowell Thomas; The Century Co., 350 pp., P8.80.

During a two-year stay in India, the author put down what he saw without reservations. Indescribable squalor treading on the heels of unimaginable luxury; wisdom and philosophy hand in hand with hypocrisy and ignorance—contrasts making it easy to understand why India is the most misrepresented and misunderstood country in the world today.

India in Bondage, J. T. Sunderland; Lewis Copeland Co., Inc., 556 pp., P8.80.

This book is a revelation of undeniable facts—many of them tragic, startling, and almost unbelievable—some of them appalling and terrible, which the world does not know. In India we have the amazing spectacle of a great and gifted nation, held in forced bondage. The book that was suppressed in India.

Letters of Henry Adams, edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford; Houghton Mifflin Co., 535 pp.

These letters cover Adam's study in Berlin, his residence in London during the civil war, and finally his trip to the South Seas with John La Farge. They range from a note of playful affection to acute criticism of men and books, and are an illumination of the fascinating personality of the writer himself.

Little America, Richard E. Byrd; Putnam's Sons, 440 pp., P11.00.

With photographs and maps. Byrd's own story of the Antarctic expedition—a narrative of action and brilliant scientific achievement.

The Sea and the Jungle, H. M. Tomlinson; Harper & Brothers, 333 pp., P7.70.

The story of a voyage made in a tramp steamer from England to Brazil, through the storms of the North Atlantic, across the heat of the equator, and two thousand miles up the Amazon through the dense splendors of tropic jungles.

The Story of Infancy, Dr. I. Newton Kugelmass; The Century Co., 314 pp., P7.70.

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When Ships Were Ships, Capt. William Morris Barnes; Albert & Charles Boni, 466 pp., P6.60.

These tales present an authentic picture of seafaring life of the Atlantic coast in the days of our grandfathers, when America was primarily a maritime nation. They have decided historical significance.

EDUCATIONAL

The Extra Curricular Library, Edited by Harold D. Meyer; Barnes & Co., P2.20 a volume.

The following titles of this useful series have already been published during the present year: "Financing Extra Curricular Activities", H. D. Meyer; "Thrift Through Education", C. Murphey; "Commencement", G. Jones; "Organization and Administration of Extra Curricular Activities", C. V. Millard; "Home Rooms. Organization, Administration, and Activities", E. E. Evans; "Student Publications", G. C. Wells; "Assembly Programs", M. C. Wanger; "Point Systems and Awards", E. C. Johnston; "Student Participation in School Government", J. J. Vineyard; "School Clubs", H. D. Meyer.

General Business Science, Jones and Bertsch; Gregg Publishing Co., 620 pp., P3.30.

A textbook for a junior commerce course squaring with junior high school objectives. "Projects in Business Science" for use with this book are published separately in two parts, in pad form, P1.60 each.

Music in the Junior High School, Beattie, McConathy, and Morgan; Silver, Burdett & Co., 258 pp., P4.40.

This book helps "to place junior high school music on a level justified by the importance of music as a factor in the development of the adolescent", and is designed to be of use to administrators, supervisors, teachers, and college students preparing to teach. The book presents a historic survey, a survey of the present status of music, outlines a course of study, and suggests plans of administration.

Stories of Health and Happiness, E. B. Jenkins; Merrill Co., 168 pp.

An illustrated book for children aiming to inculcate principles of health.

The Land of Health, Hallock and Winslow; Merrill Co., 208 pp.

Another story book aimed at instructing children in hygiene.

Segundo de Español, Imbert and Piñol; Silver, Burdett & Co., 294 pp., P3.17.

Prepared as a continuation of "Fundamentals of Spanish", and intended as an approach to conversation and as an intermediate step in expression.

Nations as Neighbors, Packard and Sinnott; Macmillan Co., 686 pp.

A revised edition of an illustrated geographical reader covering the entire world and designed to point out how nations depend upon one another and to help in the development of higher national ideals. An excellent text.

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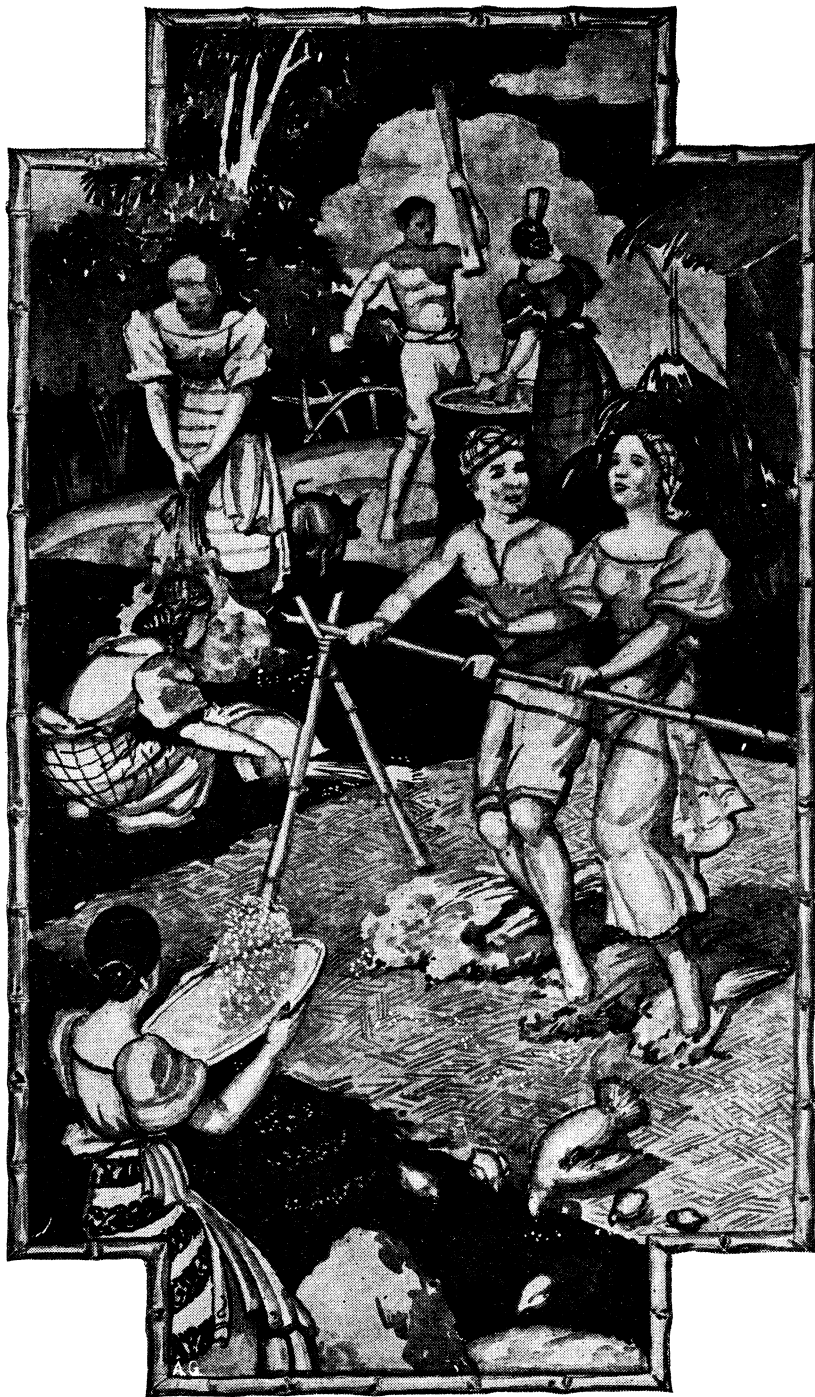
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This is the ninth of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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No. 9

The Tayug "Colorums"

By A. V. H. HARTENDORP
Editor, "Philippine Magazine"

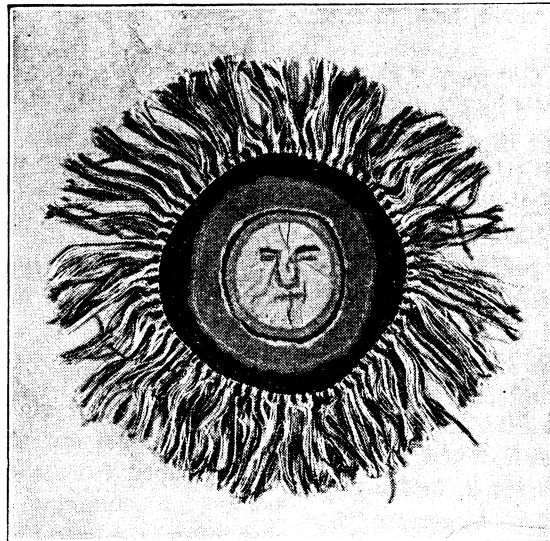
THE HOUR OF TRIUMPH

BETWEEN two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, January 11, about a hundred wildly excited people from barrios of Tayug, Pangasinan, about a third of them girls and young women, paraded shouting around the Plaza, for the time in full possession of the town, some of them discharging into the air the carbines they had taken from the Constabulary barracks to which they had set fire after the sentry and four others, including the two officers of the post had been surprised and killed and the small number of other constabulary men had fled.

Somewhere on the outskirts of the jubilant crowd, however, skulked the man who had planned this surprise attack on the town, and who, even while his duped followers were celebrating their supposed victory, knew that his plans had failed and that he was once again in imminent danger of justice and law. He hurried away to hide himself in a house in a nearby barrio.

But the celebration went heedlessly on. This was the hour of triumph. The common people were coming into their own. At this very moment, they had been told and believed, every other town in the country was in the possession of people like themselves—the poor, poor no longer; the downtrodden and the despised, now the masters. The people had risen in their might and had shaken off the bonds that bound them. Now they would have possession of the land that was really theirs, for they tilled it; they would have fine clothes, good things to eat, grand houses; they would only work when they felt like it; there would be no taxes to pay; they would never again have to bend their backs to their betters.

And what had at first appeared to them such a desperate enterprise, had been ridiculously easy—just as their leaders had said. True, they had had to fight, although they had been told that all they would have to do was to take possession, and that the Constabulary and the officials were,



AN EMBROIDERED ANTING-ANTING OR CHARM.
(ABOUT ½ NATURAL SIZE.)

in the face of the risen might of the people, ready to surrender. But the fighting had soon been over; just how it had been accomplished many of them did not know; but they knew that their leaders had planned well. They had been persuaded that an easy victory would be theirs, and they had come in all their finery: the men in thin, white uniforms with red cloth belts, with handsome cords around their felt hats, and the girls in cheap white silk dresses, cotton stockings, and shoes, and also red belts. In the belts were pockets which contained handwritten copies of their Covenant, in which they had sworn to obey their leaders, and *antings-antings* or charms to protect them from harm. And everything had turned out well. They had been afraid, they had hesitated, they had had to be urged, almost driven, but now! Never was there a night like this! Around the Plaza again they went, cheers and vivas floating far on the early morning air, which the *principales* of the town, fled to the rice fields with their women and children, heard and trembled.

THE CONTRAST

I was present when on Tuesday morning many of these people in their cheap and bedraggled home-made finery, after the night of their daring and triumph, followed by a day of terror and a night of despair, were conducted from the dirty and crowded cells in the Municipal Building of Tayug into the waiting trucks that were to convey them to the prison in the capital of the province—the very trucks which they themselves had requisitioned and decorated with paper flowers for a triumphal ride back to their barrios.

First came the women and the girls, mostly, I was told, sisters and sweethearts of the men who had undertaken this dangerous adventure. Their dark faces were drawn and their eyes wide, but they bore up bravely; no tears. Then came some of the men, most of them young, between

twenty and thirty, but there were also work-bent old men among them. They came out in pairs, tied together at the wrists with hempen rope. Yet there were never men in like situation who looked less criminal. They were only barrio *taos*—poor and ignorant. Their little hour of triumph was over, and one could read only resignation on their faces.

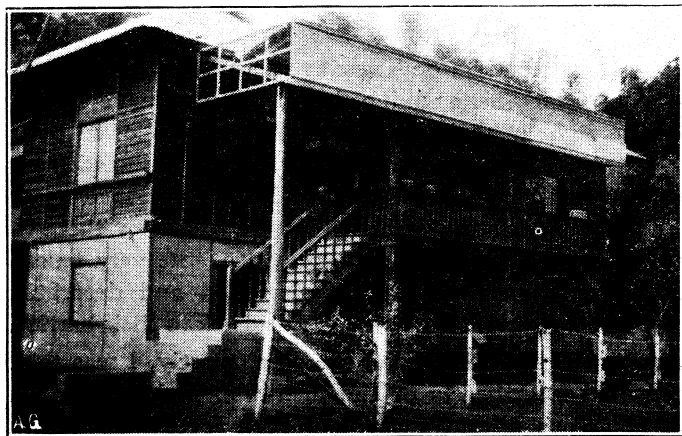
THE FALSE LEADER

Then out came the man who had led these people into their trouble—for the Constabulary had caught him! He had been arrested about noon on Monday in one of the barrios. He had gone into a house there and a neighbor whom, it is said, he had asked to testify that he had been there all the previous night in case he should be arrested, had informed the Constabulary. And here he was, Pedro Calosa, which is only one of his names, the "Primero General", handcuffed in shining steel to his "aide". An officer said to the privates who were to guard this pair: "Watch these two, and if they make a move, bash in their heads!"

The General did not bat an eyelash and looked straight ahead of him. He is well set up and has a handsome face—piercing eyes and a fine mouth, now set in a sullen scowl. Smiling, his face must have been very attractive. I was told he had women everywhere, and that most of his unfortunate woman followers were in love with him. I was also told that he was the lover, or had pretended to be, of the good-looking, eighteen year-old girl, Valentina Vidal, called the "General", and the head of the "Women's Battalion", who died fighting at the side of the men in the Convent, while the Primero General skulked in the barrio. "A bad egg, a very bad egg!" one of the Filipino Constabulary officers said to me, and I learned that he had a "record" in Hawaii and that he had been twice arrested in Pangasinan for seditious activities but had had to be released for lack of sufficient evidence.

THE STORY OF A RESIDENT OF THE TOWN

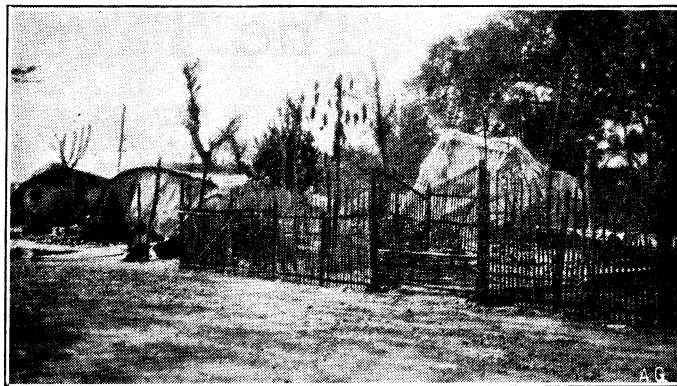
The story of what had happened early Sunday morning as seen by a resident of the town who had come home late from a masonic lodge meeting runs as follows: He had remained up a little longer to write a letter and some time after midnight heard a number of shots from the direction of the Constabulary barracks. Going to the window, he saw a fire. Shortly afterward he saw a mob of seventy or eighty people break into the Municipal Building across the



Photograph by the Author

THE HOUSE IN WHICH THE TWO CONSTABULARY OFFICERS WERE KILLED

Plaza and then proceed to the house of the Justice of the Peace, which they set afire, a little later also setting fire to the Post Office next to it. My informant had in the mean time armed himself, but seeing neither Constabulary nor police, awakened his family and remained where he was. Two ends of the town were now in flames, the fire having spread to neighboring nipa houses. The crowd went back to the Municipal Building, broke open the various offices, and built a bonfire in front of the building of all the official papers they could find. This was followed by the jubilant parade around the Plaza, during which my informant and his family stole out of the town to spend the remainder of the night in the rice fields.

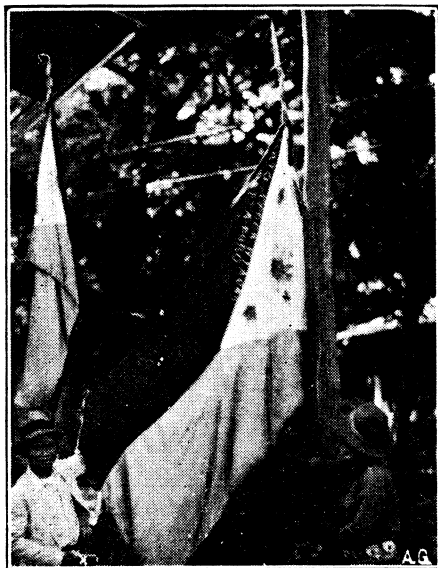


Photograph by the Author

THE SITE OF THE HOUSE OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND THE REMAINS OF THE POSTOFFICE, BURNED BY THE "COLORUMS"

THE STORY OF A CONSTABULARY OFFICER

A Constabulary officer told me that Lieutenant Polotan, who had been informed by telephone by one of the men escaped from the barracks, of what was happening before the Municipal Building was broken into, arrived just after the parade with some twenty-five men from Dagupan, and at about four o'clock in the morning, Lieutenant Palacios arrived with some fifteen men from Sual. They did not, however, attack as they saw themselves outnumbered and did not know how many fire-arms the mob was supplied with. But their presence must have served to stop such further excesses as the mob-spirit might have led to. As it was, the mob made no attack on the people of the town, with the exception of the officials and a baker who, happening to come out of his door dressed in khaki, was mistaken for a constabulary man and shot. There was little or no looting. Most of the members of the mob withdrew into the large stone Convent of the town, some of them, however, remaining in the Municipal Building across the Plaza. About eleven o'clock Sunday morning, Lieutenant Polotan decided to retake the Municipal Building, and did so, after about ten minutes of shooting. A woman of the town, the slightly demented wife of a shoemaker, who had been compelled by the mob to carry their flag, was shot and killed before noon while sitting with a number of men in the front seat of one of the decorated trucks standing in front of the Convent. Around four o'clock in the afternoon further reinforcements arrived—a hundred men from Manila under Major Gallardo, Captain Castañeda, and four other officers, twenty men from Nueva Ecija under Captain Cacdac and Lieutenant Arambulo, and twenty men from Tarlac under Lieutenants Espiritu and Vargas.



The "Colorum" flag. The flag bore the words: "Bato a poon tilaoag. Bato a poro", meaning "Stone is the source of light. Pure stone". Also "Pangayaoya ti Eglecia Pilipina Endipindienti"—"For the Liberty of the Philippine Independent Church."

Principe Photograph

After their arrival, the Constabulary opened fire on the Convent from all sides, and about six the place was stormed with Lieutenant Polotan in the lead. A hole was made in the door with an axe, and the Lieutenant himself stuck in his hand and arm to remove the bar. Several minutes of hand-to-hand shooting and fighting followed inside the building, both downstairs and upstairs. Besides the girl, already mentioned, five men were killed and others wounded, including the girl's father who was badly hurt and died some days later. Only three of the Constabulary were wounded, including Lieutenant Polotan who received only some slight scratches.

APPEARANCE OF THE CONVENT AFTER THE FIGHT

I saw the Convent the next day. The stone walls were covered with bullet marks and jagged holes had been shot through the woodwork. Inside, on the walls opposite the windows, and a little above window-height, ran a sort of frieze of bullet marks, showing the pitted dark stone where the white surface plaster had been knocked off. In the corners lay the flattened and half-melted metal pellets of numerous bullets. On the floors were pools of half-dried blood, and here and there lay rags and pieces of newspaper which had been used to staunch the flow from wounds.

Upstairs the walls had also been pock-marked with bullets. In one room, used to store the holy images of the church, a three-foot wooden figure of Christ on the cross leaned against the wall. In front of it on the floor I saw a thick ring of candle-wax. The barrio people in their extremity must have kneeled there to pray while the bullets whistled through the windows and over their heads and, spent, fell about them on the floor. A bare bamboo bed in the room was also covered with blood—not painted there as were the red drops on the thighs and legs of the wooden Christ. Here, too, strung on a cord, I saw the dusty paper flowers used to decorate the images during religious processions, some of which the "Colorums" had taken to give their trucks a more festive appearance.

In the room opposite, the brave young Vidal girl had expiated her error in the last hopeless stand against the charging constabulary men, their rifles belching fire and death in the growing Sunday evening dusk.

THE KILLING OF LIEUTENANTS BACHINI AND SAN PEDRO

Who took part in the evil deed which led to all this evil—the assassination of the two young officers, Lieutenants Bachini and San Pedro, just after the previous midnight? We may never know, but we can reconstruct the scene from scraps of information furnished by the family of the senior officer, whose wife and children cowered in an adjoining room, and from the silent evidence of blood pools, bullet marks, and wounds.

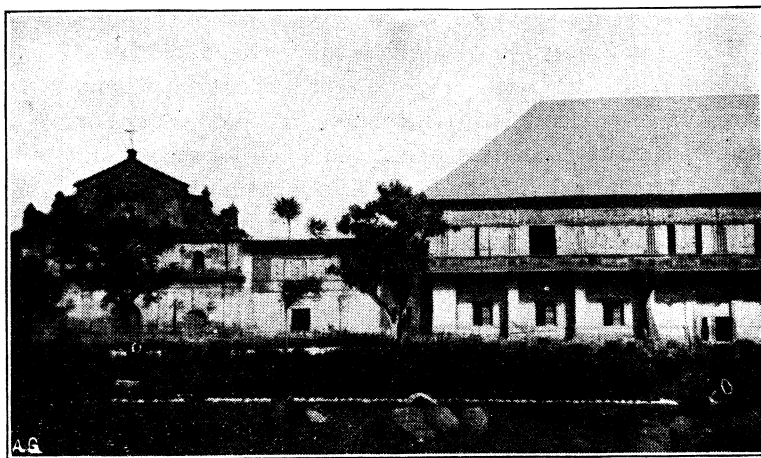
Lieutenant Bachini lived in a house a hundred meters or so from the barracks. A knocking at the door shortly after midnight brought him out of bed and, pistol in hand, he opened it. He shot four times, and three of his bullets found their mark in the body of one Pedro Bidoy, one of the chiefs of the Colorum. The Lieutenant must have been wounded almost immediately by the bolo of one or more of his assailants, and perhaps blinded by blood from the gaping cuts in his head, for he shot no more but threw himself on his first antagonist and, dying, wrested the bolo from the hands of his dying assassin.

Lieutenant San Pedro, living in another house nearby, upon hearing something of the tumult, came, gun in hand, to investigate. At first, apparently, he saw nothing, and stealing up the stairs and entering the door, he was boloed from behind, the murderers perhaps having hidden under the stairs. They got his gun, but the weapon of Lieutenant Bachini was found on his body, probably forgotten by the murderers after the excitement of the attack on their second victim.

It is said that the sentry on guard at the barracks and two other constabulary men were almost simultaneously killed and the barracks fired. Of the forty-five men stationed at the post, twelve were out on the leaf-miner insect campaign, twenty-one were out on patrol of neighboring towns, and others were on night leave, or had rushed to a small "decoy" fire which the conspirators had previously started in a vacant nipa house nearby. The leaders of the Colorums had planned the attack cleverly enough.

WHO, WHAT ARE THE COLORUMS?

The Colorums—who, what are they? The word is derived from a mispronunciation of the words *secula seculorum* with which many Latin prayers end. In Spanish times the Colorums formed a group of fanatics and political malcontents who lived in the caves of San Cristobal on Mount Banahao, Laguna. Their leader was a man, called



Photograph by the Author

THE TAYUG CHURCH AND CONVENT

by his followers "Amang Dios", who spoke to them from the caves through a concealed megaphone, making them think that his was the voice of God. There have been similar organizations in different parts of the Philippines wherever and whenever a faker was clever enough to win a following—not so difficult among the poor and ignorant and credulous people of the outlying districts. The late Secretary Worcester tells in his book of one case, in Pangasinan, by the way, where the Holy Trinity was made up of local talent. After a time the Trinity was arrested by the Constabulary for cattle-stealing. The beliefs and practices of such "sects" are various and depend upon the imagination of the leader. They all have this in common, however, and that is that some unprincipled scoundrel plays upon the grievances of the lowly and their dreams of an easier existence, not to help them, but to enrich himself.

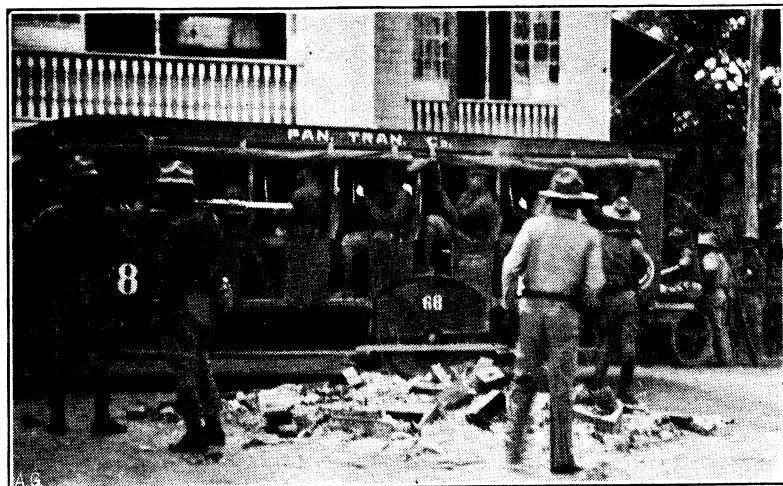
PEDRO CALOSA

Pedro Calosa is thought to be the head of such an organization believed to have members not only in Pangasinan, but in Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya. He spent some years in Hawaii and perhaps in the United States. In Hawaii he served a sentence in prison. He is believed to have played a part in the uprising against the Constabulary in San José some years ago. He is said to have lived in this part of the country for four or five years, moving from place to place, keeping out of sight of the authorities as much as possible, riding his horse never over the public roads, but over the hills and trails and rice-field dikes. He is supposed by the people to be a magician and tells them that education can not be gotten in the schools, but comes naturally from God. He told his followers at one time that the world would come to an end in November, 1928, but that those who joined him would survive with all the wealth of the world to divide among themselves. Everything that the people wanted, he would immediately promise them. When November came and passed, without incident, he told the people that the reason God had not wiped out all their enemies and given the world to them was because they had not followed all his "precepts".

He had an "army" in which he is said to have sold "commissions". To become a corporal cost ten pesos. Promotion to sergeant cost ten pesos more. To become a third lieutenant cost another ten pesos, and so on for second and first lieutenant, third, second, and first captain, up to third, and second general. He himself was the *Primero General*.

THE REASON FOR THE TAYUG UPRISING

Various possible and impossible motives have been advanced for the uprising at Tayug. The truth is, however, that the economic condition of the common people there is no worse than it is elsewhere in the country and better than in most places. The people concerned in the uprising were not tenants of large estates, but small farmers, each



Photograph by the Author

THE END OF THE DREAM—THE "COLORUMS" ON THEIR WAY TO PRISON
Note the ashes of the burned public documents in the foreground

having his hectare or hectare and a half of land, supposed to be enough to support a small family at the level of the standard of living to which they are accustomed. There has been no increases in taxes or government fees of any kind for at least three years and more. The two murdered Constabulary officers had been there for only a few months and could not have been so grievously hated by the people. The greatest freedom of religious worship exists in the region, there being not only the usual Catholic community, but groups of Aglipayanos, Methodists, Seventh Day Adventists, and Spiritists. The Colorums belong to none of these. There are no racial distinctions between the people of the municipality and the barrios—it is not a part of a struggle between a mestizo upper class and the pure-blooded native. They are all rather dark-skinned Pangasinan and Ilocano people. The New Katipunan has nothing to do with it, nor the political independence movement. It is true that Speaker Roxas visited Tayug a few days before the uprising, but he made no speeches there, only interviewed five or six of the principal men in the town and asked them to form a committee. He came back the day of the fight and when someone twitted him about this being a Katipunan in action, he got rather angry. Least of all, was it an uprising instigated by Bolsheviks or communists. Neither the rank and file nor the leaders of the Colorum have enough education or the intelligence to understand the principles and the program of the Russian revolutionists.

We must distinguish between the motives of the deluded men and women who took part in the uprising and those of the unscrupulous and crafty leader. Secretary of the Interior Ventura was right in saying: "The Colorums had no definite purpose in what they did. Their actions can be attributed to the ignorance that prevails among them. These ignorant people, exploited by unscrupulous people like Calosa, can be led into the wildest excesses. The spirit behind their movement is a hash of religion, politics, fanaticism, and a little of everything else that can serve to inflame them."

Their leader Calosa, on the other hand, must have known very well what he was doing. He knew the uprising was not to be general. He knew that murder would have to be

done. He knew that even if his Colorums were able to seize possession of the town they could never hold it for any considerable length of time. He knew the whole project was a mad one—from that angle. But it was not so mad from his point of view.

He had operated in this region for a number of years and had probably exploited the people to what he considered a safe limit. Moreover, the Constabulary authorities in Manila some months ago sent a general order to the field directing officers to check up on the activities of secret societies in the various provinces of the archipelago. Lieutenant San Pedro was engaged in this work in his region and Calosa must have thought that soon things would get too hot for him there. So he planned, it can be and must be supposed, to top off his work in full measure by raiding the town, rendering the small Constabulary contingent helpless, and to open the town treasury, supposed, at the time, to contain some fifteen thousand pesos. In this he knew, just before the parade on the Plaza, that he had failed, for he or his men had been unable to open the Treasurer's safe. And while his followers were celebrating their supposed victory, he slunk away, leaving them to pay for their error in following him in blood and tears and death.

I saw the old *tao*, the father of the betrayed Valentina, stretched on a rude wooden bench in front of the Municipal Building. I was told that he was wounded in four places and his clothing was dyed with clotted blood. He was to be transported in a small delivery truck to the hospital at the capital. An officer said that no guards would be necessary, as it was likely that he would die on the way. The old man whispered for a drink of water, and one of the Constabulary men poured some water down his throat out of his canteen. He then said that he would like to speak to the *Presidente*. That functionary was called and bent down to listen to him. Perhaps he was going to make a confession. But the burden of his plea was that the *Presidente* use his influence to see that he was not too harshly punished. He did not know that his punishment had already been measured out to him and that he was to die of his wounds a day or so later. All this time, his chief and leader, sitting between his guards on the truck only a few feet away, never gave the old man as much as a glance.

THE UP-SHOT

What the upshot of the Tayug affair is to be, is, of course, not yet known. The matter rests with the Constabulary and the courts. I was told that there is still a feeling among the betrayed men and women that in some way their leader will get them off and that nothing will happen to them. According to recent newspaper accounts, they are protecting him and give as their leaders only such men as have been killed, refusing

to admit that they knew Pedro Calosa. Earlier testimony, I have been told however, plainly incriminates him.

THE FUTURE

If uprisings of this sort are to be prevented in the future, it can only be done by fighting ignorance. The mere police power of the government is not sufficient to protect the people from the machinations of false leaders. And it is certain that the government, backed by the better educated classes of the community, could do much more than it does in combating the dense ignorance that still covers this country like a sodden blanket.

Our present schools accommodate only about half of the school population. Yet every boy and girl should be in school and a program of adult education should also be instituted. We need teachers whose vision extends beyond the confines of the school grounds. Every school, even in the smallest barrio, should have a reading room open to the general public. And instead of spending valuable hours in preparing stupid "lesson plans" for the next day, the teachers should go out among the people *and teach*.

It seems, too, that the Constabulary patrols, instead of striding along with guns on their shoulders, might well get a little closer to the people. The Constabulary is a splendid organization, but individual constabulary men often carry themselves with a good deal of arrogance. More time should be devoted to building up the efficiency and prestige of local police bodies. Police organizations should, in general, be brought closer to the people. And they should not be allowed to carry anything more deadly than a wooden club.

Our legislators should think more about the common people—at other times than just before elections. We should be on our guard in this country against the government becoming an *ilustrado* government, out of touch with the people and unsympathetic to them, leaving them ready to turn to men of the type of Pedro Calosa for leadership.



THE PRICE OF FALSE LEADERSHIP

Principe Photograph

Transience

By BIENVENIDO N. SANTOS

Illustrated by I. L. Miranda

THE wind slumbered among the black treetops and a solemn quiet floated on the silent dusk. But the window had to be closed, for it might begin to blow and then Dulo would get cold. The *albulario* had said he must be wrapped up well to make him sweat. He had advised the same treatment for Aling Corang's husband. And when Mang Lucio began to perspire, bah! the fever was gone, and two days later he was plowing in the field. So the window must be closed. The nipa window creaked faintly as the woman lowered the long bamboo pole.

The woman, small and stout, and with dull and expressionless eyes, laid the pole on the old bamboo floor. Then she tiptoed towards the door at the back of the house, away from the heap of blankets and pillows that lay on an old mat in the corner, hardly visible in the suffocating darkness. On the *batalan* where the air was light and fresh, the woman stretched her arms and yawned.

"O-sang." Slowly the name trailed about the ill-lighted room.

"O . . . sang!" It was more like sigh than a call.

The woman came with noiseless steps towards the corner where the mass of blankets covered the form of a man.

"What is it, Dulo?" Aling Osang whispered as she seated herself on the mat by the side of her sick husband.

The sick man opened his eyes and cast an imploring glance at the hardly visible face of his wife. His black lips were closed in pain, and his feet wriggled in discomfort as if longing to be freed from the thick brown blankets that imprisoned them.

"Very warm," he drawled as he moved restlessly.

"Quiet, please, Dulo. The *albulario* said you must perspire." She laid a consoling brown palm on his ashen cheek. "There, you are beginning to perspire now. Be quiet, please, Dulo, and you will soon be well."

"Very hot. I want to drink," said the man, as he wet his

parched lips with his tongue.

Aling Osang took the half-filled glass beside her, and, slowly raising the head of Dulo, placed the glass between his lips. He took several gulps, and rested his head on the pillow again.

She thought Dulo's head was peculiarly heavy that night. It should be light, for Dulo was thin, and not very big. Queer. But she kept the thought to herself.

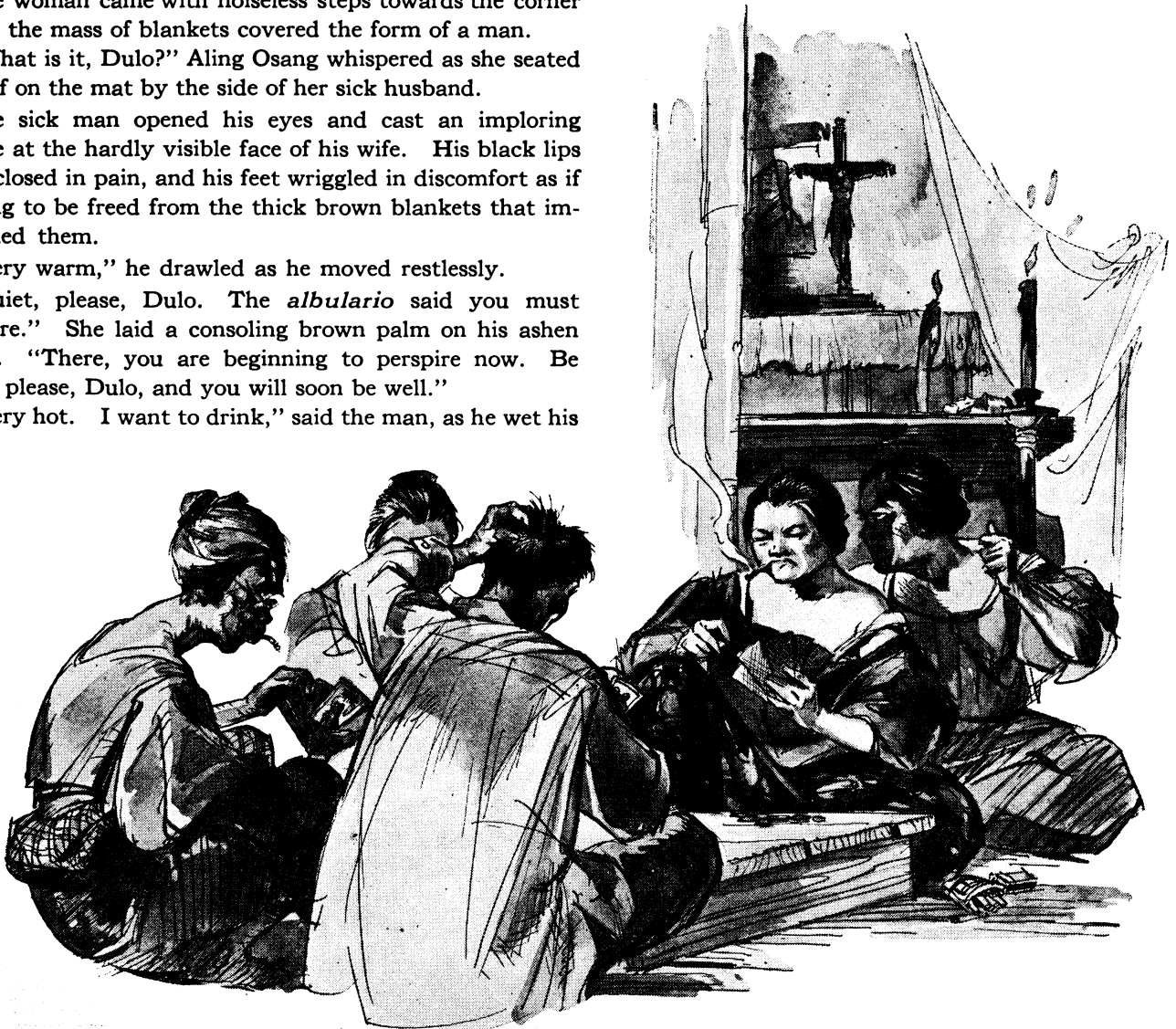
"The water is bitter," the sick man complained, momentarily closing his eyes.

"Yes, that must be because your fever is not yet all gone," Aling Osang reasoned, smiling down on him. "But it will soon be gone, that fever. The *albulario* said so."

"Osang," the fevered man whispered, "you are very kind to me."

"But why say it, Dulo? Who would take care of you, but I?" she interrupted him, as she fixed the blankets and pillows around him.

"I know. You love me, don't you, Osang?" said the



"ALING OSANG!" AND THE EXASPERATED WOMAN TOUCHED HER ELBOW

man, an inquiring look in his eyes.

"Keep quiet, Dulo. Better sleep now," she admonished him, patting his legs.

"I know," Dulo looked into the distance, "that I shall soon be gone. I shall leave you, Osang. Don't neglect the little brothers, *hane?* Treat them as your own. I have nothing to leave you. We are poor. But you know I did all I could! Didn't I, Osang?"

Aling Osang nodded her head, her eyes wet.

"It is God's will. Osang, you will miss me, won't you? You will not forget me, even when I am gone? Ha, Osang?" His voice trembled.

"No, Dulo, no, I won't. You know that. But you will live. You will not die, Dulo. The *albulario* said so."

"You don't know, Osang," Dulo shook his head slowly, "I feel it. I shall never get well. But I shall die happy, Osang, knowing that you will not neglect the little brothers, and that you will always think of me. And pray for me."

"Dulo!" Aling Osang cried, "Why talk of dying? No, no, Dulo, you will not die! Tell me, you won't." And she clutched at his hands.

"Listen, Osang, and don't cry. On Sundays always light a candle for me in the old church. Will you, Osang? And remember me, Ha? Always?"

Aling Osang wrung her hands in silence, but her breast heaved laboriously, and then she burst into one shrill cry of despair. She muffled her mouth with her hands, but two little boys, snuggled together in innocent sleep in another part of the room, stirred at the sound of her cry. She was silent again, but her tears continued to flow.

"Why do you say such things, Dulo?" she asked in a choking voice.

A little silence, brief and painful.

"Osang, is there enough kerosene in the lamp?" Dulo asked, shifting his glance to the flickering old lamp on the floor.

"Yes," she said between her sobs.

"All right, go to sleep now. You are tired." And Dulo closed his eyes.

Aling Osang crept into her corner, and peered at the sleeping boys. Then she, too, lay down and closed her eyes.

Without, the breeze arose and died again. Clouds crept over the moon, and the night deepened.

Within the house, the yellow light of the lamp on the floor slowly swayed, flickered, and went out.

THERE were four candles in the room, casting pale and tormented rays and grim, twisting shadows on the nipa walls. In the center stood a coffin, mute as the dead man in it. The pallid face seemed paler still beneath the pale glow of the candles.

A song, rising and falling, falling and rising, gentle and wild, accompanied by a strumming guitar, floated on the air. Clapping of hands. Shouts and laughter. More songs.

A group of men and women were squatted around a low table, gambling, shouting, and cursing.

"I told you, you would not win, ha, ha, ha!"

"Let us bet, you will not win this time."

"Agreed. How much?"

"That." And a two-peso bill lay on the *dulang*.

The cards were shuffled and thrown down. The man cursed and the woman laughed tauntingly.

"Ha, ha, ha, ha! What did I say?" She took the two-peso bill and pocketed it. She was shouting with joy.

The game continued and the man continued to curse.

"Aling Osang is lucky to-night," Aling Corang whispered to her neighbor.

A woman approached Aling Osang.

"When will the burial take place?" she asked.

"What card did you put down? That?" Aling Osang mocked, as she rocked with laughter.

"Aling Osang, oy, Aling Osang. When will the burial take place?" the woman repeated.

"There! Can you beat that one?" asked Aling Osang slapping down her card.

"Aling Osang!" And the exasperated woman touched her elbow.

Aling Osang looked up and puckered her brow.

"What is that?" she frowned.

"I am asking when will you bury the late Mang Dulo?"

"Oh! Wait." She ran her fingers through her cards. "The burial? Who? Ha! There you are beaten again," she shouted as she spread her cards out in front of her.

"I am really lucky to-night! My luckiest night!" she said.

The man grinned.

And the woman left her.

MANY candles are lighted in a corner of the dim church, pale, yellow candles, casting black and twisting shadows on the silent walls... bright candles that flicker and sway and are consumed.

WATERLILIES

By RACHEL MACK

Ballet girls in lavender
A-tiptoe wait for the music's beat,
And each with arms spread daintily,
Wonder-eyed looks down to see
Her image at her feet.

The Culapnitan Caves

By J. W. WILLEY
Manila Railroad Company

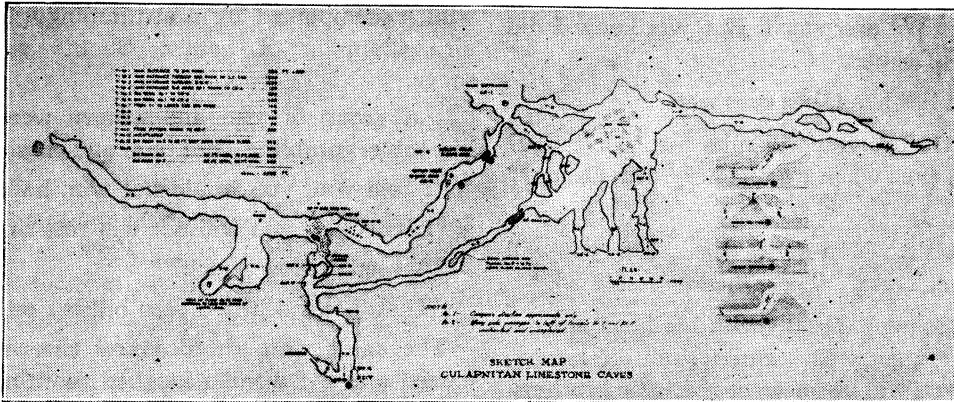
THE recent extension of the Manila Railroad lines northward of Naga, Camarines Sur, brings within twenty-four hours travel from Manila the interesting Mt. Bernacci region (locally called Mt. Hantu) with its gigantic system of still largely unexplored and uncharted limestone caves.

The combined train and steamship service of the Manila Railroad Company takes one to Libmanan, thence one travels by motor boat up the Libmanan river to the barrio of Bical, and a half hour's walk from there brings one to the entrance of the main or Culapnitan caves.

At various rest points on the way one may observe on a clear day the entire Libmanan and Sipocot river valleys, and the mountain ranges in the immediate vicinity of the famous Paracale and Mambulao gold mining districts where placer operations have been carried on for many centuries and even before the arrival of the Spaniards. To the east lies the picturesque San Miguel Bay. Owing to the exposure of the region to the full force of the northeast monsoon, the temperature averages some ten degrees below that of Manila. There are numerous, highly charged mineral springs, and the water of one especially, at the barrio of Lanut on San Miguel Bay, is noted for its efficacy in curing digestive disorders.

A COUNTRY OF MANY MARVELS

In spite of the fact that it is a country of many marvels—of "flying foxes"—the fruit-bat with a wing-spread of over



PLAN OF THE GREAT CULAPNITAN CAVES

five feet, flying frogs, flying lizards, and so-called flying snakes; a country where fish walk—the so-called Walking Fish which at low tide hitches himself about by the aid of his lower fins and a muscular tail, even crawling up the sloping trunks of mangrove trees in his hunt for small shrimps; a country where rats grow to the size of a cat—the *bugcon*, really a member of the opossum family, but often mistaken for a large rat; a country where are found not only many species of orchids and pitcher plants, but the largest flower in the world, and with a most abominable odor—the low-growing *Raffelis*; in spite of all these marvels, the great caves are the most interesting feature of the region. These caves were leached out of the rock by underground seepage, the process being greatly intensified through many ages by the abundant year-around rainfall.

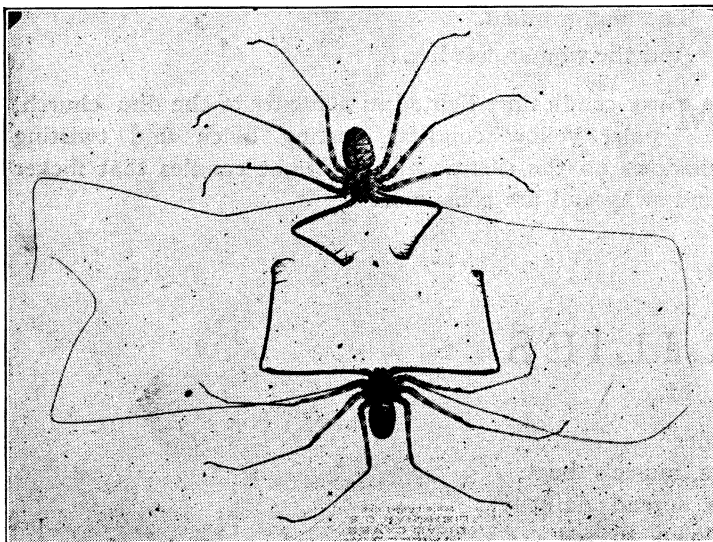
THE GREAT CULAPNITAN CAVES

The main opening to the Culapnitan Caves—the largest series of connected caves and grottos—is situated on the north side of a limestone hill at the foot of Mt. Bernacci, about fifty feet down from the top of a hog-back, and three hundred feet above the river landing at Bical barrio. Three tunnels branch off from this entrance, two of which soon lead into a large and impressively beautiful dome room. One of these two tunnels passes through a corner of the big room and runs in an easterly direction for about a thousand feet. Three shorter tunnels in the room run in a southerly direction to three different outlets. The third tunnel at the main entrance runs in a southwesterly direction into a large domed avenue, studded with sparkling stalagmites and stalactites and formations simulating curtains and draperies. One formation is strikingly like a great heart and has been called the Dragon's Heart. This avenue meanders west and north for an unknown distance.

Due to numerous openings leading to the surface, the air is comparatively pure, and no gas pockets have been encountered, although there is ammonia gas present derived from the large guano deposits in various places.

BATS AND POISONOUS SCORPIONS

The principal permanent occupants of the caves are bat colonies of different species and tailless whip scorpions. These scorpions are reported by the local inhabitants to be very dangerous as their bite is believed to be deadly. This has not as yet been scientifically verified, but I am of the



TAILLESS WHIP SCORPIONS (REDUCED MORE THAN ONE-HALF)



A CORNER OF THE HEART CAVERN

opinion that the bite would at least prove very unpleasant. Out of three large specimens confined in a well ventilated can, two were found dead within fifteen minutes and the remaining specimen died within a half hour—presumably from poisonous bites received while fighting among themselves.

They are found in the walls and ceilings of the different passages where they dwell in perpetual darkness, feeding on cave crickets, bugs, and bat-lice. They are usually taken for cave spiders, but they are true scorpions of the tailless type. Specimens have been collected measuring twelve inches from tip to tip of the whips or antennae. Although equipped with small, black eyes, these no longer react to light, and an electric flashlight may be brought to within three feet of them, no apparent effect being produced by the strong, concentrated rays. The approach must be made slowly and cautiously, however, for warned by some as yet unrecognized sense, possibly located in the long upraised antennae, the animal takes fright and retreats into some shallow pot-hole in the walls of the caverns. Their movements are so rapid that they may be compared to the dartings of a mosquito and special efforts must be made to capture them.

PYTHONS

The densely foliated, sparsely inhabited region affords protection for many species of reptiles, among which is the non-poisonous python, specimens of which have been killed or captured measuring up to thirty feet in length. Its hunting habits are to lie in wait in the branches of some tree over a wild pig or deer trail, or over a stream frequented by wild game. The snake's attack upon its prey comes with a striking, sledge-hammer blow with the horny head. Then it drop from its support, and with lightning speed throws several coils around its victim, whose life is quickly crushed out within the constricting folds.

Pythons are not noted for attacking human beings, but

several cases are on record to show that they occasionally do so. One authentic record is from Samar where the crushed body of a soldier was recovered from a python about to engorge it. Another record is that of a case in the barrio of Bantayan, on the slopes of Mt. Mayon, where the body of a young child, six years old, who had been missing for some hours, was recovered from the stomach of a large python killed on a river bank.

Frequently, wild pigs take refuge from storms in the Culapnitan cave entrances, seven of which have already been located, and pythons have been found lying in wait for their prey at these openings. One, at least, was found in the interior of the cave.

A FRIGHTFUL UNDERGROUND ENCOUNTER WITH A GIANT SERPENT

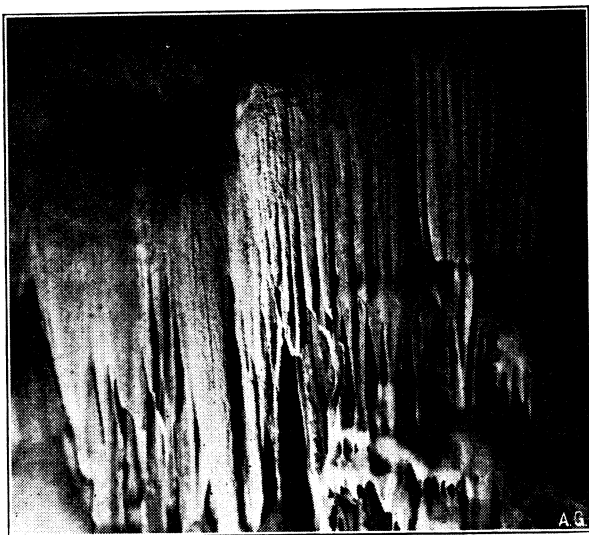
One night, while on an exploration trip through the main avenue of the cave, one of the American members of the party, with a Filipino companion, and armed with nothing more deadly than an electric flashlight, was picking his way through one of the numerous passage-ways,

only occasionally flashing on the light in order to conserve the batteries. He had progressed to a point just beyond the two stalagmites shown in the illustration when he was attacked by a large python. His horrible adventure is best related as he told it to us after rejoining our main party. His story was approximately as follows:

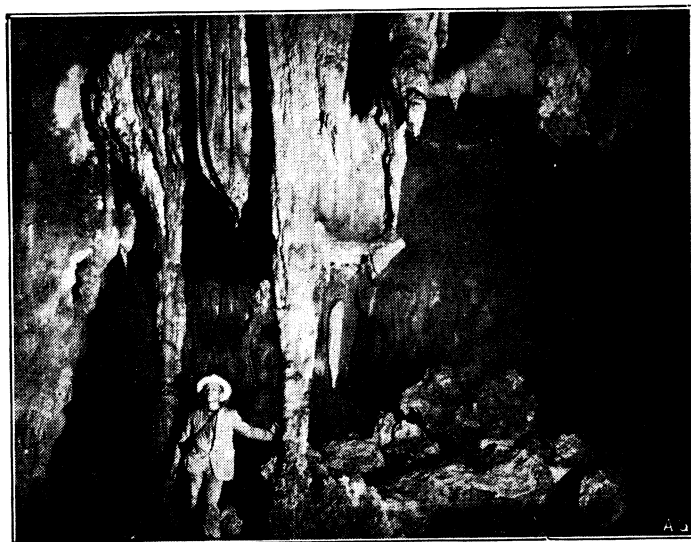
"I had gone to the end of the measuring string, and as I desired to explore farther, I left my companion at the end of the string, instructing him to stay there until my return and to answer me in case I should call out.

"I proceeded on for some distance and passed through a small portal so narrow that I had to crawl. I was conserv-

(Continued on page 606)



HANGING CURTAIN EFFECTS



THE LAIR OF THE PYTHON WHOSE ATTACK ON ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE EXPLORING PARTY IS DESCRIBED IN THIS ARTICLE

The Lakandolas

By LUTHER PARKER

INEVITABLY the student of pre-Spanish history of the Philippines finds himself groping back into the great darkness that shrouds Oriental history in the Malaysian area from the time of the early explorations of Neco along the west African coast, long before the Christian era, to the time when the Admiral of Alexander the Great described so minutely the coast of southern Asia along which he coasted in his return in the fourth century, B.C., then on down through the historical voyagings around the Erythrian, or Red Sea, and those voyagings from the Red Sea eastward to the Spice Islands recorded on Ptolemy's map of 150 A.D.

All of these early gropings toward the unknown East were prophetic of the time when Europe and Asia Minor would awaken fully to the great commercial possibilities of the Orient.

The full story of the connection of Sabaea, or ancient Sheba, in southern Arabia, with the development of East Indian trade is yet to be written, and if the researches of the writer in this obscure field can be of any assistance to future historians of the Philippines, the labor that has gone into the study of the kingdom of Sabawill beamplyrewarded.

ORAL TRADITIONS OF AN OLD LINEAGE

For it is back through Saba, the middle kingdom of Borneo, to the voyaging Sabaeans of southern Arabia, that the study of the Lakandola family leads, since the traditions of that family include claims of kinship with the ruling families of ancient Cambodia, of India, and of Arabia.

It has been well said by an eminent student of the history of the Malaysian peoples, that any one who approaches this subject must be able to properly evaluate the weight that tradition has among these peoples whose records are to be found not preserved in manuscripts but in the genealogies handed down orally from generation to generation.

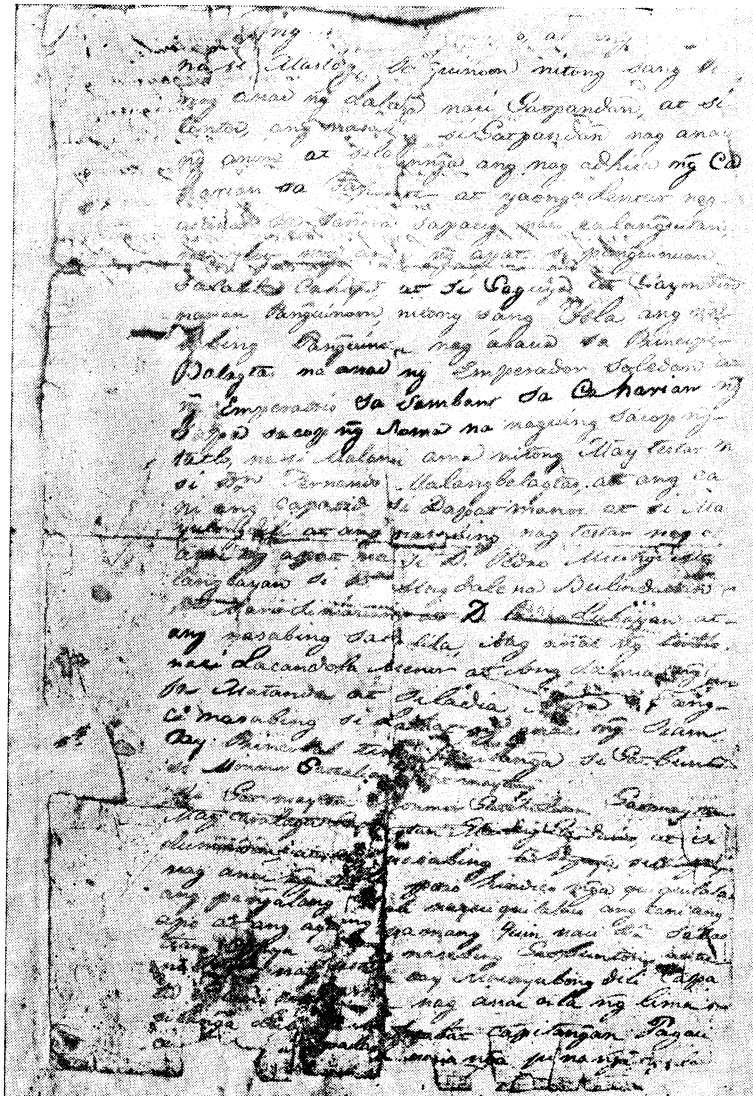
I never fully realized this fact until, in my search for Lakandoliana, I became acquainted with Doña María Sumang y Balagtas, one of the last persons able to recall the traditions and genealogy of the Lakandolas.

It was while listening to her recount the traditions handed down to her, and stored in her marvelous memory, that I caught glimpses of the far distant past which were convincing in their validity. Doña María was not a scholar and had no other source of information about the past than tradition, yet she spoke as confidently of the kinship of her family with the ancient kings of Cambodia and Borneo as she would have done had she had access to the royal archives.

STRATEGY OF THE SPANIARDS

It was with regard to certain royal insignia of the Lakandolas that Doña María was especially well versed. According to her version of the matter, the Spaniards had persuaded Malang Balagtas to turn over the insignia of overlordship to the Spaniards when he was baptized a Christian by the friars at Cebu in 1521.

According to Doña María, the Spaniards promised to return these emblems to the family at the end of two hundred years, a time then far in the future. But the promise was never kept, as probably intended by those wise ones who believed that after a century or so of Christianity the desire of the descendants of the family for possession of the royal insignia would diminish or die out, and, as a matter of fact, the will of Malang Balagtas bears this out. However, it was surprising to me to note with



FACSIMILE OF A PAGE FROM THE WILL OF DON FERNANDO MALANG BALAGTAS, NOW IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

what indignant vehemence Doña María spoke of the way in which her family had been deprived of these prized possessions.

The only scrap of anything that Doña María had left to tie her to the past history of her family was a page or two of the original will of Malang Balagtas which pages I induced her to leave by will to the National Library, where I saw them after Doña María's death. They were framed and hanging in the Filipiniana Division which was then presided over by that ardent bibliophile, Don Manuel Artigas.

THE RÔLE OF THE LAKANDOLAS IN INSURRECTIONS AGAINST THE SPANIARDS

It was while gathering the traditional history of the Lakandolas from Doña María Sumang that I was given

an insight into the very deep feeling that moved her family, during the past three centuries and a half of Spanish domination, to resent the deprivation of what they considered their royal prerogatives and rights of rulership. It was a realization of this undercurrent of feeling that led me to make the statement to friends and fellow-students, which statement I have since seen quoted, namely, that there has never been any serious uprising in the Islands against Spanish rule which was not instigated or at least encouraged by some member or members of the deposed family.

While Doña María did not make this statement in these exact words, yet her intimation of this fact was too plain to escape attention and could not be misunderstood. In reality, upon being pressed for confirmation as to the part taken in the last uprising against the Spaniards, Doña María significantly spoke of certain persons, high in the councils of the nation, who visited and conferred with her

during that period. In deference, however, to such persons, who are still living, publication of the full declaration of Doña María will have to wait for the time when the rest of us as well as Doña María shall have passed from the stage.

With these slight references to the part Doña María Sumang played in my research into the history of the Lakandolas and with the publication of the accompanying illustration showing an original page of the will of Malang Balagtas, written in Tagalog, and a magic key for the unlocking of doors to past Philippine history, Doña María drops out of the picture.

I must next pass on to recount further adventurings among musty court papers and among old family records of those akin to the Lakandolas which proved invaluable sources of the history of that ancient and noble Filipino family.

Filipino Humor

By JOSÉ T. ENRIQUEZ

THE Filipino of today is making rapid excursions in the realm of humor, both in his conversations and in his daily actions. And the press of the day reflects this growing interest in humor in ever increasing ways, in consonance with the changing mood of the times. There was no such general taste for the comic before. With so much of mystery, of somberness, and of fatalism in the people's life in pre-American days, there probably could not have been. For the sense of humor or the appreciation of the risible thrives best among a people who, because they are free, possess the mood of gaiety.

But, what is Filipino humor? What changes, if any, has it gone through? What have been its different manifestations? What are its present directions? The reply is that while our mirthful mood has had its noble expressions, it is still far from what Meredith would call "the richer laugh of heart and mind in one."

THE SENSE OF HUMOR

Of course—and it is well that we state this at the beginning—the sense of humor is a very variable endowment, and what is laughable to an American may not be laughable to a Filipino. It may be claimed, therefore, that to judge Filipino humor by standards other than our own is unwarranted. But laughter is an attribute of human beings, and is consequently of a permanent and universal character. There is as James Sully said, "an objective region of the laughable"¹ open to all—white, black, red, brown, or yellow—and the power to penetrate that region varies with individuals and not with races.

BALAGTAS AS A HUMORIST

Balagtas is perhaps our greatest humorist of the past. His "La India Elegante y El Negrito Amante", with all its coarseness and almost brutal frankness, is nevertheless one of the best, if not the best, piece of humorous literature in our language. This is perhaps because there is in this work a subtle "blending of the serious and the playful, which is of the essence of humor." We begin to enjoy ourselves when we note Kapitang Toming's aberrations of

dress and manners. Then our laughter becomes louder when we realize his unsuitability to circumstances and the gap between him and his rôle. We enjoy this work just as others "enjoy Don Quixote and Uncle Toby because we are in a mood in which, while giving ourselves up to an amusing spectacle, we nevertheless embrace in our reflective survey, and are affected by, something of its deeper meaning." What Rabelais is to France, Cervantes to Spain, Shakespeare to England, Irving to America, Balagtas is—in our humble way—to the Philippines.

We shall probably search the native literature in vain for worthy counterparts of Balagtas' "La India Elegante y El Negrito Amante." For, unfortunately, we do not count on a long line of humorists as American literature does, from Washington Irving down to "Mr. Dooley." Much of the Filipino literature, traditional or written—not excepting the humorous passages in Rizal's novels and the merry adventures of Juan the hero of many a native folk tale—is merely "fugitive and anecdotal," or mere interruption and fleeting diversion in a "serious argument."

QUALITIES OF FILIPINO HUMOR

With all candor it must be said that much of what passes today as Filipino humor is downright nonsense and coarseness, appealing more to the unthinking than to those of a reflective turn of mind. It is either too shallow, not penetrating below the surface of things, or too wild and boisterous. The happy mean—the humor that provokes a quiet, wholesome laugh, the so-called "wisdom laughing" or "laughter of the mind"—has hardly yet been struck.

There can be discerned, however, in the Filipino humor of today an attempt to break loose from the fetters of shallowness and vulgarity, but the attempt smacks of haste and impatience.

There is little of art and little of style in our present-day Filipino humor, such a style and art as one notices in reading, say, Irving's "Wouter Van Twiller". With many of our writers of humor, the use of suspense as a device is not very effective. We need more of what Kant called "the sudden transformation of a tense expectation into nothing."

Our humorous stories and jokes are altogether too wordy. Too long an introduction is often used—even when no introduction at all is needed. There is apparently a desire to clothe the fun in a lavishness of words, and a tendency to place more emphasis on form and language than on content and substance. Too much is explained. Too little is left to the imagination of the reader. Still less is left to his power of deduction and reflection. The value of suggestion is often ignored. Hence, the joke, for being too shallow to stir the humorous soul, all too often appears ridiculous and empty.

It may be said also that in many cases our humorous literature lacks the rational or intellectual element. We have too little of that type of humor in which the fun is “sobered by a word of wisdom,” or that “judicious mixture of opposition and harmony of interest which is most favorable to a rich production of mirth.”

Then, too, much of our humor is wanting in genuine local color. The influence of foreign ideas has been so strong as to stultify—at least in this respect—the native heart. There has been altogether too much plagiarism, too much of the exotic and the foreign. The native is seldom there.

Filipino humor, like American humor, frequently resorts to the use of droll terms. This is perfectly natural, but one regrets, in the humorous literature in the vernacular, the use of such words as *lintik*, *bastos*, *demonio*, *hayup*, etc. We seem not to realize that the “moods of humor run in low keys” and that in the best humor the “sense of pain has shrunk away to a scarcely heard overtone.”

One cause of laughter is the distinction between social groups. In America, the Negro is often the target of humor. In the Philippines the patient Celestial—much as we may regret it—is often the butt of these attacks. Nor is the innocent *provinciano* safe from the shafts of humor. It may appear foolish and unreasonable, but it is the truth that native humor often heaps fun upon the provincial citizen in much the same way that “the comedy of the Restoration, taking town life as its standard, poured ridicule on the country gentry.”

FILIPINO HUMOR ON THE STAGE

From literature we come to its interpreter, the stage. The native stage has played a large part in the development of Filipino humor. During the empire days and until very recent times, native dramatic art had its fervent devotees. It was not until the moving picture shows opened everywhere that the native theater had to ring down the curtain. Even so, every now and then a native play is still presented.

The lighter comedies and the farces, together with the moro-moro plays, formed an integral part of the social life of the people in former days. Hardly an important festivity took place without the participation of stage players. Like the Greek comedy, the native play was born in the village revel.

Mention has already been made of a famous play by Balagtas. Other native writers, following the lead of their master, wrote plays in a more or less humorous vein. Written for the citizens of a time when free thought was non-existent, and when there was no intelligent middle class, this comic literature could not be expected to have risen

above the level of the age. Fitting itself into a social mind given to gravity, its laughter ran in a monotonous stream and was dry, undiscerning, choral.

The buffoon played an indispensable part in the early comedies and farces. By his awkward dress, his crude antics, and his facetious speeches he provoked his audience to laughter. Later there developed a humorous character—Paulino—who came to dominate the Tagalog stage. Progress was considerable during the latter years, and would, undoubtedly, have continued had not the inevitable come. Pitted against the movies, the native stage suffered a setback from which it may never recover.

FILIPINO COMIC ART

The comic direction of native art is also worthy of study. An artistic people, we should find no difficulty in transmuting our thoughts into drawings. But we do not always have the ideas—the humorous ideas—and while we have drawn isolated humorous cartoons of a high artistic order, we can not boast as yet of consistent and extended treatment of the humorous in picture form. An attempt was made some time ago by a Filipino weekly published in English to print cartoons in story form. The attempt failed. Efforts were also made by the now defunct *Lipang Kalabaw* and *Telembang*, Tagalog periodicals devoted to humor, and not unlike *Judge* and *Life*. Such serials as “Ganito Pala ang Maynila” and “Si Kiko at si Angge” found favor with the masses, but—as has been the fate of so many local periodicals—the *Lipang Kalabaw* and the *Telembang* failed financially. At present there is running weekly in *Liwayway* a series of humorous stories in pictures under the title “Kenkoy”. For the use they make of what Schopenhauer would call an “incongruity between the real object and its idea,” for their “innocent self-revelation,” for their “finer contemplation of behavior” and above all, for their subtle invasion of the domain of social conduct, these cartoons or picture stories represent a great advance in Filipino pictorial humor. Their authors, Ramos and Velasquez, should be encouraged. We trust it will not be long before we shall have such penetrating cartoonists as those that daily amuse millions of readers the world over with “Bringing up Father,” “Mutt and Jeff,” “Tillie the Toiler,” and others.

We have said something about native magazines devoted to humor. At present there is the *Aray*, among others, which is rapidly gaining in circulation. These magazines contain all sorts of jokes and puns, from the lengthy “balagtas” to the railleries of the so-called “birong kapatid” kind. Unlike American humorous magazines, ours devote much space to poetry. Once in a while there are published poems that in their essentials are not unlike such American bits as “The Yankee Recruit,” “Old Grimes,” “My Aunt,” “Contentment,” and others. Unfortunately, however, much of the material in these magazines takes on political coloring. It would mean much for Filipino humorous literature if we always remember that the purpose of humor is to amuse and to please, and not to attack and accuse, much less to abuse.

¹Many of the quotations in this article have been taken from “An Essay on Laughter” by James Sully.

Narab-Bi and Silangan¹

By CONRADO V. PEDROCHE

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

FOR the great God wrote across the sky in letters of white stars: Night is of darkness, Day of sunlight. And evermore these two shall stay apart—unto eternity. . . .

And the Prince of Darkness came upon the earth in the majesty of the night.

Swift across the sleeping heavens he sped in his chariot of black cloud, star-decked and gilded. Down upon the dreaming earth he descended in a glory of hushed winds and trembling shadows.

The aged moon saw the splendor of the Prince of Darkness and a cold fear crept over her. From the crest of the hill she fled, rolled down below like a yellow bowl of fire, and was lost in the dark water of the sea.

A glory of hushed winds and trembling shadows. . . .

Narab-bi, Prince of Darkness, son of the Night-King, ruler of the sky. Dark was Narab-bi like a scowl of thunder. Tall and dark was Narab-bi like a statue of black marblestone. But handsome was Narab-bi, for his eyes spoke the softness of his heart and the beautiful meaning in his soul. Narab-bi, handsome Narab-bi, had eyes which spoke of songs of enchantment and the language of love.

Dark, tall, handsome Narab-bi, Prince of Darkness, son of the Night-King, ruler of the heavens, descended upon the earth in the majesty of the night with a glory of hushed winds and trembling shadows.

For in his realm of dim valleys and dark mountains, the Prince of Darkness was unhappy. A great sadness fell upon him as he

gazed down from his throne of carved rocks upon his little kingdom. And his father was old and had said unto his son, "Narab-bi, white are my locks and weak are my arms which once were singing with strength. Cold is the fire in my eyes, and my eyes are dim. And what I was I never more shall be. The coldness of death I feel within my heart. But thou, Narab-bi, strong are thy arms and thy arms are hard. Brave is thy heart Narab-bi, and quick the leap of thy blood."

¹Night and Day.



"..... THE DEATH-KISS UPON HER LIPS."

And Narab-bi, son of the Night-King, had felt the strength of steel in his arms and the leap of blood in his heart.

But before the blacker darkness of death swallowed up the form of the Night-King, he had spoken unto his son of Silangan, daughter of Araw:

"Far below, O Narab-bi, under the stars, lives Silangan, beautiful Silangan, daughter of Araw. Gold are her tresses, and her eyes brighter than the stars. She shall be mother to thy children and she shall bring thee peace."

The Prince of Darkness had listened. Then his father had been swallowed up in the mystery of death. Wistfully Narab-bi gazed down below the stars and the words of his father came back to him. And the beauty of the maid Silangan softened his eyes and his heart beat to the rhythm of love and longing.

And so, swift across the sky he sped in his chariot of cloud and descended upon the earth in the majesty of the night with the glory of hushed winds and trembling shadows. . . .

FOR the Prince of Darkness shall come down upon us and woo thy daughter, O Araw. Black he will be like a pillar in the night. But Silangan is beautiful and she shall not wed him. For he is of the darkness and we are of the day."

Thus spoke Sidata, wise Sidata who could peer into the future.

And Araw, mother of Silangan, lovely Silangan, frowned beneath her brows. And the sun hid behind a cloud and the winds murmured.

And every night when Silangan slept, Araw, her mother, came to her and watched her breathing bosom swelling with youth. And her prayers were many, for she was fearful. She prayed unto the great Bathala. She prayed that the Dark Prince might not come to disturb her and Silangan.

But in her sleep, the maid dreamed of love. Love came to her in her dreams. Softly from the pale moonlight dreams tripped upon her, and she stirred with the little echoings of a voice. And her soul was filled with softness. And when she awoke, languid were her eyes and tears came upon them.

But of what came to her in her sleep she spoke nothing to her mother. She kept the delicate feeling in her heart, for she knew not what it was.

And every night she dreamed, and the voice came to her. But Araw kept vigil over her, and as she watched her swelling bosom, her prayers were many.

Dark night and youth. . . . Prayers and Araw. . . . But dreams came unto Silangan and Silangan slept on. . . .

Like to the beauty of sunrise was the beauty of Silangan. Her voice had the rhythm of a young streamlet. Like the song of a streamlet was her voice. Her eyes were like the starlight. Like the starlight was the brightness of her eyes. Hers was the grace of pliant bamboos, hers the loveliness of distant hills bathed in moonlight.

But Narab-bi, Prince of Darkness, son of the Night-King, was as a statue of black marblestone. And when he descended upon the earth, the little maidens hid their faces. Only Silangan saw the eyes of Narab-bi and she read the language of love therein. And she understood the meaning of her dreams. And it was beautiful. And the faint echoings of a voice stirred her heart again like perfume-

breaths. The softness of her soul became as silk. Soft the languidness in the light of her eyes.

But Araw, her mother, said, "Silangan, night is ugly, day is beautiful. The ugliness of the night is like the ugliness of Narab-bi. And the loveliness of daylight is like thy loveliness."

Silangan listened, but what Araw said, she heard not. Somewhere, beyond the hills she could see the form of Narab-bi descending upon the vale. And the brightness of her eyes became brighter; lovelier her loveliness.

Even as Sidata spoke, so did Narab-bi come to woo the beautiful Silangan.

For even as the moonlight kisses the flowers, and the flowers waken to the whispers of dreams and shed their perfume in the night, even so does love come upon the heart, open its closed doors, and pour within it the softness of its meaning. Even so does the heart understand.

Thus unto Silangan came Narab-bi. And because Silangan was a flower, she opened her petals in the night and her heart drank of the coolness of dewdrops.

"Silangan, flower-woman, there is a song in the curve of thy lips, music in the line of thy breasts. I hear it, Silangan, I feel it in my heart."

"I fear thee, Narab-bi."

"Because I am not like thy people, Silangan?"

"No, Narab-bi, because thou knoweth how to love. Because thy ears can hear the song in the curve of my lips, the music in the line of my breasts."

"Ah Silangan. But yesterday I saw Hangin,² proud windy Hangin, in thy garden. Was he picking flowers for thee, Silangan?"

"Nay, nay, Narab-bi. Loathsome Hangin can talk, but what knoweth he of the song of my body?"

And Narab-bi took Silangan in his arms. Silangan, flower-woman.

ARAW, the mother, was wroth. For she saw Silangan in the arms of Narab-bi. Her own lovely Silangan in the arms of the dark Narab-bi. Her wrath rose like consuming fire within her. Like tongues of vengeful flame leapt the wrath from her eyes.

Silangan, beautiful Silangan, panted weak in the arms of Narab-bi, her eyes glowing with young love, and her lips curled like red petals waiting for the kiss of the even-dew. And Narab-bi, triumphant Narab-bi, poured forth the whole of his soul in the rhythm of passion-kisses.

"Silangan, shameless Silangan! Narab-bi, insolent Narab-bi!"

Silangan heard not, but Narab-bi saw Araw and the fire in her eyes.

"Narab-bi, son of darkness, may Makildap³ break upon thy head, and the curse of Bathala turn thee to stone!"

Keen, sharp her words, and Narab-bi recoiled in anger.

"Araw, thy words befit not thy years. Wicked are thy words, like the fire in thy eyes, O Araw."

But Araw leapt upon Silangan with a shout of anger and dragged her by the hair—out of the hungry arms of Narab-bi.

The stars shuddered in the darkness. The bamboos wailed under the heavens, and Narab-bi was alone.

"Under the stars, Narab-bi, lives Silangan. . . ."

From the stars his father's words came to Narab-bi. Back from the mystery of death the voice came to him.

(Continued on page 602)

The Crocodile in Philippine Historical Records

By LEONCIO GONZALES LIQUETE

Translated from the Spanish by Angel C. Guerrero

A RECENT issue of *La Vanguardia* contained a news item about a wealthy landowner of Butuan, Province of Agusan, Mindanao, who was devoured by a crocodile. The only portion of the victim's anatomy found afterwards was the arm and hand still clasping a *bolo*. Tragedies of this kind have been frequently mentioned in Philippine historical records. "The rivers and lakes there abound in crocodiles," wrote Don Ramon Jordana y Moreda, a Spanish forest engineer, in his *Bosquejo geográfico e histórico-natural del Archipiélago Filipino*, published in 1885,

"and, owing to the natives' recklessness, the number of victims claimed by these reptiles is considerable. Some one has said that he saw a crocodile from ten to eleven meters long. Considering the slow rate of growth of this reptile, it must have been one hundred years old or more. Though quite numerous in these Islands, this species of reptile is disappearing, and, due to the efforts to exterminate it, the time will come when it shall be wiped out."

Unfortunately, it is not true that the crocodile is the object of an attempt at extermination so systematic as to warrant the belief that it will some day become extinct and, for this reason, though forty-four years have elapsed since the above opinion was expressed, this reptile still claims its victims, one of whom is the Butuan planter referred to in the news item. It would seem that the crocodile is destined to survive. Not even volcanic eruptions exterminate these beasts.

CROCODILES AND A VOLCANIC ERUPTION

Father Martinez de Zúñiga has the following to say about the eruption of Taal volcano in 1754, in his *Estadismo de las Islas Filipinas*:

"The water of the lake (Bombon—Taal) was boiling; rivers of sulphur and melted pitch gushed forth and flooded the surrounding country, and all forms of water life, such as crocodiles, and sharks and other fish were swept cooked onto the beach, filling the air with nauseating odors."

It is well known that at present crocodiles are again occasionally seen in this lake.

Several of the earliest chroniclers describe the habits of, and the victims claimed by, this formidable saurian. The most conspicuous of these is Father Domingo Fernandez Navarrete, author of the famous *Tratados Históricos*. Father Navarrete tells us that he saw "very redoubtable and ferocious crocodiles" and makes special mention of one which he happened to see one morning in Mindoro as he was sailing down a river after having said mass in a town. The oarsmen called his attention to the saurian in a loud voice. He saw the beast but could not believe it to be a crocodile. It looked to him as big as the mainmast of a vessel or the trunk of a large tree. He says that the animal had four eyes, one pair on top and another pair below them. This mistake of his was corrected by subsequent chroniclers. In his time there were a great many crocodiles in Laguna de Bay. During the dry season, the people were wont to drive their horses and cattle to graze in the neighboring regions "which were full of fine pastures." Continuing his tale, he says:

"While the animals are quietly grazing there, the redoubtable crocodile darts out of its lair and carries away a victim, day in and day out, just as easily as a cat carries away a rat."

HOW DOGS FOOL THE CROCODILES

Navarrete also tells in his very interesting chronicle how the dogs in Mindoro fooled the crocodiles.

"Many natives got together in a municipality located in the vicinity of the town of Santiago, and we stopped with them for a time. While there I noticed that at night the dogs were wont to bark furiously, and this aroused some apprehension on my part. I asked the natives the reason for the dogs' furious barking and they replied: 'Father, there are many crocodiles in this river and the dogs want to go to the opposite shore. They get together in one particular spot and begin to bark for a considerable length of time until it seems to them that the saurians have gathered there (it is a well established fact that crocodiles seek out a dog the same as a cat seeks out a rat), and then, some running upstream and the others downstream, the dogs swim over to the other side. This happens every night and so you do not have to worry if you hear them bark that way'. I was astonished and then I happened to remember having read somewhere that the dogs around the Nile river do exactly the same thing."

THE TRAGIC STORY OF THE YOUNG BRIDE

He tells of a young woman living on Lake Nanhoan (now Naujan) who "perished in the teeth of a saurian."

"Shortly before I arrived on this island, a strange thing happened. Some natives were celebrating a marriage feast and when the guests were about to partake of the repast, the bride took it into her head to wash her feet, as the people are wont to do every hour of the day. As usual, a portion of the house was built over the river. While she was washing her feet, a crocodile attacked her and grabbed her. On hearing her cries for help, the guests saw the unfortunate woman securely held in the powerful jaws of the saurian and the brute was proceeding to drag her away. Seeing the tragic incident, the bridegroom, in the fullness of his love, and thoroughly enraged, more foolhardy than wise, plunged into the water, dagger in hand, and followed his beloved bride's captor. He overtook it, fought it, recovered his wife, and returned in triumph with his precious prize in his arms, but her life had already been snuffed out. The widower was sorrow-smitten and wept bitterly, and the marriage feast thus wound up in tears."

A ZEALOUS MISSIONARY AND THE INSCRUTABLE WAYS OF GOD

What happened in the Province of Cagayan to a Dominican missionary who had come to the Philippines with Father Navarrete on the Acapulco galleon was no less tragic. This was Father Luis Gutierrez, of whom Navarrete writes:

"On the day of the Presentation of Our Lady in the year 1653, he had said two masses in different towns, but there was another town three leagues off, and, to console the Christians there and believing that on such a solemn occasion they should not be left without a mass, he determined to proceed thither to say his third mass, sailing over a lake infested with crocodiles. At the landing place a crocodile was furiously scurrying hither and thither. The natives manning the canoe got excited and made an effort to scare it away with their oars and by shouts; but all without any avail for with two wild blows of its powerful tail, the saurian overturned the canoe and all the occupants were spilled into the water. Not being handicapped by an excess of clothing, the natives had no difficulty in reaching the shore, but the unfortunate missionary, not knowing how to swim and being prevented from exerting himself on account of his robe and other wearing apparel, was caught by the ferocious and bloodthirsty saurian; the beast wreaked its fury on him and devoured him."

In his sorrow, Father Navarrete makes the following Christian and consoling remarks:

(Continued on page 598)

The Philippine Police Service During The Spanish Régime

By CAPTAIN EMANUEL A. BAJA
Philippine Constabulary

II

THE GUARDIA CIVIL

THE *Guardia Civil* was a police institution created by a Royal Decree issued February 12, 1852, to partially relieve the Spanish peninsular troops of their work in policing the towns. It consisted of a body of Filipino policemen organized originally in each of the provincial capitals of the central province of Luzon under the Alcaldes (governors). In 1867 there were 370 officers and men distributed as follows:

	Jefes	Captains	Lieutenants	Alferces	1st Sergeants	Sergeants	1st Corporals	2nd Corporals	Buglers	Privates	TOTAL
Manila.....		1	1		1	4	12			48	65
Bulacan.....						2	5		1	50	58
Pampanga.....				1		1	3		1	20	25
Pangasinan.....				1		1	3		1	20	25
Nueva Ecija.....			1	1	1	2	4		1	40	48
Morong.....				1					1	24	24
Cavite.....											
Laguna.....			1	1		1	4		1	44	50
Batangas.....			1	1	1	1	8		1	39	50
Tayabas.....				1		1	3		1	20	25
		1	4	7	3	13	42		8	305	370

This semi-military police institution—armed as the Spanish infantry, very martial in appearance because of its bright and showy uniform and prominent insignia, plus a rigidly maintained military bearing, developed into what was called the *Guardia Civil*. The original decree was modified by the Royal Decree of March 24, 1868. Patterned after the national police service of the same name in Spain, the original purpose for which it was organized here, (according to the document authorizing its organization) was “the preservation of public order, protection of persons and public property in and outside of the municipality, and the execution of public laws wherever needed”.¹ It started with 40 officers and 1,000 enlisted men divided into eight companies distributed in the central provinces:

Company	Capt.	Lieut.	Alferces	Sergts.		Corpls.		Buglers	Pvts.	Total	Stations
				1st	2nd	1st	2nd				
1	1	2	2	1	4	8	8	1	128	150	Manila
2	1	2	3	1	4	8	8	1	128	150	Manila
3	1	2	1	1	4	8	8	1	78	100	Pampanga
4	1	1	2	1	3	7	7	1	71	90	Cavite
5	1	2	3	1	3	9	9	1	115	140	Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan
6	1	3	2	1	4	8	8	1	118	140	Laguna and Tayabas
7	1	2	1	1	4	8	8	1	78	100	Bulacan
8	1	2	2	1	4	8	8	1	108	130	Batangas
8	16	16									
Total 40 Officers				Total enlisted men 1,000							

The creation of the *Guardia Civil* as a military police corps, performing civil duties in the different towns, partially relieved the colonial army of its civil functions. But since those duties were not wholly police in nature, it did not advance the development of the local police. On the contrary, being a part of the army, it strengthened the old doctrine of military control over civil affairs: it retarded and worked against the natural course of establishing a true municipal police service. By its organization, however, the police system was fully nationalized and centralized. It was militarized in organization and personnel, in the same way that the *Philippine Constabulary* is today, but even more so, because the *Guardia Civil* was actually classified as, and made an integral part of, the Spanish military system in her colonies, a detached adjunct of her colonial infantry performing a distinctly civil function.

The framework of its military structure was strong but simple. On pages 2 and 3 of the “*Civil Guard Regulations*” of 1868 are found the following provisions that clearly show its important rôle in the colonial military system:

ORGANIZATION

“Art. 1. The *Guardia Civil*, being primarily a military organization, will be under the control of the office of the Captain General in all matters pertaining to organization, personnel, discipline, equipment, and pay.

“Art. 2. The Captain General as Director General of all the branches and arms of the Army in the Philippines will also be such for the *Guardia Civil*; and will therefore assume under his authority all the duties incumbent upon all Director Inspector-Generals.

“Art. 3. The Sub-Inspector of Infantry and Cavalry shall also be Sub-Inspector of the



A MEMBER OF THE GUARDIA CIVIL
From *La Ilustracion Filipina* (*Semanario Ilustrado*)
May 14, 1892—Courtesy National Library

Guardia Civil; and under this category he shall be in charge of the corps in all its activities, in the interior administration and discipline as well . . .

"Art. 4. The Guardia Civil shall be governed by army regulations; observing, however, its own regulations, which are peculiar to the duties of the corps.

"Art. 5. The Staff of the corps shall consist of one chief with the rank of colonel; one assistant, lieutenant-colonel; and three chiefs of districts, each with the rank of major. The enlisted service shall be composed of 1,000 men, divided into 8 companies, each company to be divided into such number of sections as may be needed, depending upon the needs of the station.

"Art. 6. Each company shall be commanded by a captain, each section by a lieutenant or sub-lieutenant. . . ."

During the first years of its existence, the officers and ninety per cent of the noncommissioned officers were either Spaniards or Filipinos of Spanish descent. However, in later years, the Filipinos were allowed to go as high as second sergeants, and in exceptional cases as sub-lieutenants. At the beginning the question of race in matters of promotion, even in the noncommissioned grades, was never generally agitated because the superiority of the white race was then an accepted matter among the inhabitants, and this particularly so in the military service.

DEFECTS OF THE GUARDIA CIVIL

As a national police body the Guardia Civil was a splendid colonial police organization, because it suited the prevailing social condition of the epoch. It was instrumental in checking highway robbery to a certain extent. Its value, however, was soon impaired for it was misused in apprehending political offenders, in detecting enemies of the church, and in "framing" or compromising persons who had no other fault than being *persona-non-grata* to government officials or to the henchmen of church authorities. So it was hated and feared by all, rightly feared by the outlaws but equally hated by peaceful citizens.

Added to all these factors which made the corps unpopular, there was the peculiar circumstance that required the organization to be subservient to the church authorities. Of course this undesirable feature of the Guardia Civil was no fault of its officers and men, since the joint rule of church and state was a recognized practice established by law and approved by the Spanish system of government. It was expressly provided by the regulations of the corps that "The Guardia Civil will form in line and present arms to the Archbishop and Bishop in their diocese",¹ and that "the priests were supervisors of the election of the police force."² These provisions added to the already strong influence of the church; and, when taken advantage of by the ecclesiastical authorities, the corps became a handy instrument in furthering the temporal interests of the church. From this the popular impression was derived that the members of Guardia Civil were nothing more than the paid agents of the church with but little or nominal independent authority in the exercise of their duties.

Notwithstanding its many defects, however, the Guardia Civil grew in number and power; by 1896 it covered practically the entire Philippines except Mindanao. In 1897 it numbered 3,561 men,³ divided into three regiments, two in Luzon and one in the Visayas.

Unpopular as a police body and hated as an agency of the church, the organization offered the weakest spot in the government and consequently became the first target of the Katipunan during the early period of the revolutionary movement. Its sudden collapse was proof of its weakness as a police organization, and its complete dissolution showed its inefficiency as an adjunct of the Spanish army. Discipline was easily set at naught and desertion became general throughout. The disastrous result showed the unhappy experience of having a martial-looking national police, lacking in real military discipline, and without an *esprit-de-corps* strong enough to hold together all the elements of command in time of emergency. Had the Guardia Civil limited its activities to solving the police problems of the country, it would have retained the confidence of the people, it would not have been as corrupt as it was, and it would not have been an especially vulnerable point in the make-up of the government.

It is not beyond the purpose of the writer to criticize the defects of any organization in the spirit of sociological investigation, and while the following comments on the Guardia Civil are acrid, yet they are quoted as being the once popular opinion on this organization:

"The Guardia Civil exacted fowls, eggs, milk, and goats from poor villagers, and large sums of money from the rich, as the price of protection from ladrones (thieves), and at the same time took their squeeze from the ladrones as the price of protection from the courts."⁴

"The guardia civil had jurisdiction over all sorts of violations of laws and municipal ordinances. They made reports upon which were based the appointments of municipal officers, the granting of licenses to carry firearms, and the determination of the loyalty or the disloyalty of individuals.

"They were vested with extraordinary powers. Offenses against them were tried by courts-martial, and were construed as offenses against sentinels on duty. Penalties were therefore extremely severe.

"Officers of the guardia civil on leave could by their own initiative assume a status of duty with the full powers and responsibilities that go with command. This is contrary to American practice, under which only dire emergency justifies an officer in assuming an official status unless he is duly assigned thereto by competent authority.

"The guardia civil could arrest on suspicion, and while the Spanish Government did not directly authorize or sanction the use of force to extort confessions, it was not scrupulous in the matter of accepting confessions so obtained as evidence of crime, nor was it quick to punish members of the guardia civil charged with mistreatment of prisoners.

"Reports made by the guardia civil were not questioned, but were accepted without support even in cases of the killing of prisoners alleged to have attempted to escape, or of men evading arrest.

"This method of eliminating without trial citizens deemed to be undesirable was applied with especial frequency in the suppression of active brigandage, and latterly during the revolution against Spain. Prisoners in charge of the guardia civil were always tied elbow to elbow. They knew full well that resistance or flight was an invitation to their guards to kill them, and that this invitation was likely to be promptly accepted.

"In the investigation of crime the members of this organization arrested persons on suspicion and compelled them to make revelations, true or false. Eye-witnesses to the commission of crime were not needed in the Spanish courts of that day. The confession of an accused

¹Reglamento de la Guardia Civil aprobado por Real Orden de 24 de Marzo de 1868. See also Berriz Diccionario de la Administración de Filipinas, Vol. 6, pp. 26-98.

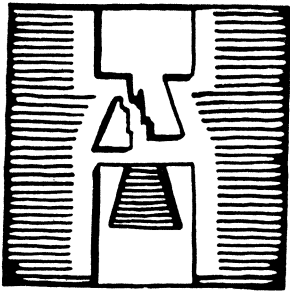
²Cartilla del Guardia Civil, 1879.

³Father Juan Villegas' testimony during the investigation of religious orders by the Philippine Commission in 1900. See Reports of this body for this year.

⁴Gula Oficial 1898.

(Continued on page 595)

EDITORIALS



It is a trite saying that we live in a world of cause and effect. What is, may be explained only

Cause and Effect in terms of what has been. And especially is this true in connection with human behavior. That is why the community at large should not rest

content with a superficial investigation of the Tayug outburst of a few weeks ago. It should be a matter of vital concern to the government and the people to know the real reasons why a large group of apparently peace-loving individuals should rise up and kill and burn.

It is not enough to attribute the whole affair to religious fanaticism. Neither is it sufficient to dismiss the incident with the explanation that ignorance is behind it all. Fanaticism and ignorance in themselves are not compelling motives that drive individuals to murder and arson.

There must be grievances that these people want to see righted. There must be social wrongs of which they are the victims. Harsh and unjust treatment on the part of the agents of the law may be such a wrong. An inequitable economic system is often the source of deep resentment, and a determination to resort to violence as a means of attaining greater equality.

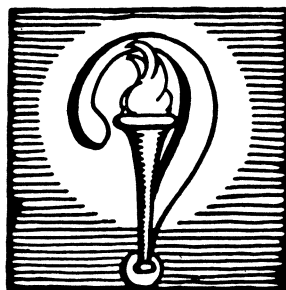
A social outburst like that of Tayug is a reflection on the whole community. It is an evidence of social maladjustment. It is the duty of the government to see to it that the underlying cause of such maladjustment is properly looked into, and eradicated.

CONRADO BENITEZ.

Elsewhere in this issue of the **PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE** it is stated that we in this country should

Who Will Lead These People? be on our guard against the government becoming an *ilustrado* government,

out of touch with the people and unsympathetic to them, leaving them ready to turn to men of the type of Pedro Calosa for "leadership".



The birthdays of Washington and Lincoln will be commemorated this month in American and also Philippine schools. Washington belonged to what we would call the *ilustrado* class; Lincoln came from among the lowly. Both of them were great enough to overcome the limitations of their class affiliations. The aims of both of them far transcended personal and class ambitions.

We need men who can put an ideal above self, not only in Manila and in the capitals of the provinces, but in every municipality and barrio. They need not be Washingtons and Lincolns. It is not necessary to be a senator or a governor

to be a leader. One may be a teacher, a doctor, a landowner, a tenant farmer, a shoemaker, a housewife, a washerwoman, and each in his own sphere can influence others toward wholesomeness and sanity—which is always better done by example than by precept. One need not put oneself at the head of anything. It is the people we associate with every day and not the speech-makers who influence us the most. Two or three level-headed and honest individuals could, with a little courage, and a word or two spoken at the right time, probably have averted the uprising at Tayug and could have made Pedro Calosa's operations there impossible. Where were the better educated people in those barrios? What did they say and do while this fellow was active among the people?

The tragedy lies in the fact that there seems to have been no one, great or small, to oppose his growing influence among the ignorant and credulous. No one *bothered*.

Among the people there is idealism enough—misdirected though it was. Here are excerpts from their "Covenant" translated from the Ilocano:

"San Nicolas, Pangasinan, P. I.

"Because we have shed our tears with the intensity of our desire to be independent and to valiantly defend our fallen standard (the Philippine flag), we have made here an agreement which we, whose names appear below this document, have agreed upon.

"That we, whose names appear below, shall not retreat or vacillate; but that we shall all be willing to stand, to face, and to hold high our head among those who shall go against us; and that shall be the time when we shall show a true and real Filipinism. . . .

"Here, in the town of San Nicolas, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands, in a meeting held in the year 19 (blank), this agreement was made and read in the presence of everybody. We were made to understand the duties and obligations of each and every one of us; the rules that we shall follow, and the manner in which we shall seek our rights. . . .

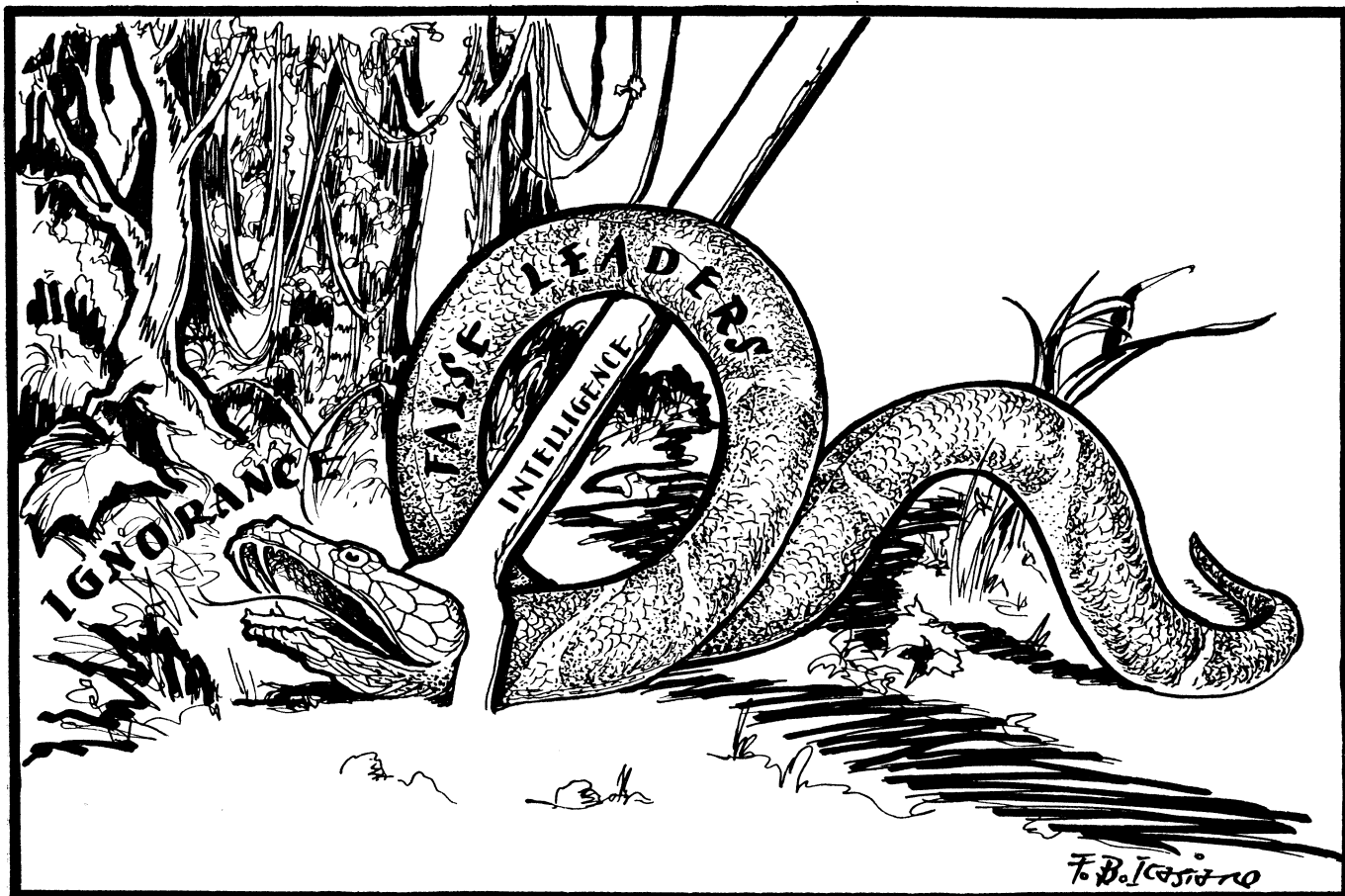
"We have pledged before the Father that when the time for service comes, we shall not hesitate to fight those who would withhold from us the light that we seek. We also swore that we shall never forget nor transgress these rules . . . and that we shall not resent punishment according to the laws. . . .

"To show the truth that we have willingly subscribed to this agreement, we sign our names below this document. Those who can not write must give their finger prints as a sign of their willingness to submit to the obligations imposed upon us all.

"*First General.*

(Space for names here not filled out in the copy in the hands of the Editor of the **PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE**)

"Every one of us affiliated to this organization has a duplicate copy of this agreement so that if during the time of service something happens to me, I shall have something with which to demand my rights from those I approach."



FALSE LEADERS

Here is sincerity, devotion, courage, loyalty—among the misunderstood barrio people of Tayug—but, alas, to a very hazy ideal and a base leader. Yet even now, betrayed and in trouble, these unfortunate people, charged with sedition and murder, are loyal to their “primero general” and seek to protect him. His motive was robbery, theirs was only to secure their “rights”. He made his plans and appointed the assassins; they came in their best clothes to celebrate the easy and natural victory of equality and liberty over inequality and oppression.

Who will lead these people? Leaderless or under false leaders, they are a menace—like any great and misdirected force. But under wise and unselfish leadership, men and women such as they, are the strength and the hope of the country.

The fact that the members of the Wickersham Law Enforcement Commission, which looked into the enforcement of “prohibition” in the United States, “Bone-dry” were unable to come to anything more than a compromise agreement in support of the *status quo*, submitting to the President not only a general report but a group of minority reports, representing in the aggregate a majority of the members, and expressing the belief that various forms of revision were necessary, has bewildered the country and made confusion worse confounded.

Five members of the Commission in their minority reports favored modification now, four others favored giving prohibition further trial and then modifying it if it still does not succeed, and two members would elim-

inate the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution altogether.

Although President Hoover has accepted the general report as authoritative and sent it to Congress with a message endorsing the Commission’s “bone-dry” stand as represented therein, Senator Borah has excusably said that the minority reports have rendered the general report useless as a guide to Congress which had been looking forward to consistent and unified advice from a committee of experts.

The only conclusion that can logically be drawn from the fact that even the members of this small Commission, who have devoted many months to an intensive study of the situation, have been unable to come to an agreement, is that the previous law-making on the subject was and remains unjustified—unjustified in view of the legitimate differences of opinion of large groups of citizens, which differences are now reflected in the conflicting opinions of the members of the Commission.

It was in fact plain from the beginning to thinking people that such a natural activity as brewing and distilling alcoholic liquors from the grains and fruits of the land, practised by the human family from earliest times in every land—crudely by the lowest savages and with the greatest refinement of production and consumption by civilized men—could not possibly be prevented regardless of

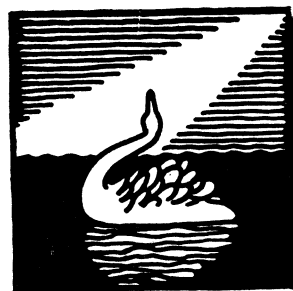


what type of prohibitory laws were enacted and what efforts were made to enforce them. Attempts have been made at various times and in many countries. Nowhere have they succeeded. It has not and will not succeed in the United States. Moreover, the effort—futile at best—has brought with it many expected and unexpected evils.

Anna Pavlova dead, after a three-day illness in The Hague,—and not a lover of beauty in all the civilized world who does not feel himself bereaved. Anna Pavlova Never to see her again—lovely and exquisite, the personification of the grace and charm of the old ballet! Hers was the art of an ethereal

motion accompanying and interpreting with a heart-breaking loveliness the most enchanting music. Hers was the lightness and abandon of very joy itself, hers was the fire of passion, the pride of life, and even her interpretations of death were forlornly exquisite.

Alas! the Swan will never rise again to smile and bow to the delirious applause of worshipping audiences. The curtain has rung down, and will not again be lifted between her and us.



The Music of Japan

By MICHAEL WEXLER
Academy of Music of Manila

MUSIC occupies one of the most honorable places in the niche of arts in Japan. In order to get an understanding of the character and spirit of Japanese music, we have to acquaint ourselves with the peculiar forms of Japanese life and the history and development of their arts in general

Differing from European music in form and construction of the melodic line, Japanese music has its own original qualities. It is the characteristically monotonous music of the East, yet with the East's exotic coloring.

The origin of Japanese music goes back into the mist of centuries. Already in feudal times, music was used to encourage soldiers in battle, to add to the mysticism of Buddhist ceremonies, and to entertain the courts of the heads of the numerous feudal clans of ancient Japan. It reached its height during the splendid reign of the Tokugawas. Japanese music did not go through such a period of development as did Western music during the past few centuries. The native Japanese music of today is what it was a century ago.

I am not referring, here, to the music which is being written by such contemporary musicians as Koscak Yamada, Hidemaro Konoe, and others who received their musical education abroad and whose music is international. This article concerns only the purely Japanese music, which, for a number of causes, has not been affected by foreign music, and which has original qualities of its own.

TRADITIONAL MUSIC

When Japan came in contact with foreign powers, it had no notation in the accepted sense of the word. Music was traditional, and handed down from generation to generation by a special caste of musicians. For this reason, Japanese music shows no trace of individual creative power, and the musical epics of Japan do not bear the name of their creators.

THE JAPANESE SCALE

As is the case with all the arts of Japan, the music shows the influence of the music of China and Korea. Japanese native music, like Chinese music, is built on the five-

tone, or so called *pentatonic* scale, which corresponds to the notes: do, re, mi, sol, la of our own diatonic scale.

THE ANCIENT COURT MUSIC

Even today old Korean music is still preserved in Japan—being performed exclusively at the Imperial court and in the court temple ceremonies, not open to the general public. The principal instrument used in the orchestras which perform this ancient Korean music is the *sho*, a bundle of fifteen small bamboo flutes of different lengths with a common mouthpiece. The *sho* produces charming, soft, organ tones. In addition to this instrument, different large and small flutes are employed in the orchestra, and various drums, some beaten with the hand and others with a stick. The music of this orchestra is said to be very expressive and to show a wide dynamic range from *pp* to *ff*. Unfortunately, as I have said, this music is never heard outside the court or by the people. An example of stylized ancient court music—written for a modern symphony orchestra—is the admirable work of the well known Japanese composer Koscak Yamada—the “Meiji-Symphony.”

COLOR AND JAPANESE INSTRUMENTS

It is an established fact, that the character and color of any music bears a close relation to the types of instruments with which it is performed. The most popular Japanese instruments are the *shamisen*, the *shakuhachi*, and the *koto*, and the peculiarities of these instruments have been among the chief factors in the determination of the color, rhythm, tone, and the expressiveness of Japanese music.

THE SHAMISEN

The music most popular among all classes is the *Nagauta* or *Gidayu* music. It is music sung to the accompaniment of the *shamisen*. The latter instrument, inseparable from the *geisha*, or professional female entertainer of Japan, is a triangular instrument with three strings of silk, which are plucked by means of a small wooden plectrum. The silk strings vibrate only briefly and

(Continued on page 589)

Halo-Halo

By MAPAGBIRÔ

THE THROES OF HELL

"*THE Philippines is now writhing in the throes of hell, a hell of slavery and foreign domination. . . . Our country is weeping, pleading, crying to us . . . to save her from eternal damnation.*"

—Katipunero Roxas.

CAN'T you hear the chains a-clanking
In the horrid throes of Hell?
Hear the Devils chortling, cranking
Damnable Fords they sell?

See the red-hot coals a-churning
Where the Filipinos writhe!
Devils like Daddy Davis are burning
Their souls with laughter blithe!

Listen to the mothers weeping
For their children that are slaves!
While the Board of Health is leaping,
Dancing on the graves!

See the Foreign Domination
In our colleges and schools!
Where eternal is damnation
Caused by Western ghouls!

Listen to our leaders crying
For Freedom and a rig!
Compelled base Packards to be buying
From salaries too big!

Watch our scholars rare insulted
By foreign L.L.D's!
From California catapulted
With shouts and cheap degrees!

Will we stand such sore oppression,
Writhing in the throes?
Or strike and kill the dread aggression
With red Colorum blows!

Let us storm the despot's Palace,
Roaring Katipunan songs!
Overthrow the tyrant callous,
Fired by hellish wrongs!

Rise and raze each school and college!
Burst of Hell the bars!
Bring in Heaven, Freedom, Knowledge!
Burn foreign clothes and cars!

BIRDS AND BEASTS

THE *Toucan* is a big-beaked bird
Who always looks a bit absurd.
One *Toucan* can't fresh ones begin,
But two can, and the *Toucans* kin!

* * *

The *Maya's* sweet soprano voice
Is rarely used to make rejoice.
Her moan is very melancholy—
Perhaps she sees young lovers' folly?

The conscientious *Carabao*
Patiently pulls the placid plao,
To till the soil for the toiling *tao*.—
He doesn't know Why, but he does know Hao!

* * *

Then he seeks a slimy, squashy hollow,
Where he wades right in to the horns to wallow.
For he loves in mud to lazily lollow,—
A habit that *I* don't care to follow!

* * *

But muddier still is the pure *Politician*,
Who lives on graft to feed his ambician!
Who wallows in wealth on many a mician,
And only works hard when the Public dician!

* * *

He collects the patriotic peso
By rhetorical phrase on the reso,
As smooth as the art of Ovidius Naso
And true as the Sirens' alluring *beso*!

* * *

You always can tell the supple *Python*
By the marvellous way his backbone is wrython!
But the *Python* wears an envious brow
And he watches the *Politician* now!

* * *

The canny *Crocodile*
Will lie for quite a while
And harmlessly loggish look.—
Then he eats, but he does not cook!

THE NEW KATIPUNAN

SHARKS are Making Racket of A.B.K."

—News Head.

This sounds rough on Roxas.

"Palma Tells Gonzales U.P. May Show Prize Animals."

—News Head.

But he mentioned no names.

"China Has Extra Jade."

—News Head.

So has many a man. But he doesn't tell his wife.

"Leave only three wasps alive in Europe, and Europe will be more crowded with wasps than space with stars."

—Sir James Jeans, Scientist.

But then two is company and three a crowd—even with wasps.

A law student has just been fined twenty pesos and ten days in jail for kissing a co-ed in public.

—News Item.

Oh, kiss me only when alone,
And I will pledge with mine;
But, if in public, it will cost
Ten days and twenty fine!
The thirst that from the soul doth rise
Doth ask a drink divine.
But if my modesty is lost,
Then prison will be thine.



The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



Looking Your Best

THERE is a familiar saying that every mother looks beautiful to her small children, but critical appraisal is sure to come later on. Be ready for it.

A great many women who do not take care of their skin—think it is too much bother. In all fairness to yourself and your family and friends, you cannot afford to take this attitude. Look at yourself critically in the mirror. What story does it tell? Have you unnecessary wrinkles? Are your pores enlarged? Is your skin sallow and lifeless looking? If so, join the ranks of thousands of other women and form the cold cream habit. If you keep at it for a few nights and establish a routine, then repeat that routine to form a habit, you will go through a little bedtime facial treatment as mechanically and as swiftly as you now clean your teeth.

Let me describe a bedtime routine which will soon become a worthwhile habit. With a generous dab of cream under the cushions of your fingers work from the point of your chin outward along the jaw bone to a point in front of the

ears, molding deeply in steps, and lifting the tissues with each step. From the point of the chin work upward and outward across the cheeks to the temples and to the outer corners of the eyes, to the inner corners of the eyes, and to the nostrils. Return each time to the point of the chin to start the upward movement again. Knead deeply, and lift always, to counteract the tendency of the tissue to relax and droop. Use stroking movements around the eyes, outward on the upper lids, in and upward on the lower lids. Knead and pat your forehead from between the brows outward and upward in curves ending at the hair line. All this need not take longer than three or four minutes.

If your skin is inclined toward wrinkles, smooth on a little skin food. Go through the massage movements which have just been described, and go to bed with a little of this cream on your skin to lubricate and protect it all night. If you have chosen your creams well this treatment should leave your face in perfect condition. It is important to see that you give yourself this facial attention each night, since occasional treatments will have very little effect.

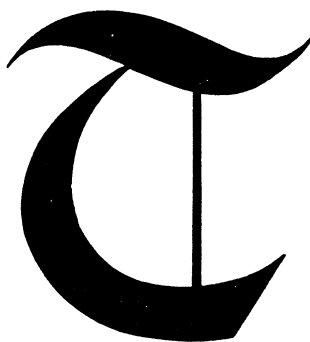
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The Shoe of Quality



39-87-7

The ESCO-GRO-CORD soles are built of first quality rubber fabric with twisted cotton cord. They are handsome in appearance, extremely durable, and **WILL NOT SLIP** on wet pavements or mud filmed roads.



THE skilled hands of Filipino artisans, manipulating machines of astounding speed and precision, produce ESCO shoes—the standard of excellence, style, comfort and enduring service—at *amazingly* low prices.

MEN'S SHOES NOW SELL AT:

₱7.00, ₱7.50, ₱7.75, ₱8.00

Ladies' Shoes at ₱6.00 to ₱7.50

Children's Shoes ₱3.00 to ₱4.50

Reliable Provincial Dealers Sell ESCO Shoes

ESCO SHOE STORE

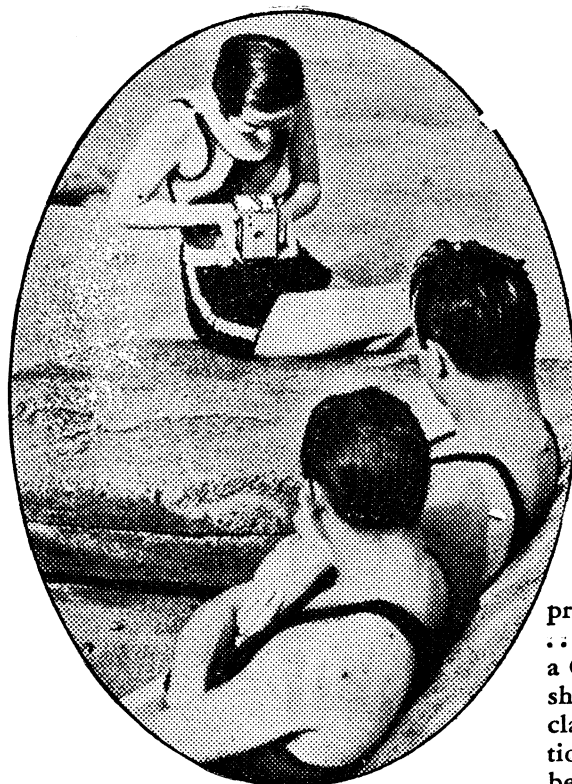
Escolta

Manila

Style—Comfort—Service

Snapshots . . . ₱200,000 for Snapshots

Offered to Amateurs only . . .
for pictures in Kodak International ₱200,000 Competition



SNAPSHOTS made at home! Snapshots made on your travels! Snapshots at work and at play! Snapshots of places, people or things . . . they all stand a chance to win a big cash prize in the Kodak International ₱200,000 Competition!

Picture-takers in the Philippines and Guam alone will receive 169 cash prizes. Six big classes cover every subject . . . 23 prizes for winners in each class . . . a Grand Prize of ₱500 for the best snapshot of all! Winner of first prize in each class automatically enters the International Competition where ₱32,000 will be awarded!

SIX PICTURE CLASSES . . . Plenty of Chances to Win

₱3,000 in 169 Prizes for Philippines alone . . . for pictures made in February, March, April, May

YOU may submit pictures of any subject in this contest. Prizes will be awarded in 6 classes, and your entries placed for judging in the classes in which they are most likely to win.

23 PRIZES IN EACH CLASS

A. Children...Any picture in which the principal interest is a child or children; at play, asleep, laughing, "working," close-ups, in everyday clothes or costumes.

B. Scenes...Landscapes, marine views, city, street, travel or country scenes; distant and nearby views.

C. Games, Sports, Pastimes, Occupations...Baseball, tennis, golf, fishing, gardening, carpentry, etc.

D. Still Life and Nature Subjects, Architecture and Architectural Detail, Interiors...Art objects, curios, cut flowers, or any still life objects in artistic arrangement, any nature subject, etc. Exterior or interiors of homes, churches, schools, offices, libraries; statues, etc.

E. Informal Portraits...Close-up or full figure of a person or persons, excepting pictures in which the principal interest is a child or children. (Class A.)

F. Animals, Pets, Birds...Pets (dogs, cats, etc.); farm animals or fowls; wild animals or birds, either at large or in zoos.

₱3,000 in 169 Prizes
for Philippine Islands and Guam

GRAND PRIZE: Bronze Medal and . . . ₱500
23 prizes in each of 6 classes

For the best picture in each class . . . ₱100
For the next picture in each class . . . ₱50
For the next picture in each class . . . ₱25
For each of next 20 pictures in each class . . . ₱5

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR CHILD PICTURES

For the best child pictures made in February and

March in each of the following sections:

1—Manila, Rizal, Bulacan. 2—Bataan, Zambales, Pampanga, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan. 3—La Union, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, Cagayan, Mountain Province, Abra, Batanes. 4—Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Tayabas, Mindoro, Marinduque. 5—Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay, Sorsogon, Romblon, Masbate, Catanduanes. 6—Cebu, Occidental Negros, Oriental Negros, Siquijor. 7—Bohol, Leyte, Samar. 8—Hollo, Capiz, Antique, Palawan. 9—Zamboanga, Davao, Bukidnon, Agusan, Surigao, Lanao, Cotabato, Misamis, Sulu. 10—Guam.

First Prize for each section . . . ₱50
Second Prize for each section . . . ₱25
Third Prize for each section . . . ₱10

₱32,000 in International Awards

The first prize-winning picture in each of the six classes in P.I. and Guam will automatically enter the International Competition for further awards.

INTERNATIONAL GRAND AWARD ₱20,000 and a Silver Trophy

INTERNATIONAL CLASS AWARDS

For the best picture in each of the six classes, a Gold Medal and ₱2,000 in cash.

₱32,000 in International Awards
₱3,000 in Prizes for Philippines and Guam
₱165,000 for the rest of the world
₱200,000 Total to be won . . . by amateurs only.

One Simple Snapshot may win ₱22,600

Class Prize . . . ₱100
Grand Prize . . . ₱500
International Class Award . . . ₱2,000
International Grand Award . . . ₱20,000
Total you may win with a single picture. . . . ₱22,600

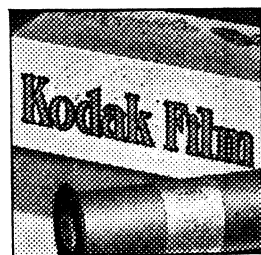
A single simple snapshot may win as much as ₱22,600.

Everyone has a chance to win . . . men, women, boys, girls. Only amateurs may compete. A Brownie, Hawk-Eye or simple Kodak has as much chance as a costly camera. Subject interest is what counts! No restrictions as to brand of camera or film used.

Special "Half-way" Prizes for Child Pictures in February, March

Thirty special prizes will be given for child pictures taken in February and March. These snapshots, including winners, and child pictures taken in April and May will also compete for the 23 prizes offered in Class A at the end of the general contest.

Lay in a supply of film now. Keep your camera busy . . . the more pictures you enter, the better are your chances. Clip blank below. Enter to win!



For pictures of the prize-winning kind, use Kodak Film in the familiar yellow box.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE SIMPLE RULES

Clip this entry blank

Enclose this blank with your entries and mail to Prize Contest Office, Kodak Philippines, Ltd., 181 David St., Manila, P. I.

Do not place your name on either the front or the back of any picture. Hold negative, ready to mail, in case your picture is a winner.

NAME (Please Print)

Street Address

City or Town

Make of Camera

Make of Film

Number of Pictures sent with this blank

KODAK INTERNATIONAL ₱200,000 COMPETITION for Amateur Picture-Takers

Films For Children

THE following films have recently been seen in Manila theatres and are highly recommended for children: "The Vagabond King" with an excellent cast and some real artistic acting and good singing; "Only the Brave," a romantic story of civil war days; "Honey," an entertaining comedy; "Half Shot at Sun-Rise," a burlesque war story full of nonsense that pleases the youngsters; "Leather-necking," a fairly amusing slapstick musical comedy.

A list of the best recent films for young folks includes the following:

Abraham Lincoln
Anybody's War
Big Boy
Burning Up
Call of the Flesh
Around The Corner
The Dude Wrangler
Give and Take
High Society Blues
Hot Curves

One Romantic Night
Parade of the West
Queen High
Raffles
Sally
The Silent Enemy
The Social Lion
Song O' My Heart
What a Man

Fashion Hints For Young Girls

It was my privilege the other evening to attend a party given for some of Manila's younger generation. It was most interesting, and I couldn't help but feel a thrill at the sight of these young girls and boys, their faces glowing with happiness, just glad to be alive, with no thought of care or trouble.

The girls were especially lovely and I wish I could describe to you each dress, its color, its trimming and texture, but I can only say that altogether they represented a charming picture.

The present styles for young girls are especially pleasing, and add much to their youthful charm and grace. One sees dear little puffed sleeves, rows and rows of

ruffles, tiers and tiers of flounces, and long full skirts, hanging gracefully from a slender waist.

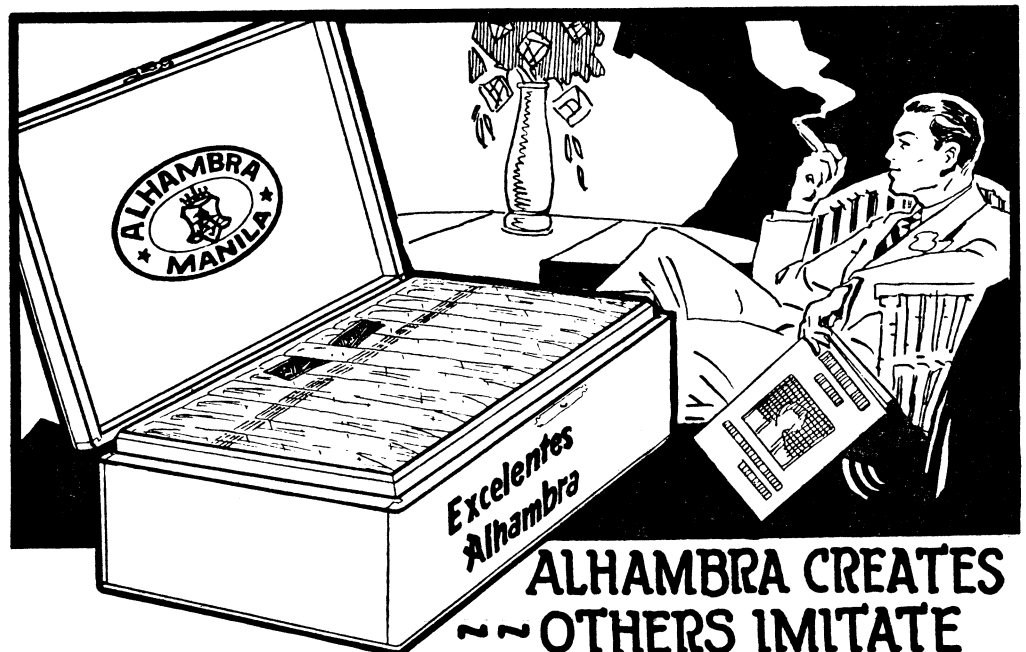
There is a wide range of materials to choose from. Organdie, because of its sheerness, its suitability for the climate, seems to be the favorite. Never have I seen so many lovely shades as are featured in the organdies of today. Embroidered nets, soft crepes and chiffons have slenderizing effects and are also much in vogue.

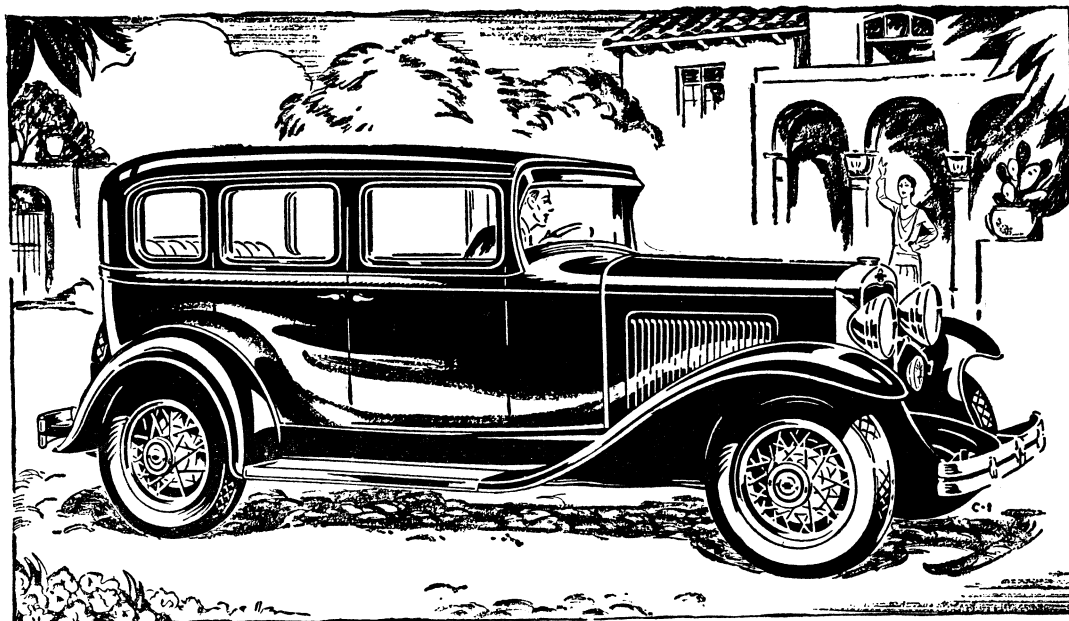
Rippling peplums and pointed godets, tucks and ruffles, full and modified cape effects, all are used to provide a delightful variety in the new styles so that it is easy to choose a mode which is becoming as well as different.

I have selected several attractive styles for illustration. They are admirably suited for girls of the teen age and can be readily copied by any experienced modiste.



For Discriminative Smokers ALHAMBRA CIGARS





A Larger, Finer Car—Improved
in Appearance and Performance—

The 1931 Chevrolet Six

WITH a longer wheelbase (109 inches), larger, roomier and newly designed Fisher Bodies, with numerous engine and chassis refinements to give a new standard of quality in performance and comfort—the 1931 Chevrolet Sixes, now on display, are the year's outstanding challenge in motor car value. *Prices are lower!*

Among the improvements are an insulated front compartment, easier steering gear, more durable clutch, smoother and quieter transmission, increased use of rustless chromium plate on exposed bright parts, four

Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers, and fully enclosed weather-proof, four-wheel brakes. Wire wheels are standard equipment.

The 50-horsepower valve-in-head six-cylinder Chevrolet engine has been refined to provide greater smoothness and durability. The Chevrolet standard of economy in operation and upkeep is rigidly maintained.

See these new Chevrolet Sixes. Investigate their improvement. Weigh carefully their quality and value. The 1931 Chevrolet is emphatically the greatest car in its price class.

Lower Prices

Roadster - - - -	₱1690
Sport Roadster - -	1790
Standard Coupe - -	2080
Sport Coupe - - -	2180
The Coach - - - -	2095
Standard Sedan - -	2290
Sport Sedan - - -	2425

F. O. B. Manila
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Pacific Commercial Company

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CEBU

MANILA

ILOILO

Sweets That are Good for Children

AFTER a meal is the accepted time for sweets for children. The more desirable food values which you can link up with the sweet, the better. For this reason many dietitians recommend honey, molasses, and brown sugar for children, as these have minerals and laxative value as well as sweetness.

In the same way, but more so, the gelatin combinations have these advantages. They give variety to fresh or canned fruit, and also combine with milk, eggs, and cereals to make a still more nutritious type of nursery dessert. It is a known fact that milk and eggs are better digested when combined with gelatin. This is due to two facts: gelatin has a physical effect which prevents or lessens the curding of the milk in the stomach, and second, it contains lysine, one of the most important protein constitutes essential to growth. Due to these facts, also the inexpensiveness of gelatin desserts, mothers would be wise to include gelatin in some form in the menu for each day. Below are some desserts made with gelatin which are especially suitable for children, and quite acceptable to adults:

A VIRGINIA DESSERT

- 1 package of lemon gelatin
- 1/2 cup boiling water
- 1 cup orange juice
- 1/2 cup of raspberry jam
- 1/2 cup of crushed pineapple, or two bananas

Dissolve the gelatin in the boiling water; add the orange juice and set aside until the mass begins to congeal. Then beat with a rotary egg-beater until it is light and fluffy; add the jam and crushed pineapple, mixing well. Place in molds and allow to thicken; serve with whipped cream and garnish with cherries.

PEPPERMINT CANDY MOUSSE

- 1/2 cup peppermint stick candy broken in small pieces
- 3/4 cup of milk
- 1 tablespoon of gelatin
- 1/4 cup of cold water
- 1 cup of heavy cream

Break candy into small pieces and heat in milk until dissolved; soften gelatin in cold water for five minutes; add to hot milk mixture stirring until dissolved; cook until it commences to thicken, then beat with egg-beater until smooth. Fold in heavy cream which has been whipped. Place in refrigerator until cold. Serve with garnish of candied cherries.

PEACH MELBA

- 1 cup of milk
- 1 tablespoon of gelatin
- 1/4 cup of cold water
- 1/2 cup of sugar
- 1 cup of heavy cream
- 2 egg whites
- 1 teaspoon of vanilla
- 5 half peaches

Scald milk and add to gelatin which has been softened for five minutes in cold water; then add sugar, stirring until both are dissolved. Cook until it commences to thicken; then beat until smooth with the egg-beater and fold in cream which has been whipped; add vanilla and beaten whites of eggs. Turn into molds and freeze either in electric refrigerator or in ice cream freezer with dasher removed. When frozen, serve with one-half peach on each serving.

An ideal sweetmeat...

SUN-MAID RAISINS

...delicious, healthful, inexpensive!

Taste Sun-Maid Raisins—then you'll understand. Tender, glistening morsels of sun-dried fruit. Fresh and fragrant. Tasting deliciously sweet—as if the juice of the grape had suddenly turned to sugar.



Every time you crave a sweet—or the children do—eat Sun-Maid Raisins fresh from the package. And you can do such wonderful things with these healthful, inexpensive sun-dried grapes. Good cooks appreciate Sun-Maid Raisins. They put them in cakes and candies, puddings and salads. They use them in fillings for chicken and fish. Everybody likes

SUN-MAID RAISINS

Get a package from your dealer today!

The Music of Japan

(Continued from page 582)

slightly, hence the sound produced is very small, and is, to the Western ear, dry and monotonous, primitive, and even wearisome.

The intelligent listener is eventually impressed, however, by the extremely difficult rhythmical combinations of this *Nagauta* music, and by the extraordinary memories of these musicians—traits which have won the full admiration of foreign artists who visit Japan. Japanese music, whether performed by one or a group of musicians, is always played from memory.

THE JAPANESE FLUTE

More agreeable to the foreign ear than the *shamisen*, is the music of the *shakuhachi* or Japanese flute. Often on a dreamy spring or summer night, the visitor to Japan will be carried away by the exotic and melancholy melodies played on these instruments with weird trills and turns. What he hears may be some ardent lover of music playing this most romantic of all Japanese instruments, or there may be a number of monks dressed in long black kimonos and their heads and faces completely covered with basket-like straw hats, trying to soften the hearts of the listeners in the street with the charming melodies of the *shakuhachi*, in their efforts to collect alms for their monastery.

THE KOTO

The most popular instrument of the upper middle-class is the *koto*, a large instrument, about two meters long, with thirteen strings, also of silk. It is indicative of a good education to see a girl playing the *koto*, as it is for an American or European girl to play the piano.

It is necessary to mention that the Japanese, like most other peoples, possess a treasury of folk songs, very beautiful, and classic in their simplicity. According to recent investigations there are in Japan now 395 different kinds of folk-songs and folk-dances. But in spite of this, music, played on instruments, lacking the tonal and singing qualities of such instruments as the violin and cello, or sung, sometimes for hours within the compass of only five tones and in a guttural voice, is inevitably tiresome to the foreign listener. We must not, however, forget that Japanese ideas of expressiveness are not ours.

JAPANESE FEELING

An incident in which the writer figured, throws light on this point. During my stay in Japan I was asked by a phonograph record company to make a number of records of *Nagauta* music which I had myself arranged for the violin and the piano, carefully avoiding "Europeanisms" in so far as possible. Before the recording I went to one of the directors and musical advisors of the recording company and asked him to give me his opinion of my interpretations. I played one of the songs, and after finishing it, looked at him, expecting his praise.

"Very, very fine!" he said politely, "But, but could you not play it with a little more feeling? Japanese like very much feeling."

(Continued on page 594)



She greets him with a cheery smile

SHE likes to be at her best when he comes home. Her day is a full one—looking after a home and the children. But she is always bright and cheerful in the evening.

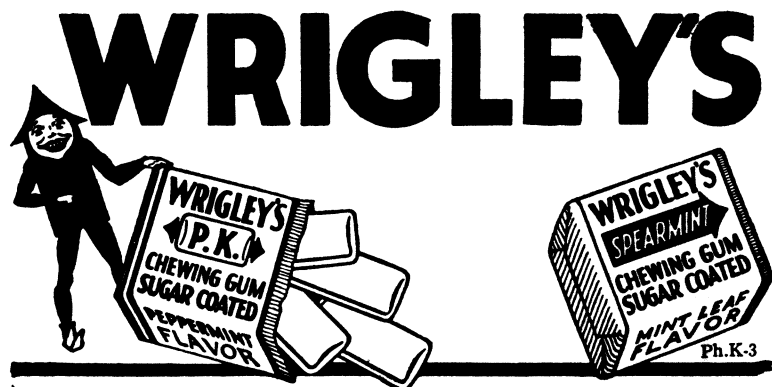
What keeps her so fresh?—Wrigley's. She knows that if you keep your mouth fresh, you *feel* fresh. And the pure, cool flavor of Wrigley's Chewing Gum refreshes the mouth as nothing else can. Removes all trace of eating,

drinking and smoking. Sweetens the breath.

The Wrigley habit—"after every meal"—is recommended by doctors and dentists. Because it aids digestion . . . and cleanses the teeth. A simple rule of health, of mouth hygiene, of efficiency.

In two flavors—P.K.—a pure peppermint flavor—and Spearmint, a pure mint leaf flavor.

Small in cost—but the finest quality money can buy.



Minsul, My Man Friday

By DR. ALFRED WORM

HAVE you read *Robinson Crusoe*?

Of course you have, every red-blooded boy has, and then dreamed that some day he would be cast on the shores of a lonely island and meet his man "Friday".

I know, as I was one of those boys sitting at the edge of the village pond and looking across the little sheet of water, imagining being stranded on the beach of some lonely island.

Happy boyhood, when imagination goes a long way to make one satisfied.

Happy dream, but how many of those million boys who dream it see it come true?

I am one of those lucky boys who have met their man Friday, though many, many years later, when the first gray hairs marked the truth of the tide and experience had dampened many of my youthful hopes, though not yet my boyish enthusiasm for all that is Nature.

We first met the moment I set foot on the beach at the little Moro village in southern Palawan where I was destined to spend the next three years of my life.

Minsul was not a Moro, but had come from his mountain home in the interior. He was a "Palawan" as the Tagbanuas of this locality are called.

Young, big, and strong, his energy was spent in hunting, fishing, and roaming through the jungles, and when he learned that my first purpose in coming was as a trader, and the second as a naturalist, he attached himself to me with-

out further ceremony, and I, taking a liking to him, accepted him with the same nonchalance. He soon became my right hand man on my travels over the Sulu Sea and over the trails through the jungles.

I had at last found my man Friday.

I got up from the petroleum case I had been sitting on while my wife was cutting my hair, and walked toward the beach where my two Moro boatmen were waiting with the baroto to take me to Balabac.

"Where is Minsul?" I asked, but, turning my head toward the house, I saw him take his seat on the box I just had left and engage in a lively conversation with my wife who still held the scissors and comb in her hands.

"He wants a haircut, too," she called laughingly to me.

I sat in the baroto waiting patiently and was really sorry to see Minsul lose his long black hair.

Christians had rarely come to this lonely place. My wife and I were the first ever to live among these people, and as they never travel far from home they had preserved many of their original customs, the men wearing their hair long and tied in a knot at the back of their necks. A loin-cloth for the men and a piece of cloth wrapped around the middle of the body for the women, were their only articles of clothing.

Five days later I returned home with my man Friday, and, entering my store, I found Chief Olong with a number of his Palawan waiting for me. They looked surprised at

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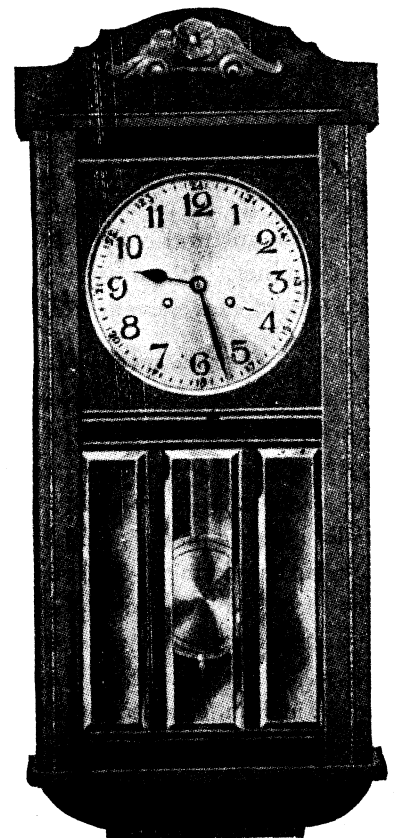
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CEBU

— MANILA —

— DAVAO



Minsul shorn of his long hair. The latter smiled and said, passing his right hand over his head:

"Only the Chinese store keepers in Balabac wear long hair. Gentlemen cut theirs. The policeman in Balabac told me so."

My wife and I smiled, but immediately broke out in a laugh when Chief Olong asked.

"But why has the Señor (meaning myself) cut his hair? Is he a gentleman too?"

"Sometimes", chuckled my wife.

"Then we will have our hair cut", Chief Olong decided, and sat down on the steps while my wife got her scissors and comb ready.

For the next few days I tried to be as much away from the house as I could to escape the wrath of my wife who would jump at the sight of me, hollering:

"You let your hair grow again!"

"But my dear," I remonstrated, "you told Chief Olong I am a gentleman, so I have to cut my hair!"

"Gentleman!" she snapped, "I won't cut your hair or anyone else's anymore!"

As a matter of fact, I was really sorry for her. For a week every man and boy from the Palawan settlement had come to the house to have a hair cut. My wife patiently obliged them, but things had gone so far that I got nightmares thinking that Tagbanuas from other settlements might get the haircutting notion too, and I saw my wife in my wild dreams surrounded by thousands of Tagbanuas with spears, tokaos (knives), and blow-guns threateningly demanding her to cut their hair.

Thanks to Providence, the varnish of civilization seldom soaks in very deep, and as in time my hair grew longer again, the enthusiasm among the Tagbanuas to become "gentlemen" evaporated.

ONE day we had a visitor.

Padre Antonio had come with a letter of introduction to me from a Spanish friend of mine to spend some time among the Moros and Tagbanuas "and to bring them the blessings of Christianity" as he put it.

First my pagan friends, who never had seen a friar before in his long white robe, were arguing whether he were a man or woman, till I had to decide it and tell them that he was a servant of God, explaining this to the best of my ability, comparing God with Alah.

It did not take the good padre long to realize that there was no use in wasting his time on the Moros, and at supper, the first day, he said:

"Señor, I am sorry for you to have to waste your life among such uncongenial heathen as these Moros are. Tomorrow I will go to the barrio of the Tagbanuas."

"I shall go with you," I promised.

I did not need much imagination to guess what would happen when the padre would try his mission work among the Palawan. These people are like children, ever happy and carefree, and without the fanaticism of the Moham-medan Moros. Almost every fantastically shaped object, whether it be a tree, rock, animal, or what else, is either the home of a bad or good spirit to a Palawan, and there the matter rests.

I knew that they would listen to the words of the padre, translated by me or my wife, look at the holy pictures and laugh, offer the padre fruits, eggs, or whatever they had,

(Continued on page 593)



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121-123 ESCOLTA

MANILA

The Narra as the National Tree

By JOSÉ VIADO

School of Forestry, University of the Philippines

IF the Philippines should follow the example of other nations, it is high time to choose a national tree. Such a tree should be representative and expressive of the character of the country and the people. It should be genuinely Philippine.

After carefully considering the subject and scrutinizing the list of Philippine trees, the writer has arrived at the opinion that the narra tree would answer all the requirements for an ideal national tree.

The narra tree is common throughout the Philippines, and may be taken as symbolic of many things. It is a tall tree, expressive of the lofty aspiration of the people to join the independent nations of the world. It is stalwart and enduring, significant of the steadfast persistence of the people in their demand for freedom. While other trees bend and fall in tempests, the narra tree remains defiantly standing. The storm may strip it of its leaves, and break off its smaller branches, but the tree itself stands fast. As the narra is to the tempest, so was the Filipino to his oppressors.

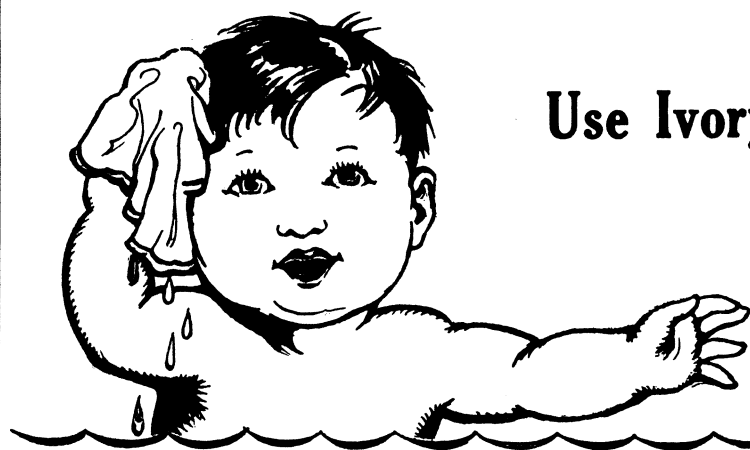
When the bark of the narra tree is injured, a red sap oozes out—a reminder of the blood that consecrated Philip-

pine soil in the numerous daring attempts to free the country from foreign domination, and of blood still running through the veins of the people ready to be poured out at the country's need.

During certain parts of the year, the narra tree sheds its foliage, and new leaves grow. Every year it grows anew, undergoes a rejuvenation. This symbolizes the disappearance of old customs to be replaced by new, and the onward march of progress.

Of all Philippine trees, narra yields the best wood for furniture making. Only the other day we read that the treaty concluded between the Italian Government and the Vatican was signed on a narra table from the Philippines. This is significant of the contributions the Philippines may yet make to the world.

The narra tree stands out preeminent among all our trees, known not only among ourselves, but in foreign countries in all parts of the world. Its appearance and habits and what these may be taken to signify suit it admirably to representing the country and the qualities and ideals of our people.



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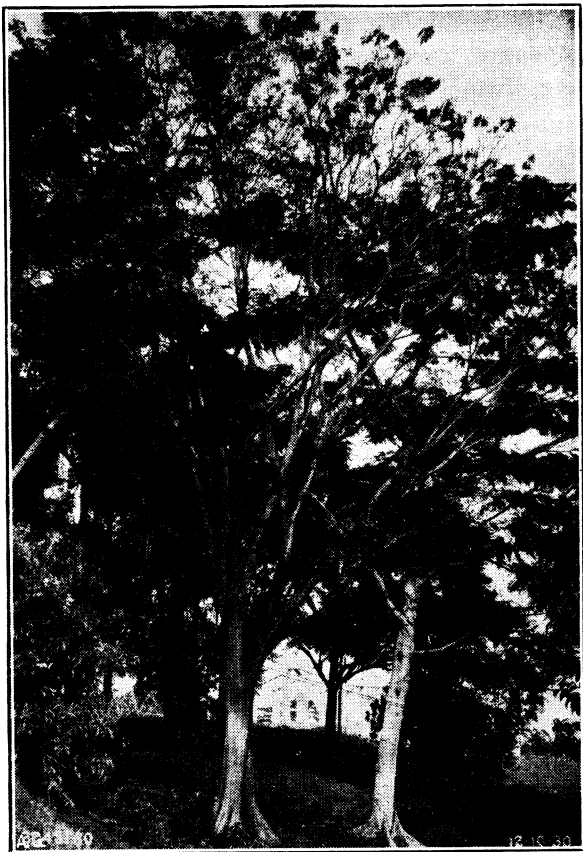
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YOUNG NARRA TREE IN FRONT OF THE OLD FORESTRY STATION, LOS BAÑOS

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In Webster's New International Dictionary, the following is given after the word *nar'ra*: (när'rä), n. [Sp., fr. Tag.]. Any of several Asiatic fabaceous timber trees of the genus *Lingoum*; also, their hard wood, which takes a fine polish. The *narra blanca*, or *narra amarilla*, with yellow wood, is distinguished by the natives from the *narra encarnada*, with dark reddish wood; both varieties probably come from the species *L. indicum*. The wood is chiefly used for furniture and fine cabinetwork. *Phil. I.*

The word *fabaceous* is defined as "of the family Fabaceae", from *faba*, bean; and *Fabaceae* is defined: "An immense family of plants, comprising with the Mimosaceae and Caesalpiniaceae the old order or family Leguminosae, but now included in the modern order Rosales. They are plants of very diverse habit, including herbs, shrubs, and trees; the leaves are stipulate, often compound, and the flowers are irregular and papilionaceous or pealike. The fruit is a true pod or legume. There are about 320 genera and 5,000 species, found in all parts of the world, but most abundant in the tropics. Many genera are of great economic importance, yielding food, timber, drugs, etc., and others are highly ornamental in cultivation."

Minsul, My Man Friday

(Continued from page 591)

and after he was gone would forget all about him.

The padre had taken with him to the Palawan settlement a large number of small, cheap, enamelled medallions, depicting various saints, and, enthusiastic over the interest my pagan friends showed, presented each woman and child with one of them.

"What lovely, good-hearted people these poor heathen are," the padre said, highly pleased. "What a pity that they have been left without the blessings of our holy church. Something must be done for them to save their child-like souls."

I would have liked to make a suggestion, but Padre Antonio was my guest, and, well, he would go the next day anyway, and the Palawan would live and die as happy as before.

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My baroto was sailing homeward from Balabac to where I had brought Padre Antonio.

Minsul, my man Friday, sat silently and grouchy in the bow of the boat, an extraordinary thing, as Minsul was of a happy and cheerful disposition, and it struck me that something was wrong with him.

"What's the trouble, Minsul?" I asked, and, as if only waiting for this question, my two Moro boatmen broke out into hilarious laughter.

"Señor", Minsul said, "the God of the padre is no good, and the padre himself is a liar."

"What has happened?"

Minsul kept stubbornly silent and continued to stare disgustedly at the rippling waters rushing by the sides of the boat, so one of my Moros told the story.

"Señor, Minsul went to the Chinese store in Balabac and selected many things he said he would take back to his people. When the Chinese asked him to pay, Minsul offered him a lot of the money with the pictures which the padre gave the Palawan, and the Chinese took back his merchandise."

I suppressed a laugh, and asked:

"Minsul, where did you get all that money from the padre?" meaning the medallions.

"I collected them from everybody in the settlement and told my friends I would buy presents for them in Balabac."

The Moros again broke out into laughter and I could not help but join them.

Minsul unknotted the end of his loin-cloth and the medallions rolled into his hand. Smiling now, and with a quick swing of his arm, he threw them into the water.

Thus ended the first attempt of making Christians out of my Palawan friends, and, as no other padre has come yet to bring them "civilization", they still live happy and content.

The Music of Japan

(Continued from page 589)

"All right," I said. "I'll play it again." I did so, sonorously, passionately, with vibrating intensity.

I looked at my Japanese friend, expecting to see him moved to tears.

"Fine!" he said again. "Very good played . . . in European style. But, but the first time you played with more feeling. The Japanese like very much feeling, *feeling!*"

I was quite at a loss. What did he mean by *feeling*? Disappointed, I began the piece a third time, playing without expression, without sonority, without passion—just the simple, dry note.

Before I was half through, he leaped up, "Yes, yes,!" he exclaimed. "That is wonderful. That is highest feeling I have ever heard from a foreign artist!"

It was thus that I learned that to the Japanese, if not to us, the immaterial and fleshless sounds of the *shamisen* are full of feeling and soul, while our own music strikes the Japanese as "good in European style." However, Western music is rapidly gaining in Japan, and visiting artists are always sure of large audiences and hearty welcome.

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Philippine Police Service in Spanish.....

(Continued from page 579)

person secured his conviction, even though not made in the presence of a judge. Indirect and hearsay evidence were accepted, and such things as writs of habeas corpus and the plea of double jeopardy were unknown in Spanish procedure.

"The guardia civil could rearrest individuals and again charge them with crime of which they had already been acquitted. I have been assured by reliable Filipino witnesses that it was common during the latter days of Spanish sovereignty for persons who had made themselves obnoxious to the government to be invited by noncommissioned officers to take a walk, which was followed either by their complete disappearance or by the subsequent discovery of their dead bodies.

"It naturally resulted that the members of the guardia civil were regarded with detestation and terror by the people, but their power was so absolute that protest rarely became public. The one notable exception was furnished by Dr. Rizal's book entitled "Noli Me Tangere", which voiced the complaints of the Filipinos against them. There is not a vestige of doubt that hatred of them was one of the principal causes of the insurrection against Spain."

POLICE PAY—THEN AND NOW

For the purpose of comparative study in police compensation, the following salary expenses in 1868 of the Carabineros and the Guardia Civil are given below:

CARABINEROS

1	Major in command at 40 escudos a month.....	480
8	Officers at 30 escudos a month.....	2,880
16	Sergeants at 7 escudos a month.....	1,472
296	Corporals and Privates at 3 escudos a month.....	13,616
321	men	Total..... 18,448

(The old peso)

GUARDIA CIVIL

During the same period the Guardia Civil, engaged in police work with the Carabineros, numbered 1130 officers and men, incurring the following expenses in salaries:

52	Officers at 45 escudos a month.....	28,080
50	Sergeants at 7 escudos 5,000 d.m. a mo.	1,404.64 d. m.
81	Corporals at 3 escudos 7,400 d.m. a mo.	3,635.64 d. m.
947	Privates at 3 escudos 7,400 d.m. a mo.	42,501.64 d. m.
1130	men	Total..... 78,720.192

The above statistical data show that the salary maintenance of a carabinero per year was about 58 escudos, and of a member of the Guardia Civil 70 escudos. At present, 1930, it costs the Philippine Government 360 pesos per annum per municipal policeman, and 800 pesos per constabularyman.

THE EARLY POLICE SYSTEM OF MANILA

When Legaspi founded the City of Manila in 1571, he appointed an *Oficial Mayor* as chief constable. This officer was given the authority and the responsibility to police the town, and for this he was subject to the orders of both the civil and the military authorities. He was more than a chief of police; his duties were those of a police dictator. His office did not prove satisfactory, however, so the entire police system was practically left in the hands of the colonial army. The *Alcalde* (city mayor) had, therefore, to depend entirely on the military authorities, instead of having a civil force to maintain peace and order. This arrangement was more than feasible because the relation between the military and civil powers was close, correlated, and defined: the Governor-General was commander-in-chief of the army and navy, so that friction which would otherwise ordinarily arise was easily controlled and avoided.

Among the reforms introduced in 1860 to improve the civil administration of the whole government, there was



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included a general plan to build up the Manila city police as a local institution quite apart from, but not wholly independent of, the military.⁸ Among several things provided, the most important, from the viewpoint of modern police administration, was the division of the city into three police districts: Intramuros, Santa Cruz, and Santo Cristo. In each district (what now corresponds to a precinct) there were a *Comisario* (deputy of police), three *Celadores* (wardens), and such number of *Municipes* (citizen police) as might be required in each district, depending of course on the number of people and on the importance of the district. The *Comisario* was the immediate representative of the provincial government of Manila⁹ within the city in the matter of public vigilance; and the three *Celadores* were his representatives in the three police districts. The *Municipes* were able-bodied male citizens who, being classified as such, were required to render police duties upon call of the local authorities.

THE GUARDIA CIVIL VETERANA

In 1872 the entire police system of the city was again reformed. The *Cuerpo de Vigilancia Pública* and the *Tercio Civil de Manila* (Civil Guard for the City of Manila) were abolished, and in their places was created the *Guardia Civil Veterana*.¹⁰ This body (organized, officered, and administered much as was the Guardia Civil, but selected from among the best of the latter organization) was authorized on June 11, 1872, and began its function

on the first of July of the same year. Its organization provided for both mounted and unmounted police:

INFANTRY			
Captain.....	1	First Sergeant ...	3
Lieutenants.....	6	Sergeants.....	9
Sub-Lieutenants..	6	Corporals.....	12
(Alferez)			
			Privates 1st Class. 72
			Privates 2nd Class 250
			<hr/> Total force on foot 359
			men
CAVALRY			
		Sergeant.....	1
		Corporal.....	1
		Privates	12
			<hr/>
		Total force	
		mounted.....	14

The infantry force was divided into six sections, each of which was composed of:

Lieutenant.....	1	Sergeants.....	2
Sub-Lieutenant.....	1	Corporals.....	2
		Privates.....	Number as needed

The organization, although seemingly local in character, was, yet like the regular force of the Guardia Civil, classified as and considered a detached part of the military system, instead of being an independent body of city police.

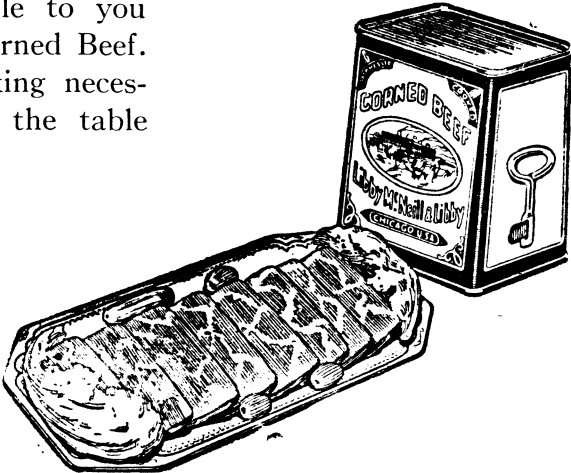
During the last decade of the nineteenth century another advance in local civil administration of police organization was made. The *Guardia Municipal de Manila*¹¹ and the *Guerilla de Voluntarios de San Miguel*¹² were organized to increase police protection—the former with the earliest vestiges of a local police force in the modern sense, and the latter as one of the first river police in the Islands. These organizations were created to increase

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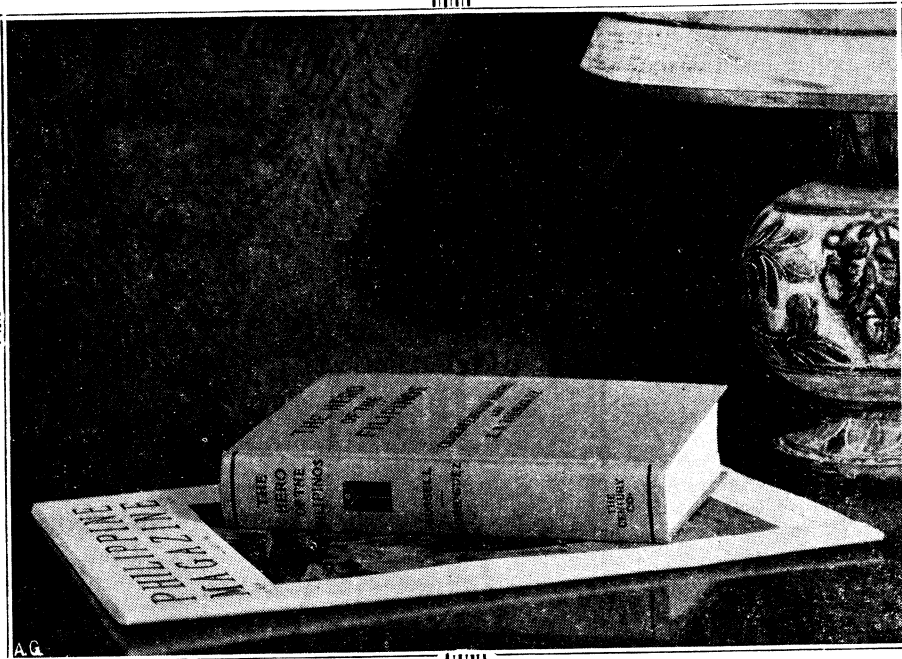
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police vigilance following the discovery of secret societies, internal unrest, and political agitation, all of which was rapidly spreading over the entire city in the year 1872. They were, however, of little use for the purposes they were created, and both went out of existence at the first shock of the Filipino-Spanish war. As police institutions, they played a part of very little importance in the police history of the Philippines, except that their organization helped the advancement of the idea of a purely local civil police distinct from the military.

(5) This rather too stinging paragraph of F. C. Laubach, in "The People of the Philippines," p. 413, like those of D. C. Worcester, following, call attention to cases of police depravity which occurred often but not so frequently as to reflect on the entire service.

(6) Dean C. Worcester, "The Philippines Past and Present," Vol. I, 1914, pp. 378-380.

(7) Reglamento de la Guardia Civil aprobado por Real Orden de 24 de Marzo 1868.

(8) Reglamento para el Servicio de Vigilancia Pública y Municipal en Manila y sus arabales.

(9) The Province of Manila was abolished on August 7, 1901.

(10) Reglamento de Guardia Civil Veterana, Manila, 11 de Junio, 1872; Berriz, Diccionario de la Administración de Filipinas, Vol. VI, pp. 99-140; Guía Oficial de Filipinas 1891.

(11) Cartilla para el cuerpo de la Guardia Municipal de Manila, 1895.

(12) Reglamento para la organización y régimen de la Guerilla de Voluntarios de San Miguel, Manila, 1897.

The Crocodile in Philippine Historical ...

(Continued from page 577)

"We know positively of certain deaths which, from the human point of view, were disastrous indeed, but which were glorious in the sight of God and for those who suffered such deaths. . . . Father Luis Gutierrez, having lived such a holy life and having, on the date in question, said two masses and having made an attempt to say a third, who can question that he was well prepared to die? Why the Almighty should have allowed such an unfortunate and tragic incident to come to pass must be left to the judgment of a higher power: our duty consists alone in preparing ourselves to face Him."

ODD SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT THE CROCODILE

Navarrete tells us that many Filipinos escaped death by these monsters by hitting them in the eye and driving them off, knowing that this is their most sensitive spot. He accepts the belief commonly held in this country that the female crocodile devours its offspring and that this is why, despite the great number of saurians, "not all the rivers are filled with them."

Another old historian who speaks of the crocodile is Father Juan Francisco de San Antonio, author of the matchless *Crónicas de la Apostólica Provincia de San Gregorio*. He gives the following information about this redoubtable beast, and his testimony is reinforced by that of

"one who lived all his life in mangroves swamps in the midst of crocodiles, and who made a careful study of the anatomy of many which he captured alive and of others, bigger and larger which, with the assistance of his companions, he had killed."

According to him, the "buaya" is so enormous that its mouth can easily hold a human being, even in a standing position; it has only one pair of eyes and the report that it has another pair is unfounded; what is seen is a small piece of black bone shaped like an eyebrow, this giving it the appearance of having two pairs of eyes. However, they are not real eyes at all, nor part of a breathing organ, as some suppose. The natives collect these small bones because they smell like musk. He states positively that

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the crocodile has no tongue, but later he adds that a saurian which swallowed a man whole who was found intact in its belly, the beast having been killed immediately after the attack,

"had a big and black tongue; whether as a special punishment of God or because the brute in question happened to be the ugliest ever seen by the informant, was not known."

This happened in the year 1736, on the Macabebe river, Province of Pampanga, the victim being one Culango, a town chief or municipal captain, the owner of a tavern in a place called Manlauay, and well known among the people living in that neighborhood.

According to Father San Antonio, the crocodile is inconceivably prolific, its offspring often numbering from fifty to sixty at a hatching. It is well known, however, that in other countries, the crocodiles lays as many as one hundred eggs at a time, and even more. Owing to this prolificacy,

"all the rivers in these Islands would be unnavigable if God did not provide a means for mitigating this evil through the ravenous voracity of the female. When the young are big enough to shift for themselves (this takes place on land, where the eggs are hatched) the mother, with its mouth wide open, waits near the place where the little ones take themselves to the water, to which they are irresistibly drawn, and devours all but those which happen to avoid the path followed by the rest. The result is that, comparatively speaking, only very few of them survive, thus enabling men to live in comparative quiet."

The Franciscan chronicler also pertinently points out:

"Another proof of Divine wisdom in this connection is that this saurian has not been endowed with a natural mode of waste disposal. Consequently it has to spend more time in digesting its food and does not feel the pangs of daily hunger. If some foreign matter in its belly bothers it, this beast has no difficulty in throwing it out of its mouth, but ordinarily it is able to digest even the bones of its victims, the only thing which it is incapable of digesting being human hair; as a result, it is possible to ascertain the number of humans devoured by it by the number of hair balls found there."

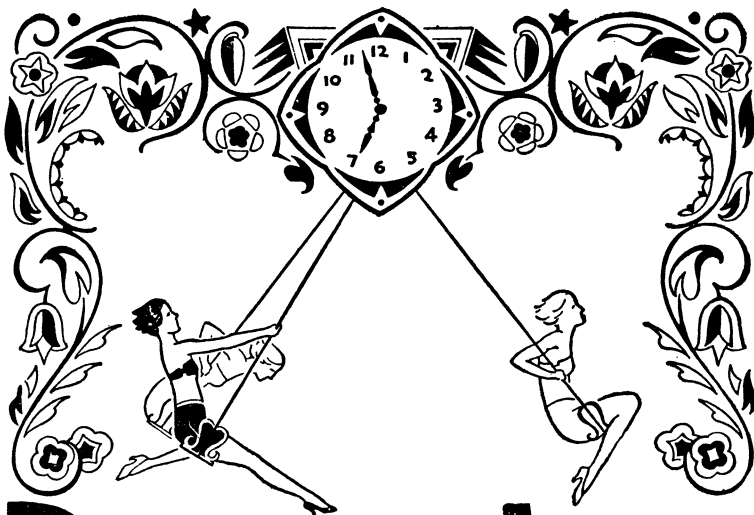
This historian further tells us that, though voracious, the crocodile is a cowardly creature and, on hearing a human voice, beats a hasty retreat. If not caught by surprise, the Filipinos are not afraid of it, and sometimes they pay with their lives for their carelessness or fearlessness. A number of natives have been so brave as to dare to engage in single combat with these saurians and have succeeded in killing them and in snatching their prey from their claws and teeth.

"The usual method of catching them is by means of nets with live pups, which are the most delicious and tempting bait available. Neither man nor beast, either on the rivers or the river banks, is safe from those which remain uncaught."

The Jesuit Father Francisco Colín, author of a book entitled, *Labor Evangélica*, published in Madrid in 1663, wrote of the crocodile at great length. His remarks on this animal can be inferred from the following statements of Father Navarrete in his *Tratados Históricos* already quoted. He says:

"I had not heard, nor had it ever occurred to me to find out, that the crocodile is endowed with a natural means of disposing of its waste, as said by Father Colín on page 83 of his work, but I am sure that this is so. I had already written of finding in the belly of the crocodile skulls, bones, and small stones. I had often heard that this beast swallows stones for the purpose of steadying itself; I saw that it had four eyes, as alleged by Father Colín; I agree with the prevailing opinion that the brute in question is tongueless. . . . I had already written something

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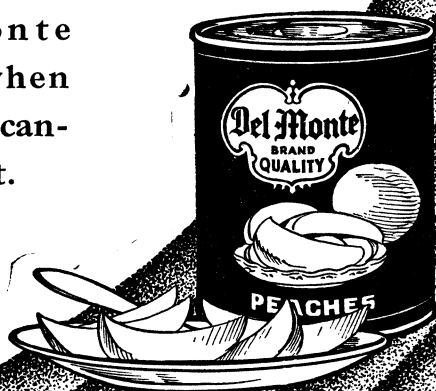
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about the devouring by the female of as many of her offspring as she can; the only difference between his statement and mine being that Father Colin asserts that this phenomenon takes place when said offspring plunge into the water, while I, on the other hand, wrote that the female devours her young while they are floating on the water, as I had heard it said several times. These two divergent views may be reconciled by saying that the female lays her eggs on the land, near a stream. There being a unanimity of opinion as regards the essence, it is consequently immaterial if there should happen to be a difference of opinion as regards the manifestations of the same phenomenon. I also wrote regarding the discovery of two pouches of extremely fine musk under the armpits of the crocodile. Father Colín writes that this substance is found under the saurian's tonsils. This divergence of views is of no moment. He adds that only the female and never the male goes ashore, but I was never so inquisitive as to assure myself by touch whether the saurians on the shore were male or female."

Such a cautious attitude was entirely natural on the part of one who, like the learned but credulous Dominican priest, knew so many tragic stories concerning the crocodile. He showed a similar wise self-restraint when he was in Macassar, Celebes. He writes:

"While I was conversing in Macassar with Prince Carrin Carroro, son of Prince Carrin Patin Galoa, the great and unfortunate friend of the Spaniards, I was informed by him that some little time before they had killed a crocodile near there which was forty-two feet long and eighteen feet wide, and that they had found in the brute's belly three skulls and several daggers, bracelets, and other articles which the Moros—male and female—are accustomed to use. The Prince had kept some of the huge teeth. I have seen so many of these brutes that I think just to look at them would be enough to scare one. The Prince said that he knew of a certain herb which, if carried on one's person, renders one wholly immune from peril and enables him even to play with one of these saurians and to place himself fearlessly on top of them. The Prince then asked a Portuguese gentlemen present and myself to try the experiment. We graciously declined the honor. Our hosts being Moros, it occurred to us forthwith to suspect that it was a superstition."

Father Navarrete, however, following the advice of Rafael de la Torre to the effect that whenever things of that sort were heard one should not immediately attribute them to superstition or witchcraft, states that he was inclined to believe that in fact this herb might possess such wonderful properties. Nevertheless, he and the Portuguese persisted in refusing to try the experiment.

In reading over these narratives, one cannot but be amazed at the credulity of the writers who sincerely believed in the stupid superstitions commonly held among the masses at that time, such, for instance, as dogs barking at the crocodiles so as to be able to cross a river, and the lack of a rectum in the anatomy of the saurian, which rendered it possible to ascertain the number of humans devoured by the monster through the hair balls found in its belly.

The following paragraphs are taken from a fascinating account of the adventures of a former American army officer; published in the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE for December, 1929.

"Dropping down the Cagayan river on a raft, gave good sport—wild carabao, deer, wild pigs, various kinds of ducks, *casili*, the largest pigeon seen in the Islands, etc. There would be a crocodile basking in the sun every fifty yards or so. A large one having been shot one day, the Ilongots were asked to skin it, but refused even to allow one of their bolos to be used for the purpose, claiming that to touch a crocodile with one was *asib*, meaning that the bolo would be forever poisoned or unlucky.

"Although from Echague down many people are killed by crocodiles every year, there was no record of any Ilongot ever having even been attacked by one higher up on the same river where sauria were most plentiful. However, the people never go into the water when it is discolored and at night, when obliged to do so, always carry a firebrand and throw stones into the water before going near.

"One man told a story of having to swim the river when in flood, and as soon as he was away from shore feeling the nose of a crocodile behind him. He said that knowing a crocodile could not bite unless its feet were upon the ground, he floated down until an overhanging branch was found when he drew himself up."

In recent years, the crocodile has attracted the attention of many naturalists, travelers, and writers. Here we can only refer to another article in a recent issue of our notable *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE* by Mr. Percy A. Hill entitled "Buaya".

Before closing, let us ask the following question: Is it advisable to exterminate the crocodile completely or would it be wiser to preserve it on account of its skin, musk, flesh, and



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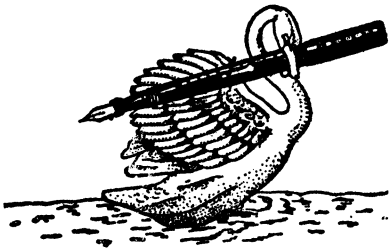
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other substances useful for medicinal and food purposes? In some countries, the hunting of crocodiles is a lucrative industry, and in others its meat and eggs are considered delicacies. In one state of the American Union its increase in numbers is fostered by means of laws providing for a certain period when the hunting of this saurian is forbidden, through artificial incubation of the eggs in boxes filled with hot sand, and by the rearing of the young in carefully protected tanks. It is, however, true that the Philippine crocodile is far more ferocious and voracious than the variety found in the southern United States.

Narab-Bi and Silangan

(Continued from page 576)

"Strong are thy arms, Narab-bi," Narab-bi repeated, "and quick the leap of thy blood."

And he felt the steel of his arms and their singing strength and he laughed, "Strong are thy arms, Narab-bi, and quick the leap of thy blood."

SHAME, shame, Silangan. Stranger in our land is Narab-bi and Narab-bi is ugly. Narab-bi is dark like the frown of heaven. But I am like the sunshine and my voice is like the wind."

"Ay, ay, Hanging. Like the sunshine thou art, but thy words are windy. Narab-bi is like the night, but his eyes are beautiful as love and his voice is as the softness of evening."

"But I love thee, Silangan."

"Hanging, what knoweth thou of love? When thou hearest

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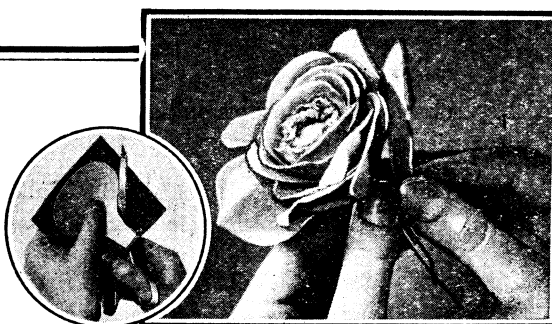
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not the song in the curve of my lips nor the music in the line of my breasts?"

"Curve of lips and line of breasts, Silangan. But songs and music I hear not."

"There, Hangin. For a man to love a woman he must hear music where there be but silence and songs where there be but quiet."

"Curve of thy lips, line of thy breasts, Silangan—it be flattery enough."

"Hangin, windy are thy words and thy words are empty. I loath thee, Hangin, and my lips are not for thee."

"But I will marry thee, Silangan. Even as wise Sidata hath promised, so will I marry thee. Even as Araw, thy mother, hath promised so wilt thou be mine, Silangan."

THREE old moons died on the crest of the hills. On the crest of the hills three pallid grey grey moons died and withered with age. The stars wept over them. The bamboos trembled under them. And the streams sighed for them.

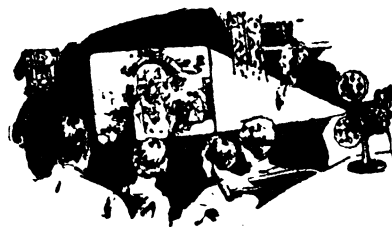
The spiders grew big. Heavy and white and round grew their egg-nests. And their young were born. While a little horned moon peeped above the rim of the sea and the sea shimmered pale and clear.

And wise Sidata came unto Araw and said, "Araw, the spiders' eggs are hatched and the horned moon is born. Anoint Silangan with the attar of camia flowers and her hair with the fragrance of ylang-ylang, for tomorrow

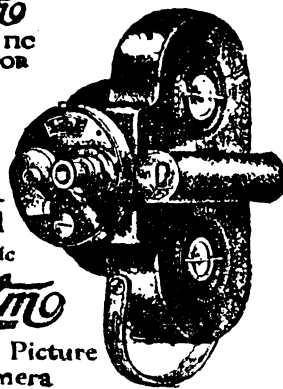
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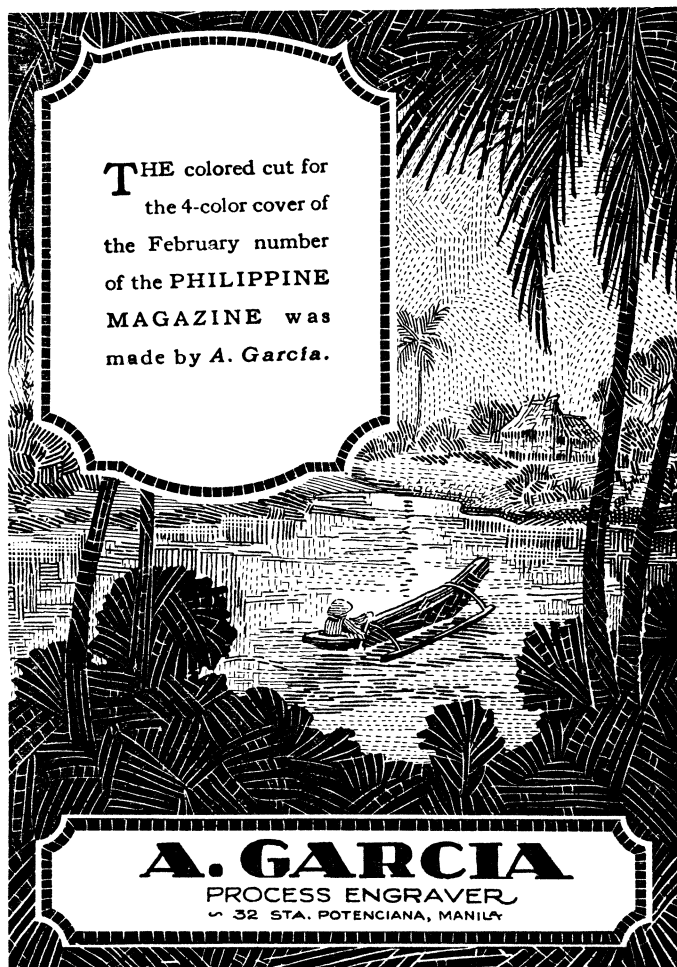
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shall Hangin marry her. Hangin hath stained his teeth with *buyo*⁴ and his bolo dangles by his side with the flash of Makildap upon it."

Araw was exultant. A smile spread over her broad face—over her broad face a smile as of sunshine.

THE grass was still wet with the dew of the night. Like pearls the dew shone in the light of the new sun. The tall bamboos were cold with the wind of the morning, and the birds were singing songs of youth and love.

Araw was crushing camia petals in her garden, but each petal withered at her touch. Even the fragrance of the ylang-ylang blossoms vanished as she pressed them over a little clay jar.

"Sidata, the camia flowers are withered and the fragrance of the ylang-ylang is gone."

"Araw, Silangan must marry Hangin today even in the freshness of her beauty."

Noon-day had come. Out, over the open field, came the sound of the village gong. Shrill and high was the tone of the old village gong. Shrill and high and loud. For Silangan was to wed Hangin, even as Sidata and Araw had planned.

Sidata was priestess.

The blood of the swine was sprinkled over the garden that the ghosts of the dead might not come to disturb the people. The crocodile teeth were sown by the village strongman over the field that the anger of the storm and the fury of the sea might not come to destroy the peace of their lives.

Hanging came, his teeth flashing dark and his body bronze in the sun. And from his side dangled the proud *patalim*⁵ with the flash of Makildap upon it.



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But why were Silangan's eyes not as bright now as the stars? Why had she lost the rhythm of her gait? Why did her steps falter?

Ah, Silangan, that ever this should be! For thee, Silangan, even the sun is weeping. The birds, their songs are doleful; the streams are silent. But go, Silangan, for even in the sadness of thy heart thou art lovely. Go, Silangan, Hangin is waiting for thee!

But Silangan does not hear. Silangan does not answer.

Hot upon Hangin the sun shone bright. Even the blade that dangled by his side flashed anger. Angry and white and fiery flashed the blade. And Hangin was wroth.

"Go, Sidata, fetch Silangan hither."

But even as Sidata opened the gate from the garden into the house, Narab-bi had come. Quick and fleet of foot was Narab-bi as he strode past the garden into the house and bore away his Silangan.

"The boat is waiting by the river-bank, Silangan. We two shall sail away with laughter and with love."

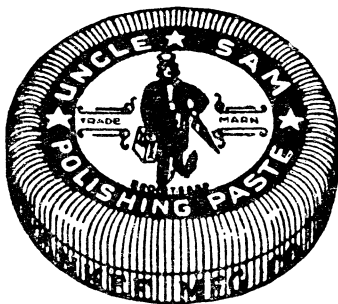
"Narab-bi . . ."

And even as Narab-bi bore her away, cold and pale grew Silangan. Cold and pale like soft white marble grew the maid Silangan. And her voice was hushed and low and dying.

"Narab-bi . . . Narab-bi."

And Hangin and Araw and Sidata saw Narab-bi speed away with Silangan. They saw him bear her away in his boat which lay waiting by the river-bank. And they saw Silangan languish away with the death-kiss upon her lips.

They tore their hair in anguish and wept long and loud. While from the sky hung a cloud and dark grew the day.



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Dusk hovered upon the valley and the sea lay dead. And Narab-bi, Prince of Darkness, son of the Night-King, bore Silangan away—dead Silangan in his arms.

Hangin and Araw and Sidata stood by the river-bank and wept long and loud. And from the cloud a marble-hand they saw, and a moving Finger wrote across the sky in letters of white stars:

"... For evermore these two shall stay apart—unto eternity."

²The Wind.

³Lightning.

⁴Beetle nut.

⁵Bolo, a weapon.

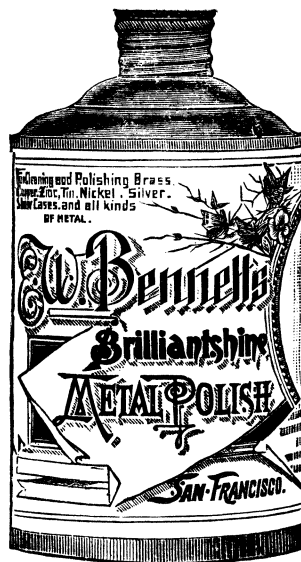
The Culpnitan Caves

(Continued from page 571)

ing my flashlight batteries, and using them only by occasional short flashes. As the cave floor was covered with guano, I made very little noise. After passing through the small opening, I found I could rise to my feet and advanced to where two large stalagmites extended from the roof to the floor, and began examining the walls and ceiling of the cave by flashing the rays of the flashlight around me.

"Suddenly, I heard a slight noise as if something had fallen to the floor of the cave, and immediately afterwards, something slithered off my right shoulder and then I felt the same touch on my left shoulder.

"Excitedly I turned my flashlight towards my right and saw a coil of a large snake on the floor of the cave, and glancing around I saw other coils on the other side and behind me. Turning my flashlight in the direction I had



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been going I was horrified to see the head of a large python directly in front of me, raised up from the floor, and on a level and within two feet of my face.

"The mouth was slightly open and I could see the interior as far down as the throat. The neck and front part of the body was bent in a large coil at about the height of my shoulder.

"Realizing that I was in dire peril and that the reptile was prepared to strike, I grabbed the snake with both hands around the neck with the half-formed intention of twisting the head away from me, and during this maneuver I retained in some manner the flashlight in my right hand. I found to my amazement and horror that I could not bend the serpent's neck and that with my puny strength I was unable to move it or the head in any direction. I might as well have had a hold of a steel bar, so rigid did the reptile hold itself. I then gave the neck a shove with all my strength and, jumping backwards, turned to run the way I had come.

"Before I had time to take two steps, I was struck a heavy blow on the hip that sent me sprawling along the floor of the cave, and I suddenly realized that the only thing that must have been warding off the attack of the python until that moment was the light of my flashlight, which I had turned into his eyes about the time he must have been on the point of striking. The blinding rays had been the cause of his uncertainty of action.

"I immediately turned the rays of my flashlight backwards over my hip as I crawled off back through the small opening through which I had entered."

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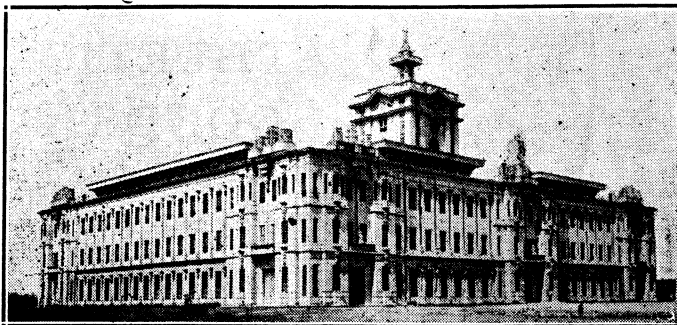
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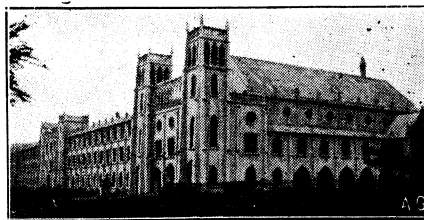
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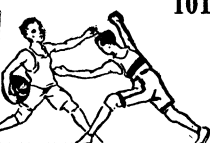
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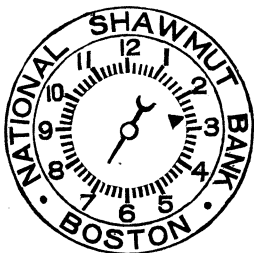


After rejoining his Filipino companion, the two made their way to the main party and reported what had happened. We immediately discontinued all other work, and after due inspection to ascertain that we had a large enough number of bolos and knives available to take care of his reptile majesty, we repaired to the place of the attack. We recognized the two pillars, and the guano-covered floor showed unmistakable evidence of the struggle. There were also marks on the two columns about which the snake had been coiled. About fifty feet beyond the two stalagmite formations, we found an immense pile of loose rocks some thirty feet high into which the python had undoubtedly retreated and where we were unable to find him although we spent considerable time in the effort.

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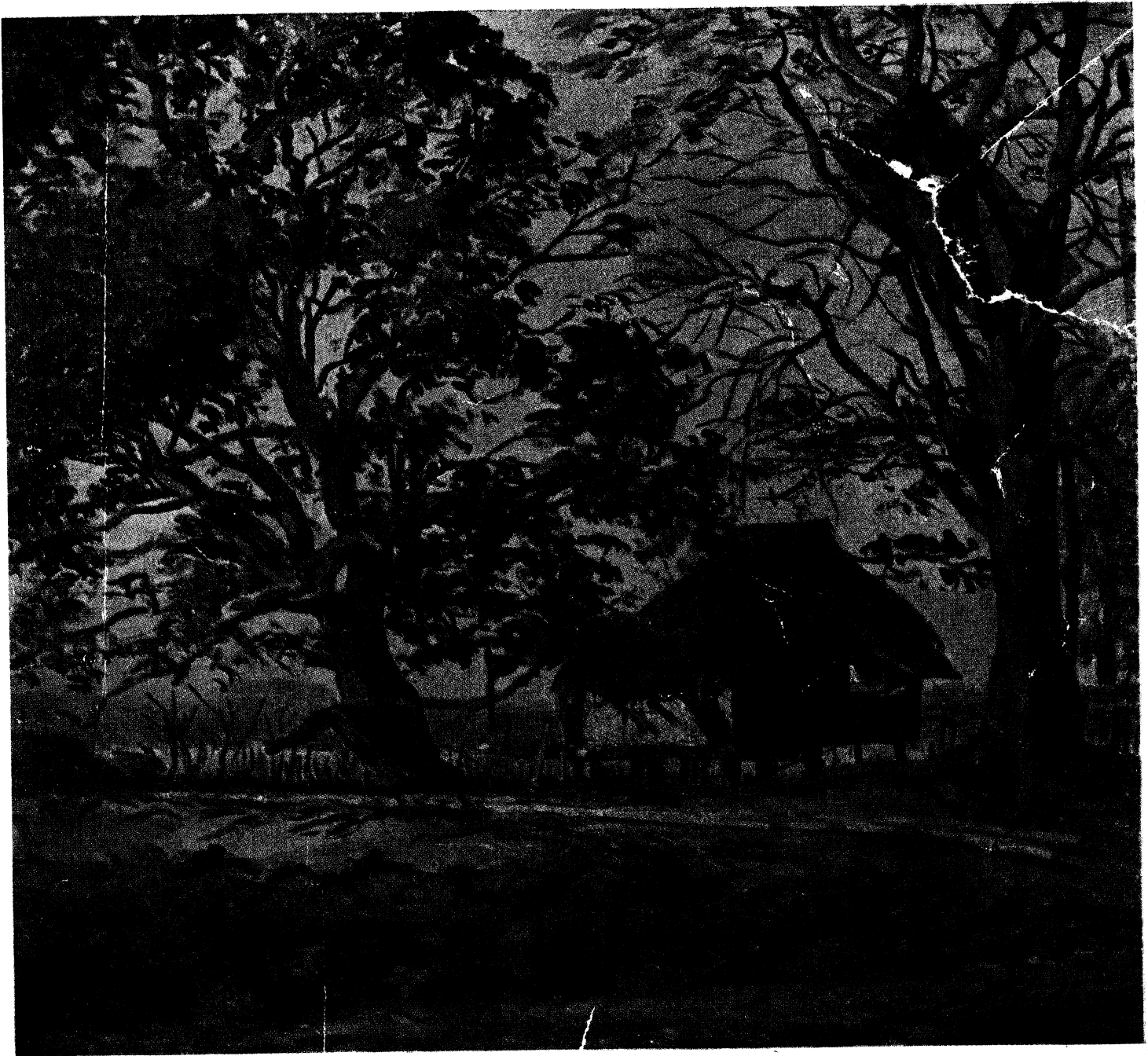
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Vol. XXVII

MARCH, 1931

No. 10



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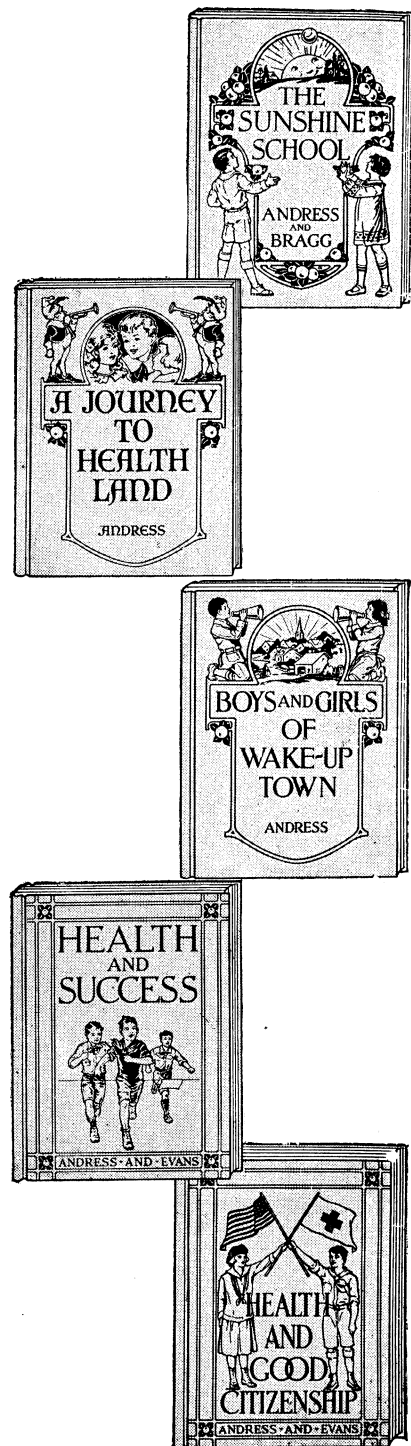
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8:30	Writing	Reading
8:45	Phonics	Writing
	Reading	Study Period
9:05	Study Period	Number Work
9:20	Recess	Recess
9:35	Language	Study Period
9:55	Study Period	Language
10:15	Drawing	Drawing
10:30	Noon Dismissal	
2:00	Language	Study Period
2:20	Music	Music
2:35	Study Period	Reading
2:55	Reading	Study Period
3:15	Study Period	Language
3:35	Number Work	Study Period
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VOL. XXVII

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Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner

THE New Year brought no improvement in Philippine business conditions. In fact, following upon the Christmas trade of December, the trend seemed more than usually depressed. Pre-inventory and clearance sales, as well as purchases for the Carnival season, had only a limited local effect. Imports were slow and export commodities were at lower prices than during the last quarter of 1930.

During the first 17 days of January, Manila Railway freight tonnage averaged 8,573 metric tons as compared with 8,102 for the same period in 1930. Construction permits in the City of Manila were valued at ₱468,000 as compared with ₱638,000 a year ago. The Bureau of Customs released its preliminary report of trade for the year 1930. The results may be summed up as follows:

Foreign trade with countries other than the United States:

Value of exports.....	₱ 54,000,000
Value of imports.....	89,000,000

Unfavorable balance of trade.	₱ 35,000,000
-------------------------------	--------------

Trade with the United States:

Value of exports.....	₱212,000,000
Value of imports.....	157,000,000

Favorable balance of trade...	₱ 55,000,000
-------------------------------	--------------

These figures mean that 1930 trade with the United States presented a decline of 15 per cent in both directions as compared with the year 1929, while there was a decline of 32 per cent in export value and 18 per cent in import value in the case of trade with foreign countries. The figures further show that the favorable balance of commerce with the United States under free trade relations now existing was sufficient to wipe out the unfavorable balance in all other markets and create a respectable net profit in foreign trade of ₱20,000,000.

FINANCE

Sales of exchange by the Treasurer for five weeks ending January 31 were approximately ₱2,402,000. The Insular Auditor's report on banking conditions as of January 31 was, in millions of pesos, as follows:

	Jan. 31, 1931	Feb. 1 1930
Bank resources.....	243	245
Loans, discounts and over-		
drafts.....	126	136
Investments.....	41	24
Deposits, time and demand.....	122	121
Average daily debits to individual accounts for five weeks ending.....	5.7	6.2
Total circulation.....	133.8	143.2

RICE

Rice prices in the Manila market showed an upward tendency during the early part of January but palay prices did not improve above the ₱2.10 to ₱2.30 per cavan reported for December.

MANILA HEMP

Manila hemp opened quiet due to a practical collapse in the New York and London sisal markets but after the middle of the month there was a steady tendency with provincial sellers reflecting only slight interest in the low price levels prevailing. The market responded to a slightly upward tendency during the last week of January. Prices on January 31 were: E, ₱19; F, ₱14; I, ₱11; J1, ₱10; J2, ₱8.50; K, ₱8; L1, ₱7.75.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

The copra market was weak with declining prices. There was considerable alarm among sellers and an attempt to unload at any price. Buyers reacted to this by following a very conservative policy, thus forcing the market to further low points. Coconut oil, as a consequence of the decline in copra, registered new record lows and copra cake transactions

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were limited. Arrivals of copra in both Manila and Cebu were considerably greater than in January, 1930. Copra resacada, buyers' warehouse, Manila, per picul was high, ₱6.50; low, ₱5.50 as compared with high, ₱10.75; low, ₱10.375 during January, 1930. Coconut oil prices in drums Manila per kilo were high, ₱0.22; low, ₱0.21 as compared with high, ₱0.31 and low, ₱0.30 a year ago. Copra cake showed a price f. o. b. steamer, Manila, per thousand kilos high, ₱27.00; low, ₱25.50 as compared with high, ₱50.00 and low, ₱42.00 during January last year.

SUGAR

January sugar prices advanced from ₱7.50 per picul during the latter part of December to ₱8.00 during the first week of January due to improvement in the United States market. Fair quantities of centrifugals changed hands at this price but during the second week buyers and sellers withdrew from the market and exporters reduced prices to ₱7.75. However, during the third week, holders stood firm and refused to sell at even ₱8.00. In the fourth week buyers' ideas prevailed and exporters reduced the price to ₱7.75. The market was quiet at the close of the month. Exports of all grades of sugar from the Philippines from November 1, beginning with the present campaign, to January 31, were as follows: centrifugal, 218,484 metric tons; muscovado, none; refined, 11,431; total, 229,915.

TOBACCO

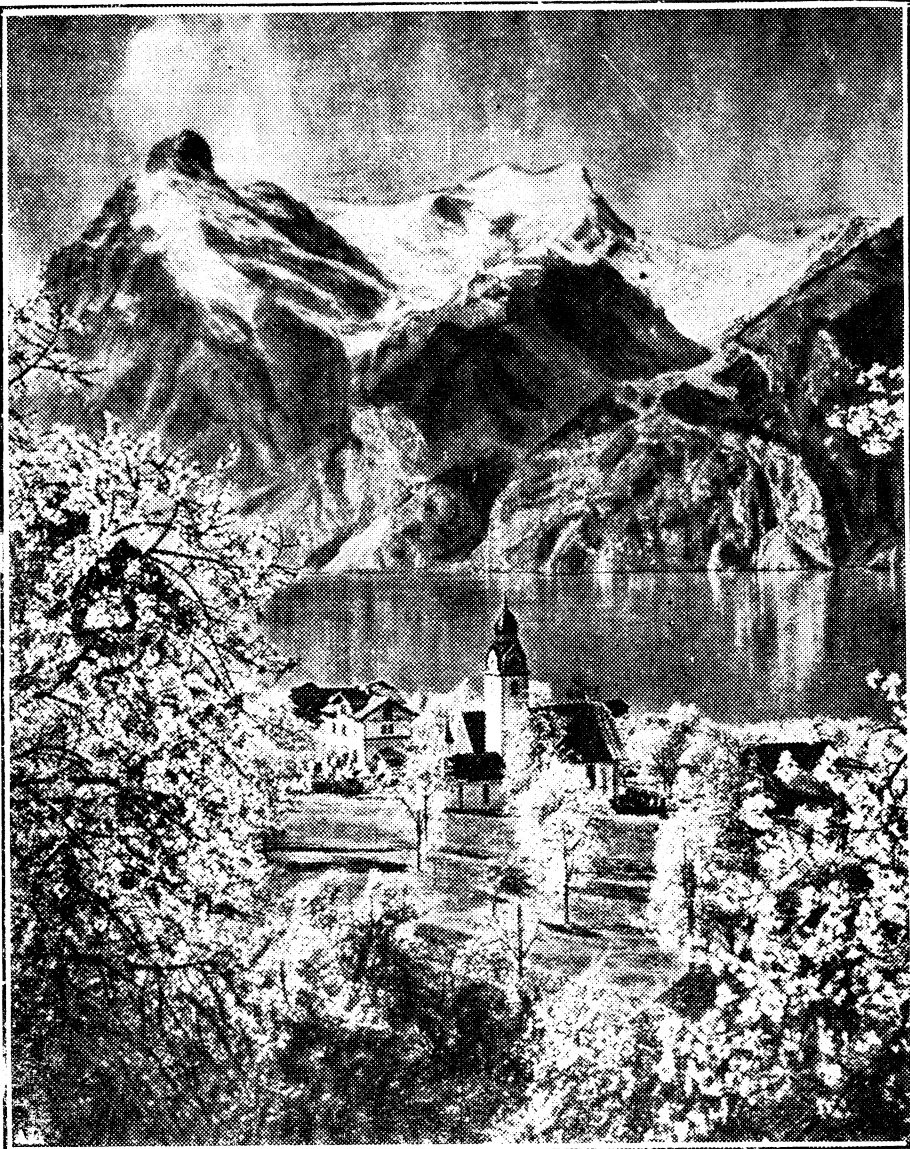
The market for Philippine leaf tobacco was firm in January with heightened demand from Europe. There was also active interest in Japan. Exports of cigars to the United States reached a low point at 7,870,000 compared to 10,412,000 during January, 1930.

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News Of The World

THE PHILIPPINES

January 16.—Antonio D. Ora, prominent labor leader, is killed in an automobile accident in Nueva Ecija.

January 19.—Fifty-seven persons, including thirteen young women, are charged with sedition and murder for complicity in the Tayug uprising.

January 20.—The Governor-General dismisses Marcelo Buenaflor, brother of Representative Buenaflor, as chief of police of Iloilo, and municipal president Gardinera is suspended for three months. The action is the sequel to the gambling scandal which led to the dismissal of Mariano B. Arroyo, governor of the province, some months ago.

January 21.—The leprologists attending the leprosy conference in Manila organize the International Leprosy Association. The association will serve as a coordinating body and will publish a quarterly to be known as the *International Journal of Leprology*. Important conclusions have been reached at the conference as to terminology and classification, treatment, evaluation of the progress of the disease, prophylaxis, and research.

January 27.—Some 2,000 men, Iloilo dock workers and laborers at the La Carlota sugar mill, go on strike in sympathy with the striking laborers in Negros sugar centrals.

February 1.—The Filipino Veteran's Association, headed by General Emilio Aguinaldo, votes solidly against affiliating with or supporting the "New Katipunan".

February 3.—Miss Maria Kalaw, a student at the University of the Philippines and daughter of Teodoro M. Kalaw, Director of the National Library, is elected queen of the Manila Carnival.

In a letter to a friend in Manila, published in the press, Senator Quezon, still at a sanatorium at Monrovia, California, states that "outside of mere reference to it (the New Katipunan) without explanation of what it was all about, contained in a telegram from Osmeña, your letter was the first information I had received of this new society. I do not believe that its purpose is to boycott American business in the Philippines for it is inconceivable to me that Osmeña and Roxas would at this time lead any such movement; there is no reason for it that I can see".

Cholera which has appeared again in Iloilo is spreading into Capiz, and Oriental and Occidental Negros.

February 4.—The Iloilo strikers announce that they will not return to work unless the Iloilo and Negros Labor Federation is recognized by the employers.

February 10.—W. Cameron Forbes, U. S. Ambassador to Japan, and former Governor-General of the Philippines, arrives in Manila on a visit.

February 11.—The murder charges against the thirteen young women involved in the Tayug affair are dismissed by Judge Dionisio de Leon upon recommendation of Fiscal Fajardo.

February 12.—Vice-Governor George C. Butte and wife and daughters arrive in Manila.

February 13.—The first Philippine rice growers convention opens in Manila.

THE UNITED STATES

January 20.—Hunger riots are reported in a number of large cities, including New York, Los Angeles, Akron, and Oklahoma City.

January 27.—President Hoover signs the joint resolutions of Congress for the erection of a memorial in Manila to the late William Howard Taft, first American civil governor in the Philippines.

February 7.—The proposed merger of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company is approved in St. Louis by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The assets of the former are \$708,000,000 and of the latter \$205,000,000.

February 9.—The appropriations committee of the House reports the navy supplies bill providing for an appropriation of \$344,342,000, a reduction of \$36,310,000 over the current year.

February 10.—The unemployed stage nation-wide demonstrations said to have been organized by communists. The principal demand is for a federal unemployment insurance law. Demonstrators at Washington are forcibly ejected from the capitol grounds after a futile attempt to approach congressional leaders.

February 14.—Congress passes and the President signs the \$20,000,000 "agricultural rehabilitation" bill which is in fact a relief measure as farmers will be allowed to purchase food and clothing with the money. The fund will be administered by Secretary Hyde.

OTHER COUNTRIES

January 16.—The Prince of Wales and his youngest brother, Prince George, start on their tour of South America for the purpose of stimulating British trade.

January 17.—It is announced in Paris that the representatives of seven large sugar producing countries—Cuba, the Netherlands, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Germany, and Belgium—have signed an agreement to control sugar production.

Fifty persons are killed and many wounded in the collapse of a church at Guelatova, Mexico, during an earthquake.

January 19.—The Indian round table conference in London closes and Premier MacDonald announces that India will be given a dominion form of government—an All-India federation of the British provinces



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and such Indian states as would participate, with matters of defense and foreign affairs remaining under the control of the British imperial government. A new constitution has been prepared which Lord Peel, speaking on behalf of the conservatives, said his party would not hesitate to support if the proper safeguards can be made effective. MacDonald also announced that the government is ready to grant amnesty for political crimes if civil order is assured.

January 22.—Anna Pavlova, famous Russian dancer, dies of pleurisy in Belgium, aged 45.

January 25.—Viceroy Lord Irwin orders the release of Gandhi.

January 27.—Gandhi states that the activities of the Nationalist party, including the campaign of civil disobedience and the boycott of foreign cloth, will continue. "We can suspend judgment on the MacDonald statement of policy at the conference in London, but we can't suspend the activities of the party. He said he wishes further time to study the new proposals and deliberate with his associates. His decision will not be an easy one, for the Nationalist party refused to participate in the round table conference, holding it to be a sham.

February 1.—The All-India Congress decides to continue the civil disobedience program, dissipating the optimism that followed the London conference announcement and further complicating the situation.

February 2.—An earthquake shakes the North Island area in New Zealand, and many hundred people are reported killed.

February 5.—The government introduces a bill in the Japanese Diet which would grant women equal rights with men in the election of city, town, and village officials and the members of the autonomous assemblies. A similar bill was passed by the lower house last year but was shelved by the peers.

February 8.—A Spanish royal decree restores the constitutional guarantees after more than seven years and calls for parliamentary election in March.

February 12.—On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius XI, the Pope addresses a world audience by radio. The first part of the address was distinctly heard in Manila.

The German Reichstag passes a motion urging the government to take up the revision of the Young plan with the creditor nations as soon as possible, the vote being 314 to 56. The communist motion to cease all reparation payments was voted down, 314 to 58.

The French naval program submitted to Parliament includes the building of a 23,333 ton battle cruiser, a 7,000 ton cruiser, and two submarines. This makes the chances of a Franco-Italian naval agreement more remote.

February 14.—The republican, socialist, and other leftist factions having refused to collaborate in the elections and objecting to the proposed constitution on the grounds that it increases the powers of the king and that it is an empty gesture, the elections are ordered suspended, and the Berenguer cabinet resigns.

The New Books

FICTION

Comrades at Arms. Paul Feval; Longmans, Green & Co., 310 pp., P5.50

The further adventures of Cyrano and D'Artagnan in their struggle with Cardinal Mazarin, the Prime Minister.

Dream of the Red Chamber, Taso Hsueh-Chin and Kao Ngho, translated by Ch-Chen Wang; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 400 pp., P2.50 (special price)

A translation of what is generally considered the greatest Chinese novel, written some 150 years ago. The introduction is by Arthur Waley.

Glory's Net, William T. Tilden, 2nd; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 308 pp., P2.20
A tennis romance by the most famous tennis player in the world.

Hawk of the Desert, Albert M. Treynor; Dodd, Mead & Co., 308 pp., P4.40
A story of adventure and passion against a background of blazing sands.

Instigation of the Devil. Edmund Pearson; Scribner's Sons, 374 pp., P4.40
"Being veracious accounts of twenty or thirty murders and other odd occurrences." Illustrated from old engravings.

Margaret Yorke, Kathleen Norris; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 318 pp., P2.20

The tempestuous story of a woman who married in haste but had the courage to pick up the pieces and begin again.

The Piccadilly Ghost, Erle Spencer; Macmillan Co., 304 pp., P4.40

The swift and thrilling story of an adventure of a cub reporter in London.

The Silent Witness. Melville Davisson Post; Farrar & Rinehart, 316 pp., P2.00
"Every crime has its silent witness—discover it—and you have the clue to the crime."

The Son Avenger, Sigrid Undset; Knopf, 348 pp., P6.60

The last part of the magnificent tetralogy of medieval days by the Norwegian Nobel Prize winner.

Sunset Pass, Zane Grey; Harper & Bros., 358 pp., P4.40

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That Other Love, Geoffrey Moss; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 360 pp., ₱2.20

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GENERAL

Epistolario Rizalino, Edited by Teodoro M. Kalaw; National Library, 334 pp., ₱2.00

Volume one, covering Rizal's letters during the period 1877-1887, illustrated.

Gregorio H. Del Pilar, Teodoro M. Kalaw; National Library, 92 pp., ₱1.00

The biography of the Hero of Tila Pass, illustrated. This and the preceding volume are publications in the series "Documentos de la Biblioteca Nacional de Filipinas". The language is Spanish.

Official Motor Road and Tourist Guide (of the Philippines), Sugar News Co., 200 pp., ₱1.00

The 1931 edition, revised, with reproductions of the Bureau of Public Works maps. Special emphasis is given to Mountain Province roads. Well illustrated.

Andree, George Palmer Putnam; Brewer & Warren, 240 pp., ₱5.50

The record of the tragic adventure of Salomon August Andree who with two companions set out in a balloon to find the North Pole in 1897 and who was not heard from again until last year when his last camp was found and the bones of the explorer and his companions together with what remained of their equipment and records.

The American Rich, Hoffman Nickerson; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 324 pp., ₱4.40

This book attempts an exposition of the need for leisure class leadership in America based on land-ownership. "A book to infuriate many."

Common Sense Contract Bridge, Milton C Work; Winston Co., 382 pp., ₱4.40

"Not only the simplest but the sanest system; and it can be mastered by a single reading."

The End of the World, Geoffrey Dennis; Simon & Schuster, 180 pp., ₱5.50

A prose masterpiece in which is set forth the probable end of the world. Both the manner and the probable period are considered.

Latin Quarter, Henri Murger; Dodd, Mead & Co., 328 pp., ₱11.00 (boxed)

Scenes of "de la Vie Boheme" in Paris, in the "forties". Illustrated with woodcuts from *Le Diable a Paris*. Translated from the French by E. W. Hugas and with an introduction by D. B. Wyndham Lewis.

Lauterbach of the China Sea, Lowell Thomas; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 310 pp., ₱5.50

The navigation officer of the *Emden* and the commander of the *Moewe* tells the amazing war adventures that carried him around the world.

The Philosophy of Elbert Hubbard, Edited by Elbert Hubbard II; Wise and Co., 182 pp., ₱6.40

A collection of the popular philosopher's writings published in an attractive volume uniform with the Scrap Book and the Note Book of the same writer.

Will India Become Christian? J. W. R. Netram; Smith Inc., 160 pp., ₱3.30

The author, himself an Indian, answers the question in the affirmative.

Whither, Whither, or After Sex What? Edited by Walter S. Hankel; Macaulay Co., 280 pp., ₱4.40

Twelve brilliant minds tell about the whither everything—of prosperity, debauchery, literary criticism, the atom, psychoanalysis, ocean travel, art, music, history, the vine, and love.

EDUCATIONAL

Extra-Instructional Activities of the Teacher, Poscoe Pulliam; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 472 pp., ₱5.50.

A new presentation of the problems of class-room management.

Student Participation in School Government, Vineyard and Poole; Barnes & Co., 120 pp., ₱2.20.

Concise and adequate treatment of the problems of student participation in school government.

The Planets for March, 1931

By THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

MERCURY will be in a poor position for observation until the very end, of the month, at which time it may possibly be seen low in the west near the horizon right after sunset.

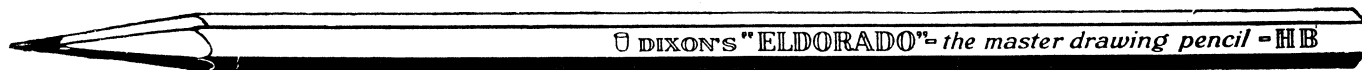
VENUS will continue to be the dominant morning star. Right before sunrise it will be half way up from the eastern horizon in the constellation Capricorn.

MARS at 9 p. m. will be near the zenith, close to the two bright stars Castor and Pollux, of the constellation Gemini.

JUPITER at 9 p. m. will also be near Castor and Pollux, but on the opposite side of them from Mars, i.e., it will be nearer the west.

SATURN is not visible in the early evening. Right before dawn it may be seen half way up the southeastern sky, just to the left of the brightest group of stars in the constellation Sagittarius.

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Panel
for
March*

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This is the tenth of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVII

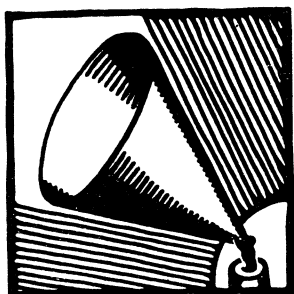
MARCH, 1931

No. 10

"Isles of Fear" Once More

By A. V. H. HARTENDORP
Editor, "Philippine Magazine"

MR. GARET GARRETT, who recently favored us with a few weeks' visit and has now broken out with the first of a promised series of three articles in the *Saturday Evening Post*, must have come here with a copy of Miss Mayo's "The Isles of Fear" in his pocket and with the resolve of going her one better in his heart. Miss Mayo had our common *tao* living in daily fear of the *cacique* and the politician; Mr. Garrett has the Americans themselves here living in a "constant anxiety which causes them to look before they speak".



and "in many aspects of his behavior he appears both pathetic and absurd".

An amusing enough concoction. But if the Filipinos are so inferior, how is it that they have out-manuevered every American administration since 1898 and have without bloodshed or even much bad feeling made advances toward self-government equalled by no other subject people dominated by another race? If the Filipinos are uncreative, how is it that they have been able to establish this "Malay state"? For anyone conversant with the facts knows that this state is not wholly of America's making, as Mr. Garrett alleges; he himself admits that the Filipinos have "steadily and shrewdly increased their power both within the law and outside it". In other words, the Filipinos have all along been acting according to the realities of the situation, while America has worked in a self-created haze of sentimental moonshine.

Mr. Garrett does not know enough about colonial politics to realize at least the theoretical truth of the statement made editorially in the *Manchester Guardian* some time ago that "the rule of one country by another is now felt to be a monstrous and indefensible system". He, therefore, fails to understand that the situation in the Philippines *must* be one of compromise.

Mr. Garrett was right in part, probably without knowing it, when he wrote that the American here is "a foreigner under his own flag. . . an alien on his own public domain", and a former Governor-General was right when he referred to himself in his annual report to the Secretary of War as an "alien executive". For the Philippines to become really American, it would be necessary for an American population to displace the present one, and that will never be.

This is not to say that Americans and Filipinos do not get along well in the Philippines. The Americans have been indulgent conquerors and have been guided at least in part by a genuine desire to promote the development of the Philippines and its people. Inter-racial relations, therefore, are incomparably better here than the relations, for instance, between the Japanese and the Koreans or the British and the Indians.

What Mr. Garrett, for the purpose of making his article more romantic, described as fearfulness on the part of resident Americans, is nothing more than ordinary social courtesy and tact mixed with some business caution. Granted that the Americans and the Filipinos can not see eye to eye on many matters, what point is there in needlessly

"Americans are afraid in the Philippines", he writes. And of what?

Hush! Hush! "The Malay!"

He quotes one American as having told him:

"Yes, it's the Malay. The longer you study him the less you know him. I've been here thirty years and I don't know him. It's the Malay. It's the Filipino Government."

Mr. Gareth Garrett—a good name for a purveyor of melodrama—goes on to tell about the "terrorism," but the breathless reader soon learns that it is not the terror of a spear from an adjacent jungle or of a subtle poison likely to be mixed into one's cocktail on the veranda, but that it is a "moral terrorism—an *all-pervading* moral terrorism". The reader heaves a sigh of disappointment. Shades of Conrad and Lord Jim!

The government here, according to this American writer in the always patriotic *Post*, is a "political deformity". The status of the American Government in the Philippines is "indefinite and humiliating". Not only the legislative power, but the executive power, too, has been "practically surrendered", and the Governor-General has been "reduced to resources of suggestion, persuasion, and barter". The American Government "now finds itself unable to act". "The present position of American sovereignty is a mortification."

The Filipino has a "skill for political craft coming in some instances to the point of genius. . . (The Filipinos) exploit every weakness of the American position, every sentiment in the American character."

Yet this "Malay state" that has been created here is "artificial". The Filipino is "inferior" and "uncreative",

emphasizing this and perhaps offending the people among whom one lives and with whom one works and does business?

There are, of course, persons who, like Mr. Garrett, can come here, accept the country's hospitality, and leave again, and, at a safe distance and at no cost to themselves, malign a whole people, make their own countrymen out to be ridiculous poltroons, and heap contumely on the policy of their government. But viewed with the required detachment, such episodes only add to the general gayety of our pleasant lives together in these "Isles of Fear".

However, we may take it for granted that the *Saturday Evening Post* did not send Mr. Garrett here merely to be funny. And it may be supposed that Mr. Garrett was not paid to attack the American policy in the Philippines with no very definite object in view.

As a matter of fact, in the last paragraph of this first article Mr. Garrett promises to answer the question, "What are we going to do with it"? and by "it" he means this "Malay state". The word "Malay" is used by him throughout as if it were inherently opprobrious. But why should a Malay state be any more objectionable than any other state?

Anthropologically, the Malays have been a very successful people and have become racially dominant in a wide-spread area, as was pointed out by Professor Roland Burrage Dixon, of Harvard University, in the *Philippine Magazine* for September, 1929. Culturally, too, the Malays developed rapidly and large and important states were built up prior to the coming of the European powers.

It should be a source of pride that there are signs that the American occupation of the Philippines is stimulating a Malay renaissance in the Far East. The carrying out

of the American program here may have been a little too precipitous, urged on as it was by continuous pressure from the Filipinos themselves, but in such a development a somewhat forced pace would seem to be preferable to retardation, as the situation in India bears out.

It is very probable that pressure is being brought to bear on the American Government to "go slow" in the Philippines, and this propaganda in the *Saturday Evening Post* may be an expression of it, perhaps purposely confused and contradictory in order to muddle public opinion. In the opinion of the writer, already expressed from time to time in the columns of this Magazine, it would in fact be wise for the present to suspend activities directed toward further gains in autonomy until what has already been gained or granted can be made more secure. It is true, as Mr. Garrett points out, that the Philippines is already freer than any state in the Union. The Philippines is at present very well off, safe under the protection of the United States, and free enough for all practical purposes. What should now be done is to turn our energies to the economic development of the country so that we may gain strength. Short-sighted agitation here will only be met by agitation in the United States, and the Philippines could not win in a war of propaganda. We have no *Saturday Evening Post* at our disposal, and no such brilliant story tellers as Mr. Garet Garrett.

Such writers as Miss Mayo and Mr. Garrett notwithstanding, ours are no "Isles of Fear". They are isles of endeavor and hope,—though perhaps these *are* isles of fear for those who see here the beginning of the breaking up of that iniquitous exploitation, euphonistically denoted "imperialistic", still foreign to American ideals and temper, and, let us hope, forever.

The Adventures of a Legionaire in French Indo-China

By VINCENT SULLIVAN

FIVE or six years ago, I thought that I had seen about every side of this complicated game we call life, but there remained a side as yet unrevealed to me. As a child in school I had read of the Foreign Legion and had heard vague stories about it which filled me with wonder, but little did I think that one day I would actually be a part of that great French fighting machine.

Fate points the way, and we have no choice but to follow. And so I came to the portals of Sidi-bel-Abbes and entered them. These ancient iron gates have protected for nearly a century the organization of foreign fighting men detested by the very people they serve, although very little of the real life within this conglomeration of men from all nations is known to the outside world. No where else in the world can one find such an army.

Many stories have been written about the Legion, but

they give but a faint idea of the life led by these hard-bitten, hard-fighting, and reckless adopted sons of France.

La Légion Etrangère is a seething melting pot of scraps of all humanity—of men who have suffered or failed, of adventurers, criminals, saints, rich and poor, Christians and Mohammedans. I threw my lot in with them, for better or for worse, for five years, on July 3, 1924.

I VOTE FOR PARADISE

I had only four or five months more to serve, and, at the time, was stationed at a small frontier company post, Abadla, in Southern Algeria, one hundred kilometers south of Colomb-Bechar, hot, dry, and dusty, when the call came for volunteers for service in Tonking, French Indo-China.

I put down my name without hesitation, for Tonking was considered the paradise of the legionaire. What a

paradise it turned out to be! Although at my post at Abadla conditions were far from pleasant and the men were discontented, I would gladly have continued to put up with them had I known what was to come to me in the months succeeding my choice.

THE MARCH THROUGH THE DESERT

I, with eighteen companions, left Abadla in January and, after a three-day march under the blazing sun in sand up to our ankles, and sand in our clothes and in our food, we reached Colomb-Bechar. We had hoped that the next stage of our journey, from Colomb-Bechar to Ain-Sefra, a distance of five hundred miles, would be made by train, but we had no such luck and were ordered to hike it. So, after a few days outfitting, we began the long trek, now, twenty more men and two sergeants having joined our group, numbering forty in all.

We had sixteen days of hard marching. After drinking our coffee, we would break camp and be off before daylight. About ten we would halt for a "dinner", consisting of canned beef, dry bread, and a small piece of chocolate. Then *en avant* again until sundown when we would pitch our dog tents and have our only warm meal of the day, after which, trail-weary and exhausted, we would throw ourselves down, some of us not even removing our shoes.

We finally arrived at Ain Sefra. After two days' rest, during which more men were added to our detachment, we were ordered to take the train for the remainder of the journey to Sidi-bel-Abbes. We did not ride in passenger coaches, but even sitting on the floor in a small crowded box-car seemed luxurious. We thought that our troubles were over, but in reality they were only beginning.

On arrival at Sidi-bel-Abbes, we found over a thousand men assembled, taken from every Legion post in Morocco and Algeria,—all volunteers *por le Tonkin*. The detachment was kept by itself and drilled every day from morning till night and eventually seven hundred men were picked out, including non-commissioned and commissioned officers.

ABOARD A FRENCH TRANSPORT

After being outfitted with clothing, we were at last thought ready to depart, and on an evening early in March, *le detachment du Tonkin*, seven hundred strong, marched through the streets of Sidi-bel-Abbes, with the band in the lead, to the railway station where we were crammed into small compartments and whisked away to Oran. Here the French transport *Pythias* was waiting to take us on our long forty-five day's voyage to the so-called legionaire's paradise, Saigon, French Indo-China.

I have made many sea voyages in my nomadic life, but this was a trip I shall never forget. The ship carried a full cargo of assorted merchandise, and there was just one place in the forward hold on the second deck below reserved for us. The space was wholly inadequate for seven hundred men with full equipment. The men were counted out in groups of twenty-five, and each group was supplied with three pans, one for soup, one for meat and the other for vegetables. We were awakened at five o'clock every morning, assembled on the deck stripped, and the hose turned on us. After this bath came two hours of physical drill, which included *pas gymnastique*, running all over the ship. Then until ten *theorie*, or school. At half

past ten "dinner", such as it was, was served, breakfast being an unknown luxury in the Legion—just a tin cup of coffee in the morning. It is for this reason that Legionnaires have such an early "dinner". The time from then on until four was spent in washing clothes. At four an inspection of clothes and equipment was held, and woe to him found with a dirty article.

This routine was to continue day after day, and the men were soon well fed up on it. *Capitaine* Gellet was a new comer in the Legion and believed in plenty of discipline. "Treat them rough and make them like it", was his motto. Such a policy might work with the regular troops in France, but there is a big difference between *les troupe regulier* and *la légion*. The legionaire is a good soldier and obeys orders without question, but he does not like his toes stepped on. We had looked forward to a pleasant trip and some repose, and we began to feel that we were being treated very unjustly. The fact that a twenty-four hour guard was kept only added fuel to the fires of discontent. Yet no one protested until the ship arrived at Port Said where insult was added to injury.

We came in sight of the port about six o'clock in the morning, while we were at our physical exercises. Everybody was ordered below, full marching order, until further orders. This meant over-coats and the *centurones*, sashes, which we wrapped around our middle. But the *capitaine's* intention turned out to be to keep us all below until the ship had left Port Said in order to prevent desertion. The condition and temper of seven hundred men, kept fully dressed in a hold of a ship with the hatches closed, can be imagined. A lieutenant came down and endeavored to pacify the men, and one of the legionnaires smashed a violin over his head. Later this man passed a *conseil de guerre* and got ten years for his trouble. But that night at Port Said thirty men went over the side and deserted.

Thirty-five days after quitting the Suez Canal, the detachment arrived at Saigon, French Indo-China. We were the "privileged guests" of the *Caserne du Colonial* for the four days it took to discharge the cargo of the *Pythias*, and we saw this beautiful cosmopolitan rather than Oriental city compulsorily in groups of several hundred tramping men. The remainder of the day was "free", but not too free, for the powers thoughtfully withheld our long overdue pay with the idea, no doubt, of keeping us out of mischief. Our hosts gave us the attic loft of their otherwise ample and airy barracks as a guest chamber. It was early April, but a regular, warm, Indo-China April, and as the place was too small to clutter it up with furniture, we guests slept on the floor with our sacks for pillows.

We went back to the ship once more and after a four days' journey north arrived at Haiphong where the detachment from Morocco and the Sahara was split up and I was assigned with thirty-nine others to the 25th *Compagnie*, 7th *Bataillon* of the First Regiment. We of the 7th *Bataillon* were to help hold the river province of Anam and were to be stationed at a village named Dap-Cau.

One gets to Dap-Cau, if one must, by boarding the small stern-wheel steamer which carries the weekly mail to *Sept Pagod* (Seven Pagodas) and finally Dap-Cau. It takes five sweltering days and nights to creep up the sweeping Red River through monotonous banks of green. Even

(Continued on page 664)

Confession

By AMADOR T. DAGUIO

Illustrated by I. L. Miranda

SHE wanted the priest to be called now to shrive her. And when she told her daughter about it, the young woman was at a loss. There were no tears in the daughter's eyes, only a little fear in her heart. She went to her uncle on the hill where he lived and told him, "Tio, mother wants the priest to be called."

The man was making a chicken house and scraping some bamboo. After a moment of silence, he looked at Rosa and said, "Tell her the priest shall be called."

He sighed heavily and shook his head as Rosa went down the hill. Then he called to his daughter, "Sonia, Sonia, go to Pasig and call the *padre*. And tell him to come and confess your Nana Berta."

Sonia waited vainly for the priest at Pasig. She had gone there at one o'clock and waited until three, but the priest was still sleeping. So she thought she had better go to the priest at Makati.

In the meantime, the house was being prepared for the confession. It would be the last confession of Nana Berta. It would help her soul in the flight to the kingdom of God. For six months Nana Berta had suffered much. She had become only a thin wisp of bone and flesh, ready to disappear. Once the spirit failed, once it got tired holding to all that was left of life. . . . But Nana Berta was still hopeful. She wanted the priest because the confession might help her fight her sickness.

When she was still strong, though rapidly aging, she had never worried about death. She used to view it calmly, without fear. "Oh, I will be dead before that time," she used to say.

"Why, Nana, why do you always say that whenever I tell you I will buy many things for you when I become rich?" her nephew would ask. Nana Berta had done much for this nephew during the time he was studying. Nana Berta had taken care of him from the time he was twelve years old.

Nana Berta's was a story of the past. It had always been toil and sacrifice for her, and Christian patience. How hard she worked for her sons and daughters! They had been unfortunates, in an indifferent world. But after all these years, they were coming to be better off.

And to think how they had all been separated! First there was her husband. They were living in Ilocos then. She bore her husband ten babies. Five died during the smallpox epidemic. When she left her husband because he was cruel to her, she took her three sons and two daughters with her. Her brother had been glad to see her. He had provided a house for her and the children to live in.

Then the eldest daughter married. Her husband took her away to Cavite. Two or three years later two of her sons went to Hawaii to seek their fortune. They were lucky, and found work, and they began to send money to the family at home. How glad Nana Berta was!

They had bought a house, and her nephew had come to live with them. So they were four, Nana Berta, her remaining son and daughter, and her nephew. Her brother rarely came to see them now; he was courting a lady in

Las Piñas.

Her husband had died. He was bitten by a snake as he was coming home from the rice-fields. They told Nana Berta the horrible story of her husband's death. She had never seen him again. God!

A novena and a mass was offered for the spirit of her husband.

When Nana Berta became sick, two nieces came to help take care of her. Nana Berta was very glad, for now they were six. And by the end of another month, her married daughter came home with her two sons. Nana Berta was very happy at the reunion. If only she were not sick. . . .

Nana Berta was paying the toll of age and crushing work. She had worked all these years like a man—fighting to keep the family together. She had poured out all her spirit and strength. She had accustomed herself to eating no more than rice and salt, and she was proud of it, though in latter years, her two sons in Hawaii always told her to please buy the best food she could get; she got angry when her daughter wrote to them that she was not eating the good food which she bought for the rest of the family.

They had decorated the room where Nana Berta lay with clean white sheets. Now and then she coughed weakly, her face wrinkling in pain. She gurgled faintly as she breathed, and she had a hard time spitting. She lay inert in the bed, all silent, all calm—an enduring patience on her wan, pale, bony face. There was a half-smile. Mother of sons and daughters!

She had sunk rapidly this last month. Rainy days had come, and there was influenza among the people. The neighbors knew that Nana Berta's end was only a matter of waiting. But she—maybe she knew or sensed it, but she would not let her spirit go. She had become afraid, and most of the time doubtful. Perhaps half crazy. "God, I have two sons far away and a young boy who knows nothing of life yet. God! Let me be strong again!"

She went over her past, thinking of the songs she used to sing. Would she never sing again? Like she used to in the *comedias* in her home town? How long ago had the trembling sweetness of her voice been lost in the fight against her brutal world?

When she could still walk they had brought her to the doctor. The doctor told the daughter and the girl cousins that Nana Berta needed rest and fresh air and good food. But it was the hot season then. And Nana Berta did not have any faith in doctors. Doctors kill their patients. The hospital is no good! Don't you remember Totoy who died in the hospital? They gave him medicine that poisoned him! Her nephew tried to tell Nana Berta about doctors and medicines. It was hopeless. The old feel hurt, being taught by children. "*Demonio*, it was better during our times. We respected our elders. Now, you even laugh at us! . . ."

And so the *arbolarios* were called. Why must quacks come and make matters worse? Rosa had called all the *arbolarios* in the barrio, and in the nearby towns of Pateros

and Pasig. Raymundo, Nana Berta's nephew, was angry. What was the use of his education? But Rosa believed in the quacks, and the other sister backed her up.

One arbolario gave Raymundo a prescription. He went to the drug store to get it filled but the arbolario claimed the medicine he got was not what he had ordered. Nana Berta and her daughters scolded him. He did not know anything. He was not using his head. "You are going to kill me," Nana Berta said weakly. Rosa and her sister cursed.

"I'll kick that damned quack out of here!" Raymundo said to himself. The druggist would not make any mistake! The arbolario was telling the people who had come to watch him that the pharmacist did not know anything. Nana Berta's belief in science became blacker.

Then one day, the medicine man told Rosa, "This is the end." Rosa moaned to Raymundo, "Mother is dying." But she did not die, and the quack did not dare to come again.

A miracle woman from Pampanga was called. She applied medicine from the drug store and prayed also. "You shall live. Don't be afraid," the woman told Nana Berta who was crying and saying, "Please! Pity me! Pity me!" The woman answered, "Have faith in happy thoughts, and don't think of your sons and daughters."

But bad and unhappy things came to pass. The two daughters of Nana Berta quarreled. They had always quarreled, but now they quarreled in front of Nana Berta almost every day and as Nana Berta heard them curse each other, she cried weakly in pain and agony.

Nana Berta would moan, "I have suffered for you, killed the strength in me to bring you up. You ought to think how much I did for you when you were young. Your father came home from the wine shop. He had not gone to the field. And he came home shouting, cursing, drunk. And I sat holding you in my arms with tears in my eyes, and still humming a song when you stirred. And your father slapped me in the face, and once he threw his bolo at me. Thank God I was not hurt. You ought to think of this. You would have been dead already had I not taken you away. Your father was cruel, brutal, bad. I wanted to protect you. And you say bad words to my face, you do not even respect me. Shame upon you! I was

only a woman. And yet I was both father and mother to you. Now you have nearly killed me, you are killing me".

The sickness of Nana Berta had become worse. Her daughters aggravated her condition. They quarreled at insignificant things. Rosa wanted to be the boss.

The Makati priest arrived. Immediately the old nipa house was packed with the neighbors. As the priest entered, rain suddenly swooped down in wild torrents. It was a bad omen. It was very cold.

The priest sat down in an armchair before the prostrate form and talked to Nana Berta of God in eloquent words, holding a handkerchief to his mouth. God is present everywhere. Call Him and He will come to you. Do not lose hope, for happy are those who have faith in Him because they shall be saved from the fire of hell. Remember that the spirit lives beyond the body, the spirit goes to glory.

The priest gave his benediction. Outside the wind howled and the rain swept against the nipa walls. It was cruel. And the droning of the priest's voice barely rose above the roar of the rain. The priest prayed. The sacristan answered. And Nana Berta, hearing them, thought of her past, searched her tottering spiritual-self to find where she had failed in her duty to God and to man. There were tears in her dying eyes.

And with her sins, she told the priest the story of her life. She told the priest everything, even as she wondered why she was telling all these things. "I have suffered, padre," she said. "I was happy when I was a young girl. But my parents married me to a man I did not like, much less love, a man I feared because he was a drunkard. But

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"BUT NANA BERTA COULD NOT PRAY. SHE WAS THINKING OF THE PAST."

Juan de Salcedo—Knight Errant

By PERCY A. HILL

HISTORY in the main is a study of men, events, and epochs. Historical epochs are not sharply separated, either in space or time. Hence we have examples of knight errantry in the Philippines, a tradition carried across two oceans. Juan de Salcedo, the hero of the Conquest, a knight sans fear and sans reproach, died at the age of twenty-seven and accomplished in this brief span the true career of a knight errant.

For some reason not known, it has been reiterated that the conquest of these Islands was a mere peaceful promenade. Even modern historians have borne down upon the statement that the natives received Christianity gladly, submitting peacefully to the Spaniard, and have asseverated that life was a Golden-Rule dream here until late in the last century. This is not so. For fifty years after the conquest the people of Manila Bay practised the Moslem rite of circumcision as they did under the rule of the Bornean rajahs on the arrival of Legaspi. A long series of revolts for one cause or another were the rule and not the exception through the centuries, and conquest was far from being a peaceful parade, judging by the old chronicles.

The conquest was made possible by the courage of the Spaniard, his invincible firearms, and his wider vision, as compared to the narrow views and loose cohesion of the old Malay units—the *barangays*. We will not speak of Salcedo's military expeditions to Mindoro, Batangas, or Manila, nor those to the lake region or later to Camarines, but will follow his path north in his conquest of Samtoy or Ilocos.

THE KNIGHT

Juan de Salcedo, the son of Pedro de Salcedo and Teresa Legaspi, was eighteen years of age when he came to the Philippines with his brother Captain Felipe Salcedo, both grand-nephews of the Adelantado Legaspi. Trained in the best military schools of Mexico, he excelled in all knightly exercises, while his ardent and chivalric spirit made him the ideal leader. His motto *Fortuna Infortuna Forte Una*. (Fortune or misfortune are alike to the strong) showed his indomitable spirit. Contemporary historians agree that Don Juan was of slight yet compact build and of a prepossessing countenance. In addition he had poise, judgment, and executive ability of no mean order.

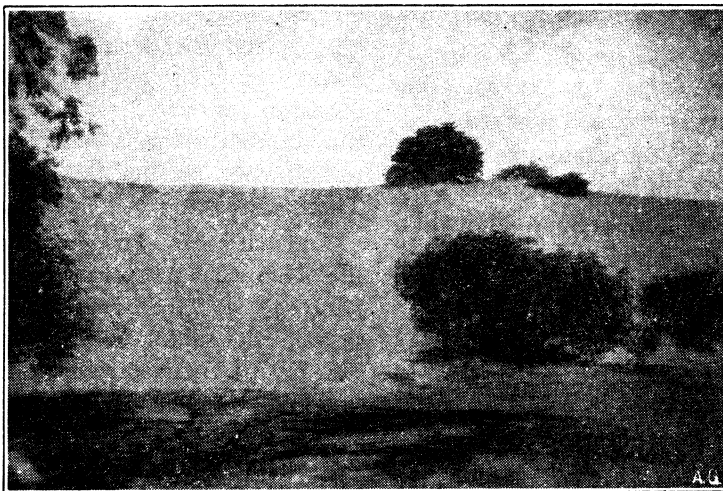
HIS HARD-BITTEN FOLLOWERS

The men forming the bulk of Legaspi's expedition were typical of their day and generation, and had acquired fitness for their task in both the Old and the New Worlds.

Adventurous, credulous, skillful, brave, and confident, they were characters of their age; knights-errant who believed in enchantments, dragons, and flying islands. Crusaders under the care of the Virgin, they followed the morning round the world, assured that Heaven blessed their sufferings, their victories, and their conquests.

To the Spaniards of that age, romance and reality acted upon each other, exalting them to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. This spirit enabled them to surmount the most terrible obstacles and to endure those heroic trials by land and sea which line the path of the discoverer. To them God's agency was seen in the lightning, the typhoon, and the whirlwind. Heaven was close to them in those days.

To the believer, clouds of angels, confessors, and martyrs were ever stooping to save those below beset by the wiles of the world, the flesh, and the devil. Yet these hard-bitten soldiers were brave and rendered a confident allegiance to those they knew to be equally courageous and who held their respect by sheer will-power and the force of example.



THE SAND DUNES NEAR CURRIMAOS, THE SCENE OF SALCEDO'S HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT IN 1572

THE ILOCOS REGION OF THAT DAY

To the handful of Spaniards in Manila under the wise Legaspi, vague rumors of the land of Samtoy had floated. To explore and win this for the King, the Adelantado chose his nephew who had already proved himself a wise and valorous leader. This northern territory was one of the most populous in the Islands, containing some 78,000 tributaries or about 300,000 souls. It was a long, narrow strip of land, hemmed in by the China Sea and the high cordillera of Luzon. Turbulent rivers found their way to the sea, and at each river-mouth were the settlements of the Ilocanos, who formed a primitive society based on the *barangay* and ruled over by *babaknangs*, called "*datus*" in the chronicles, and at war with each other constantly.

In the spring of 1572, Salcedo, browned by the suns of five Philippine seasons, embarked his confident but scanty forces in boats and sailed from Manila north along the sterile coast of Zambales. Rounding the cape of Bolinao, he entered the Gulf of Lingayen with his flotilla. He was well received at his first landfall. The natives, who had vaguely heard of the white strangers in Manila or rather Tondo, supplied him with rice, hogs, fowl, and a hundred ounces of gold washed from placer mining regions. This latter so excited the men that they were for at once hunting the source of the yellow metal, exhibiting a restlessness that later caused Salcedo to abandon the exploration of the Cagayan, called by them the Tajo from its resemblance to the Tago in old Spain.



THE OLD CHURCH AT SINAIT, DATING FROM 1598. SINAIT WAS THE ENCOMIENDA GRANTED TO SALCEDO IN 1573

THE FIGHT WITH THE JAPANESE CORSAIRS

They entered the wide estuary of the Agno—later to be the scene of the struggle between Salcedo and the corsair Li-Ma-Hong—and reached a town called Malimpit (probably Bugallon). Here the natives received them with hostilities but they were speedily scattered “by the thunder and lightnings of the arquebuses”. Returning to the Gulf, the Spaniards coasted its shores to “Nagcarlan on the Kayanga river”, possibly Dagupan, at the mouth of the first considerable river. Further up the sandy coast, they encountered three heavily armed Japanese junks, which immediately offered fight. Closing with them in spite of odds, they sunk one, and, in a hand to hand fight, good Spanish swords against the razor blades of Nippon, they decimated the crews and drove them to the high seas. Ascending the river, they found the smoking ruins of the towns destroyed by the Japanese corsairs. Sailing up the coast, they landed at Purao and Baloang in what is now Union province. The natives attacked them on landing and only a show of irresistible force convinced the datos that the lance and bow were no match for the high courage of Castile armed with the sword, shield, and smoking arquebus.

THE BROKEN TRUCE WITH SILATA

In the estuary of Purao, an amphibious maze of mangrove and nipa dominated by the bellow of the crocodile and the hot stinging whine of the mosquito, they patched up a hollow truce with Silata, the ruling dato. But the dato attempted to board the flotilla at night by swimming his warriors on bamboo rafts, and as a consequence was bloodily repulsed.

The climate was fiercely hot in these deltas, the Spaniards' armor was heavy, and the food was strange to their palates. The vapors emanating from swamp and marsh engendered fevers and lassitude amongst the little force so they moved to the open sea.

At Kaog (Santa Lucia) the friendly inhabitants, at war with Silata, received them as allies. A detachment sent out under the alferéz, Antonio de Hurtado, met the enemy and captured Silata. Presented to Salcedo and expecting sudden death, he threw himself on his knees, asking mercy. He was agreeably surprised to find that the young knight pardoned his treachery and presented him with a suit of Spanish finery. Silata sent for his sacops who brought in ample provisions for the flotilla and a quantity of gold dust. Salcedo accepted the food but refused the gold which would

only have served to excite the men and set those dominated by cupidity to seeking wealth in the hills. Hurtado scouting in the foothills was ambushed by a vastly superior force of lancers and archers, but by heroic efforts extricated his forces and drove off the attackers, burning the settlement and devastating the crops as a salutary lesson.

THE ARRIVAL AND FIGHT AT VIGAN

After recuperating for a week, the flotilla sailed along the coast to the north, skilfully avoiding reefs and sandbars, being guided by a pilot lent to them by the dato of Kaog. They anchored off the town of Pandan—the summer port of Vigan—at night. The next day at dawn they proceeded up the river to Vigan, then a town of eight thousand inhabitants and much larger than Manila with Tondo. As the sun rose they were met by two craft which turned and made all speed with sail and oars to warn Vigan of the arrival of the strangers.

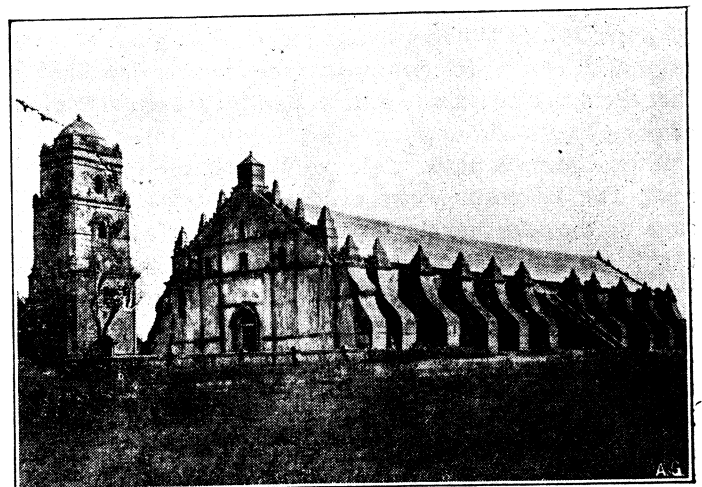
As they drew near the town both banks were densely lined with armed and gesticulating natives to whom they paid no attention. They anchored in front of the town which was built on a high bluff overlooking a sandy plain. Landing, they were met by volleys of darts, arrows, and stones, which, however, rattled harmlessly off their armor, as the menacing enemy crowded closer upon them.

The young commander formed his little force in battle array, alternating his arquebusiers with the pikemen. The standard of Spain was unfurled to the breeze. Three volleys into the thick of the enemy put them to precipitate flight. Rallied again by their datos, they hurled themselves on the Spaniards, who, after firing a deadly volley, advanced with loud shouts of “Santiago y España”, suddenly driving them across the sandy flats to Bantay, a town even more ancient than Vigan itself. They took possession of the latter and Salcedo re-named it Fernandina after the Infanta of Spain.

THE TRIP TO THE MOUTH OF THE CAGAYAN AND BACK

After this victory, he sent a boat to Manila with an account of the campaign, manning it with the discontented and unruly, who, as was the usual disgruntled custom of the day, wilfully calumniated the gallant leader. Sifted down, the real reason for their discontent was that Salcedo would not stop to hunt for gold. Receiving a scanty reinforce-

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THE ANCIENT CHURCH AT PAOAY, ONCE THE SITE OF THE MOST ANCIENT ILOCANO SETTLEMENTS. EVEN YET THE DIALECT SPOKEN HERE IS UNINTELLIGIBLE TO MOST MODERN ILOCANOS. NOTE THE IMMENSE BUTTRESSES BUILT TO WITHSTAND EARTHQUAKES

Autobiography of A Leper

By EUSTAQUIO MONTALBO

I DISCOVERED I had leprosy when redness appeared upon both my cheeks as round as a centavo. Next to this my ears swelled and also my fingers, and they were very red indeed, as red as fire. When I learned my sickness by the help of the dictionary I began to fear that I might be seen by the sanitary inspector and be banished to Culion. Oh! I dreaded Culion and thought that to be sent there meant the end of my life and no hope to return home.

I then left Lucena, where I had just completed my first year in high school, and hid in my own village. Oh! how I suffered!—no treatment given to me except the remedy of an *albulario*.

My sickness increased. My feet also became red and swelled, and red spots on my body and legs appeared. For four years I hid, and as a result my right hand became totally crippled, and my left hand was fast becoming crippled too. My nose and ears and even my face became very large indeed and swelled greatly until I could hardly breathe. I became desperate, and nothing seemed sweet but to be laid in the grave.

What added to my suffering was that bitter cup of sorrow—the death of my mother. My mother, who was my only comfort; my mother, who was my nurse, who feared not to touch me and sleep by me, who was so eager to do everything that she deemed would give comfort to my suffering heart and a delight to my sorrowing soul!

All now was darkness to me, and so I presented myself to be taken to San Lazaro Hospital [in Manila].

Two weeks I remained in the hospital. During those days I received four injections of chaulmoogra ethyl ester. The swelling disappeared, and I was comforted a little and believed that it would not be a long time until I would be healed. Unfortunately the time for an expedition came, and my name was called among those of other lepers who were to be sent to Culion.

We were about one hundred and twenty patients who were brought to the boat early that morning in the month of June, 1922. What great sadness, what great suffering reigned in our hearts during that moment, as we believed that there was no hope to return or to behold again the faces of our parents and dear ones.

A change took place while we were in the midst of the sea. The beautiful views of the mountains, the golden rays of the sun playing on the blue water attracted our attention, and thus our tears were dried. By and by ten young men were singing popular songs. They were happy in the thought that when they arrived in Culion they would be married to their beloved ones, who were banished with us. Oh, love that is so sweet and joyous! Oh, heart that knows not that following the urge of love will bring disaster! Many who married in Culion died there, because it is so harmful for one with this disease to marry. I remember when our beloved doctor advised us not to marry

until we were well. Some answered, "Doctor, as long as a drop of blood remains in our frail bodies, love cannot be forgotten."

At last we arrived at Culion, which is a mountainous island, somewhat dreary looking during the dry season, but covered with beautiful and luxuriant vegetation at other times. The town climbs from the shore up over a hill on which are the ruins of an old Spanish fort and church.

More than five thousand lepers live in the town and a few tiny outlying villages. Two sections are set aside for non-lepers—the government employes and their families. There are about one thousand of these non-lepers.

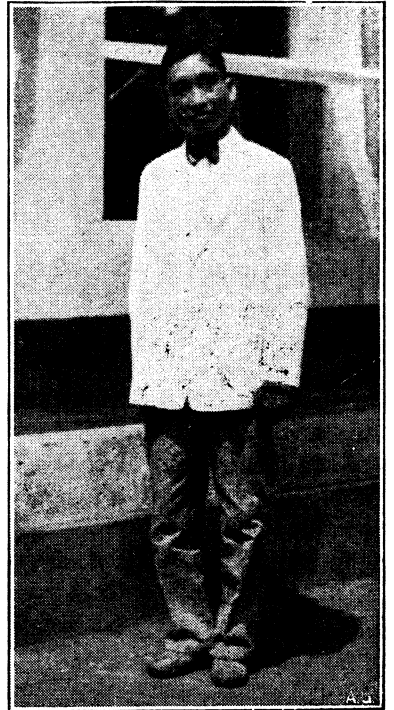
In every way the municipality is more advanced and better cared for than other small Filipino towns. There are good hospitals, clinics, offices, dormitories, and schools. A theater, a leper orchestra, boy scout troops, ball games, cock fights, and the celebration of holidays all help to make life enjoyable. It sometimes happens that a leper who has been cured and sent home asks to be readmitted to Culion. If it is found that he cannot make a living at home he may be allowed to return to the colony.

All lepers are supported by the government, even those who are working. Fish,—except on Tuesday, when beef is issued—and vegetables are given out every day; rice, canned milk, and other food supplies once a week; and material for clothes twice a year.

All are free to engage in any kind of work they may choose. Some spend their time catching the delicious fish with which the bays and reefs abound. Others are engaged in farming. The fish and farm produce are sold to the government for the use of the colony. Others are carpenters, tailors, and keepers of small shops. Many send their earning home to their families.

Most of the lepers live in nipa houses which they build themselves. Others live in tenement houses of the government; and the really sick ones live in the hospitals and are taken care of by the Catholic sisters, with the help of the nursing aids. All the nursing aids are lepers who are otherwise physically sound and have been trained to bandage wounds and otherwise care for those afflicted.

Concerning the nursing of the patients—oh, so nice and excellent! Every patient has his own doctor and nurse, and is given an injection once a week; or, if he is strong enough,



THE AUTHOR

NOTE: This truly "human document" is here published without correction and exactly as received by the editor. It was sent to him by Mrs. W. C. Bryant, of Dumaguete, who knows the writer of this brave life-story.

twice a week. If he fails to present himself to his doctor for injection, he cannot get his food ration, and so all are forced to receive treatment. During the last nine years 1845 patients have been discharged from Culion as cured. In this connection it must be noted that the incipient cases are treated elsewhere, and, of course, a much larger proportion of them are cured.

The treatment for leprosy is hard to bear. The chaulmoogra oil has a very disagreeable odor, and one who has been treated with it carries the odor around with him. It also causes fever and indigestion. The night following a treatment or the next day one has a fever, can hardly eat, and feels very weak. On the third day the fever disappears, and again one is as well and strong as before.

It is indeed very unfortunate to be a leper. No matter how handsome or beautiful one may be he is sure to be disfigured in some way by this disease. And the ones who are cured are often in a weakened condition and frequently succumb to tuberculosis or other diseases.

Culion was often visited by Governor-General Wood during his administration. He was a kind friend to the leper, and did much to improve conditions at Culion. When he visited Culion he would go to the clinic, laboratory, and hospitals and ask the lepers if there was anything they wanted him to do for them. What a sympathetic man he was to the leper! His kindness and mercy to the leper were as great as his courage and bravery. As the negroes in America had their Abraham Lincoln, so the lepers in Culion had their friend in Governor Wood.

Formerly Culion was the grave of the living dead, because the lepers sent there during those days of old were not given treatment, and they had no hope to return home and see again their loved ones. Now Culion is the land of hope and promise, and as delightful a city as any other in the islands.

They celebrate Rizal Day there, as in other towns, with parades and speeches. On one such occasion I was very proud, for I was chosen to make a speech honoring our great hero, Dr. José Rizal.

In Culion are representatives of all parts of the Philippines. Many Filipino dialects are spoken, and English and Spanish are also used. Most of the people are Catholics, but there are also Protestants and Moros, and a few pagans from mountain tribes.

When I arrived in Culion I found a townmate of mine, and went to live with him in the little house he had built. But in spite of his company and of the good treatment I received, I was desperately lonely and disconsolate.

It was then that I became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Jansen, the Protestant missionaries in Culion. They are

real children of God, and spend all their time trying to make life pleasanter and better for the lepers. Up to that time I had not thought much about religion, but then I became a Christian.

After that I found much happiness in trying to work for my fellow lepers. I taught a class of children in the Sunday school, interpreted for Mrs. Jansen, became a deacon in the church, and did some evangelistic work. The people seemed interested in religion and glad to listen to me. At Christmas time we would distribute gifts—not only to Protestants, but also to Catholics and Moros.

During the latter part of my stay in the colony I lived in one of the Protestant dormitories. It is much easier to lead a good life in the dormitories, and those living in them are the happiest and most interesting people in Culion.

I lived in Culion for three years. The symptoms of my disease gradually disappeared, and finally I was declared negative and after six months' probation was sent home.

On my return all my village friends and cousins were indeed glad to see me, and were very good to me. Only my father and sister felt somewhat ashamed of me, but they no longer feel so.

Because my father is a very poor man, a laborer, and because I found it difficult to live with him since I am a Protestant, I soon resolved to make my own living. It was a difficult problem to find anything that I could do, for my hands were somewhat crippled, my voice injured, and my body very weak. However, I succeeded in getting together some of the children of my neighbors into a little school. I teach them to read and write our sweet dialect and to do a little arithmetic. Unfortunately for me they soon learn to read and write; and then, since they are very poor, they stay at home to help their parents on the farms. I did have as many as nineteen pupils, but now there are only seven. Each one gives me a peso at the end of every month. I live and teach in the house of the parents of two of my pupils.

Sometimes in the town and some of the villages I preach the gospel. I do not receive anything for it, but people welcome me and are glad to hear the message. In spite of my injured voice, and withered hands and poverty they respect me, and I can see that they are interested in what I say. Through my preaching I have also become acquainted with many of the Catholics, and whenever we meet they smile and greet me as though I am dear to them also. Oh, how sweet it is to repose in the care of God with nothing to fear!



CULION LEPER COLONY

The Last of the Lakans

By LUTHER PARKER

WHILE it takes but a few lines to tell of the search for data regarding the Lakans, yet it took many years to gather the data, since it was necessary for me to wait for vacation periods to make researches. A hint caught one year would be followed up another year or perhaps several years later. Even at this late date, there are certain points that remain unverified or uninvestigated due to lack of opportunity or for other good reasons.

In the earlier years of the search there were a number of persons who gave me invaluable aid and encouragement and I wish to set down here the names of a few of them and express my gratitude for their assistance.

One of these was Isabelo de los Reyes from whom I learned of the location of old Pampangan families along the Pampanga river, who still held in their possession documentary evidence of their relationship to the Gats and Lakans of pre-Spanish times. Don Isabelo had found a copy of the will of Malang Balagtas in San Simon but he could not remember just who gave it to him. Doña Maria Sumang told me that it was probably given to him by the family of Pepita Estrada of San Simon who belonged to a noted Binondo family and was one of the characters

in "Noli me Tangere." Some years later, following these hints, I was able to secure a copy of this same old will from a Candaba family and thus complete, what for me, had been a long and interesting search. The Candaba copy of the will varies in some minor particulars from the copy published by Don Isabelo but is substantially the same and serves as a valuable check on the published San Simon copy.

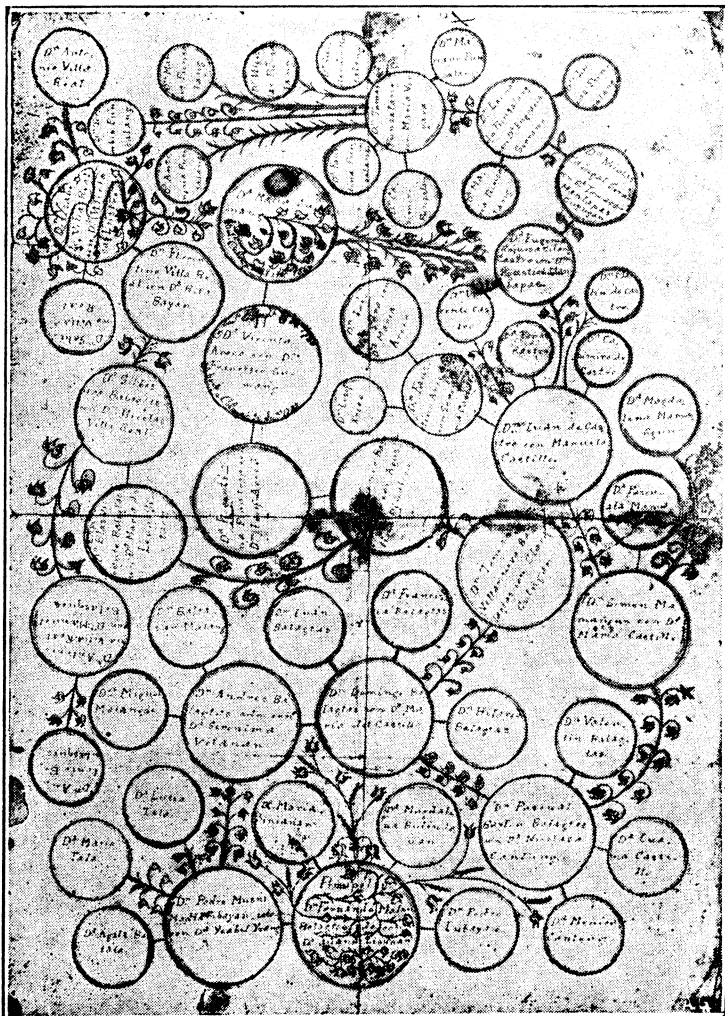
Padre Malumbres, the erudite historian of the Dominicans, was also of invaluable aid in helping in 1911 to put me on the track of the last of the Lakans. I must mention, too, the help given me by Don Epifanio de los Santos. Even the much misunderstood Don Pedro Paterno gave me help that was of value since he claimed to be related to the ancient ruling families of Manila and was able to furnish me with an illuminating genealogy of the Lakandolas taken from what he told me was a copy of the will of Malang Balagtas which copy Don Pedro gave to a branch of the family in Villasis, Pangasinan, from which it found its way into the government archives through the presidente of Villasis in response to Executive Order No. 2 of 1911.

But the greatest assistance that I received in tracing the last of the Lakans was from the Padre of the Tondo church whom I first visited on June 25, 1911. This padre, in addition to allowing me to look over the records of the Tondo church dating from 1649, also furnished me with much invaluable information as to the Lakandola family which had been a Tondo family before the time of the conquest.

The padre furnished me with a guide who took me to see Lucino Gatdula, one of the last of the Lakandola family. I found Don Lucino, living at No. 427 Calle Sande, interior, in a small nipa house, in uninviting surroundings, with tide water standing in pools to the west of the house, while on the east an unsavory Chinese garden polluted the atmosphere. Although only 56 years old at that time Don Lucino looked much older, but his faculties seemed unimpaired. He gave his father's name as Santiago Gatdula who died July 24, 1873, at the age of 73 years. Although Don Lucino had had one son, the latter died without issue, leaving Don Lucino the last of his family except for a cousin, Maximo Gatdula, of Tondo, who also had no issue alive.

Don Lucino had a very interesting bit of tradition regarding the *pacto de sangre* between Legaspi and Lakandola which he claimed was in written form and was later buried beneath the Magallanes monument with other papers. This story I was never able to verify in any way, though I worked on it for years.

He also told me that Doña Policarpio Gatdula, in 1881, brought suit to recover possession of the lands left by the will of Malang Balagtas to his descendants, these lands being in Bulacan, Pampanga, and Nueva Ecija. Don Lucino said that the procurador in this case was one Don Vicente Santos of No. 161 Calle El Dorado, but when I saw Sr. Santos he said that he was merely consulted and that the attorneys in the case were Don Moreno de la Calle and Don Felipe Buencamino, Sr. He further said that



THE FAMILY TREE OF DON FERNANDO MALANG BALAGTAS. FROM THE RECORDS OF DON MARIANO PUNSALANG OF APALIT, PAMPANGA, AND DOÑA MARIA SUMANG OF CABANATUAN

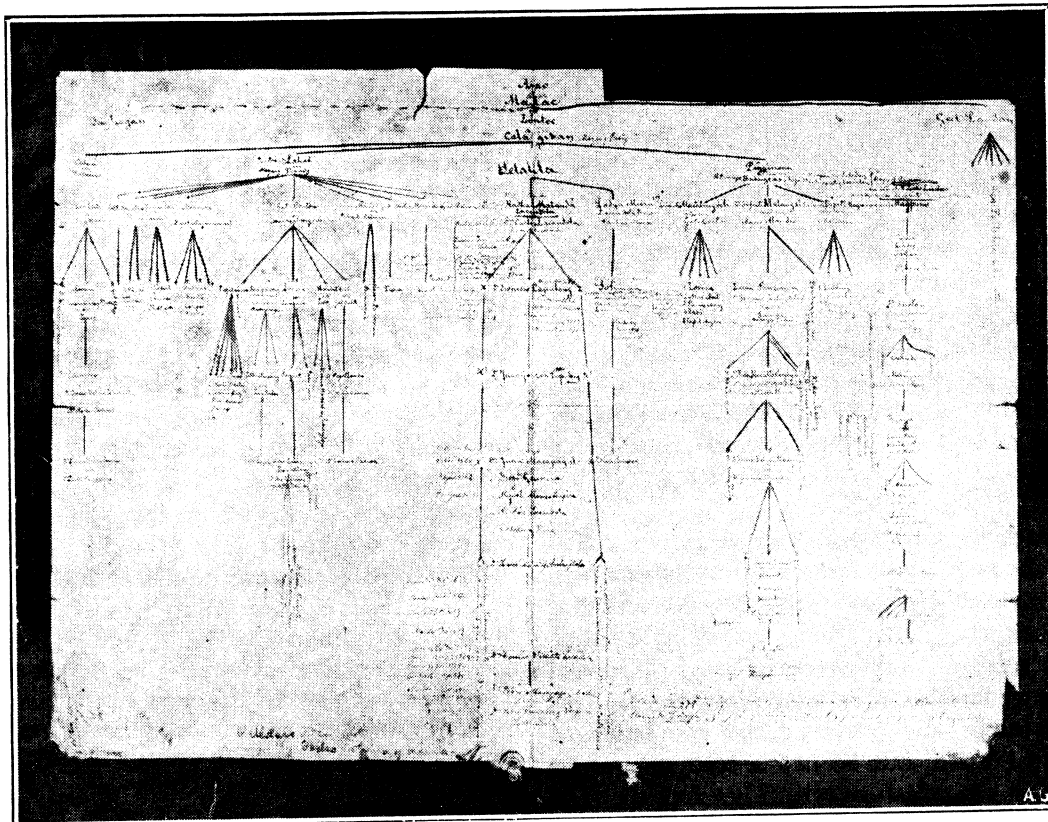
Doña Floren-
cia Gatdula,
the sister of
Doña Policar-
pia, was tes-
tamentary ex-
ecutor of a cer-
tain will with
one Miguel
Magboo. Doña
Florenxia, with
other members
of the Lakan-
dola family
were empower-
ed to bring suit
against the pos-
sors of the
land, but the
suit did not
prosper. Sr.
Santos further
said that Doña
Policarpia had
lived in Calle
San Jacinto, Bi-
nondo, where
her husband
whose name
was Augustin, had owned a tailor shop.

Having found the last members of the Lakandola family and secured all the information I could from them, I then turned my attention to the verification of their stories by consulting the records of the Supreme Court which I was able to do in a very satisfactory manner due mainly to the help of the chief of the records division. At that time, 1911-12, this man had been in charge of the records of the Supreme Court for about 30 years and was a gold mine of information as to celebrated cases.

I spent weeks in going over the records of the Lakandola case, being well repaid for my efforts by the information I secured. It was while engaged in this search that I learned that there had been other cases covering land of the Lakandola family in provinces to the south of Manila, but the opportunity to follow up this lead never came, and some future historian of the Lakandolas will have this task left to do.

It was while on my search for the last of the Lakandolas, in 1911, that I uncovered another trail the end of which I did not find until 1929, when I saw in Dr. Beyer's collection a golden pomegranate which Norodon I, King of Cambodia, had given to Señorita Pepita Roxas in Calumpit, Bulacan, in 1872.

On July 2, 1911, I called upon Padre Manuel E.



REPRODUCTION OF A DOCUMENT SENT IN FROM VILLASIS, PANGASINAN, TO THE PHILIPPINE LIBRARY WITH THE MUNICIPAL HISTORY IN 1911. IT WAS MADE BY DON PEDRO PATERNO FROM DOCUMENTS IN HIS POSSESSION. IT SHOWS THREE SONS OF RAJA MATANDA, THE RULING MEMBERS OF THE LACANDOLA FAMILY AT THE TIME OF THE CONQUEST.

hair set with precious stones and inscribed, in translation, "Norodon I, King of Cambodia, to Srta. Doña Ana Roxas, 1872". This famous jewel, which was stolen in 1887, had a long history and finally, when recovered, was presented by Padre Roxas and his sister Ana to the Virgin of Rosario of the Dominican church in the Walled City where it still reposed, as I was assured by Padre Malundres, in 1911. I still have in my possession a picture of the golden pomegranate which Padre Roxas drew for me when he and his sister Ana told me the story.

Nearly twenty-five years of original research work on the Lakandolas among official records as well as prized records of the old families of the Philippines gave me an embarrassing wealth of material from which to choose these brief notes on the ancient traditions and history of the country.

It is to this latter source, the prized family records, that I turn to end the series, a genealogical record furnished me by Don Mariano Punsalan of Apalit, Pampanga.

The family tree of Don Mariano brings the record down to the present generation which, I hope, will furnish some one who is historically inclined and who may carry on to a satisfactory completion the history of the Lakandolas, which history the author of these notes has had the pleasure of studying for the past quarter of a century.

Roxas and his sister Ana, who had been a girl of about twelve years of age when King Norodon visited her family and gave her sister Pepita, the golden pomegranate. The story goes that the king fell in love with Pepita at sight and offered to take her to Cambodia and make her first queen, but she refused the offer because he was not a catholic. The King also gave Ana Roxas a golden ornament for the

Kikay

By ALFREDO ELFREN LITIATCO

IT is curious how a tragedy can begin with laughter.

Take the case of Kikay. When I was told that she was going to have a baby at last, it was between chuckles, as if the fact were something of a joke.

"Isn't it funny?" queried my informant, laughing.

"After all these years?" I said, incredulously.

"After all these years, yes, . . ." with another laugh.

And indeed, I, on my part, could not refrain from smiling at the thought of simple Kikay realizing what—considering how she regarded it—it would not be too much to call her ambition.

Kikay was married 'way back in 1916. A native of San Luis, Pampanga, she had in that year come to Manila—to live with an elder married sister and (ostensibly incidentally, but in reality principally) to earn some money as a *tabaquera*. But two months had scarcely elapsed when she eloped with a garage mechanic called Sinforoso. He was several years her senior and conveyed the impression of being slightly light-headed, but he had a certain swagger about him, a certain air, which swept off her feet a girl of the type that Kikay was.

Elopements are easily forgiven by Philippine parents, even if they do raise a rumpus and make a great deal of fuss at first. When the erring children return for the traditional kissing of hands, those parental hands are extended willingly enough, albeit with a show of pretended gruffness.

Kikay was forgiven by her parents. But they never could look with entire favor on the man she had married—for Sinforoso was an unbeliever. It was largely owing to this fact, and partly because the hastiness with which their romance was consummated made it a necessity, that Kikay and Sinforoso had been married by a justice of the peace. This the old folks accounted nothing short of horrible; for them, any other but a church wedding was no wedding at all.

"No good can come of it," Kikay's mother said over and over again. "You'd better go at once and get married properly."

But, somehow, Sinforoso and Kikay never did get around to having a church wedding. The reason was never quite clear, to me at any rate. Sinforoso, I imagine, would have acquiesced readily enough had Kikay but voiced a wish to be married by a priest. But she apparently never did, although Kikay usually sought to do what her parents desired and, I believe, seriously imagined herself a devout Catholic.

And so, time wore on and Kikay's mother grew tired of urging a church wedding. But, eventually, she had occasion to refer to it again. For year after year went by, and still Kikay remained childless; which fact troubled and saddened her not a little.

In her mother, however, it bred something of exultation. "Didn't I tell you?" she asked Kikay triumphantly. "This is a judgment upon you for having your marriage celebrated by a *prevoste*,"—designating a justice of the peace by a term which came in vogue during the early days of the American occupation.

I am quite sure Kikay believed what her mother said, but she stubbornly refused to go and have her and Sinforoso's union sanctioned by the Church. Pride, no doubt.

She did, however, go to Obando and there performed all the usual devotional acts; and she made a vow to Our Lady of Scapulars and wore the Del Carmen habit for quite some time. It was also consistent with her simple character that she even resorted to invoking the aid of a little girl in Sampaloc who was reputed to be able to perform anything from ordinary cures to genuine miracles.

But all was in vain: Kikay remained barren. For fourteen years. Toyang, a niece of hers, who was not yet five years when Kikay ran away with Sinforoso, was herself married now—and with a child. Fourteen years. And then . . .

No wonder I was surprised, and inclined to be skeptical.

It was true, though: Kikay was *enceinte* at last.

In the days that followed, Kikay afforded her neighbors, acquaintances, and even relatives not a little amusement. They told tales about her, how ridiculously she was acting now, what absurd, superfluous precautions she took. They seemed to know everything about her, although she begged those who lived with her not to divulge her condition to people outside their home: for she harbored the notion that if anybody knew of her approaching motherhood, *something*—she was not clear as to what—would happen.

"Just imagine—she never rides in *calesas* anymore!"

"Have you noticed how she walks?"

"She scarcely ever leaves the house now. She's even afraid to go down the stairs. She just sits around the house doing nothing."

"Yes, she has even given up her job at the factory."

"She has ceased to cook, too. She's afraid the heat of the stove might affect her in some way!"

But whereas so many were treating the matter as something comic, Kikay and Sinforoso, oblivious of aught else, regarded it as very serious. The man became very tender and solicitous. As for the woman. . . . we can well imagine how the poor creature looked forward to that for which she had long yearned so hungrily. In anticipation of the great event, Kikay not only made tiny clothes, she also bought toys—diminutive native clay pots and stoves and such other playthings commonly found in local markets.

"The child is not born yet," Toyang once remarked, chuckling, "but, already, *Nang Kikay* loves it immensely."

I nodded, and idly wondered: "Wouldn't it be terrible if something happened?"

* * *

A FEW months later, something did happen.

Kikay's baby was born dead.

I had the news from Toyang. I met her as I alighted from the tram on my way home for lunch.

I was, of course, very much shocked.

"And how is Kikay?" I inquired. Pity for this woman whom I hardly knew filled me. "Is she all right? Is she weeping a great deal?"

"Oh, she's all right. She's pale, of course, but otherwise quite normal. As for weeping. . . ." Toyang paused, and her brows contracted a little, "her intellect is still adolescent and I think will always be. I watched her for quite some time, and, mostly, she was laughing. That is, when there were people talking to her. The moment they turned away, she would suddenly become grave. . . But she never wept."

The Weeping Island

By Dr. ALFRED WORM

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

WITH a stiff northwest breeze, not strong enough to make the water of the Sulu Sea unpleasantly rough, my baroto sailed lustily southward, returning from Brooks Point to my home.

We were far from land, as San Antonio Bay cuts deep into the east shore of southern Palawan. Ahead of us a small island, called Tagalinoc, came in sight. I had visited it many times before with the Moros to catch tortoises which deposit their eggs there, the latter being eaten by the Moros, while the shell of the turtle is a valuable commercial article.

My friend, Chief Olong of the Palawan, had accompanied me, and being so near the island and he suggesting that we stop on it, I ordered my Moro boatmen to change course and land on the lee side.

It was low tide and the coral reef, which at normal tide is under water, lay dry and enabled us to walk to a narrow sand bar, high and long, where we gathered the edible eggs of seabirds which nest there in great numbers.

I listened to the conversation of Chief Olong and my man Minsul, also a Palawan, and became interested.

"Why do you call this island 'Tinangisan' and not 'Tagalinoc'?", I asked.

"Señor, 'Tagalinoc' is the Moro and Palawan name for the island including the sand bar, and means 'Rocked by the Sea', but we Palawan call the sand bar alone 'Tinangisan' which means 'Weeping Island'", explained Chief Olong.

I sensed some interesting story behind this explanation, and later in the day when we were again on our way, Chief Olong told it to me.

Long ago Tagalinoc Island had been much larger, forming a complex which included the now isolated sand bar, and was a favorite fishing ground for the Moros, as the coral reefs surrounding it were favorite feeding grounds for fish and innumerable seabirds, tortoises, and green turtles deposited their eggs there.

In a small Palawan settlement far up on the bank of the Taruzan river had lived a family with a beautiful maiden daughter, Atola. A young Moro was furiously in

love with her, but his insistent courting was repulsed by the girl with the firm declaration that she never would marry anyone but a man of her own tribe.

Borogan, the young Moro, one day had accompanied a fishing party to Tagalinoc Island, but when the others were ready to return home he had mysteriously disappeared, and when all searching had proved fruitless his friends had left the island without him.

Years had passed, and Atola had married a man of her tribe. Her husband took his family one day to Tagalinoc Island to gather eggs and oysters, as the Palawan from the mountains are not skilled fishermen. The night was beautiful and clear, with a full moon shedding its silvery light over the white sand of the beach and the rippling waters of the surf, so the family decided to remain on the island till the next day.

After their evening meal of eggs, oysters, and wild tubers which grow there in abundance, Atola had wandered

(Continued on page 658)



Our Reading Public

By J. SCOTT McCORMICK

Chief, Academic Division, Bureau of Education

A READING public fosters sound public opinion. The schools, both public and private, have contributed largely to the making of a literate population, in the Philippines, although the training which children and adults receive outside the schools in English, Spanish, and the vernacular, should not be overlooked. The number of people of the 12,251,594¹ population of the Philippines who are actually reading newspapers, books, and periodicals is unknown, but an attempt has been made in this article to indicate the extent to which periodicals and newspapers reach the public.

The data summarized in Table I have been furnished by the Bureau of Posts and reveal the condition existing as of November, 1930:

This table indicates the extent to which periodical matter reaches the public at large and the number of publications in circulation besides the daily newspapers. The 178 different publications have a total circulation of 913,665 copies. Of this number, more than one-half (51.50 per cent) are daily or weekly publications, and 97.83 per cent are daily, weekly, fortnightly, or monthly publications. It is, of course, a fact that many of these various publications reach the same homes or offices. The extent of this duplication cannot be estimated but it is probably large. Without taking this fact into consideration, the succeeding data roughly indicate the extent to which periodical publications reach each one hundred of the total population.

Based upon the estimated population of the Philippines

(Continued on page 657)

TABLE I
NUMBER AND CIRCULATION OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Language	Type of Publication														Language	Type of Publication													
	Daily		Weekly		Fort-nightly		Monthly		Bi-monthly		Quarterly		Total			Daily		Weekly		Fort-nightly		Monthly		Bi-monthly		Quarterly		Total	
	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation		Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
English															Spanish-Visayan														
Manila	3	33208	4	23128	3	201781	19	92072	2	5900	6	7499	37	363588	Provinces	2	7512	3	4683									5	12195
Provinces	1	1600	3	5595	4	3750	6	7956	1	600	1	400	16	19901	Total	2	7512	3	4683									5	12195
Total	4	34808	7	28723	7	205531	25	100028	3	6500	7	7899	53	383489															
English-Spanish															Spanish-Ilocano														
Manila	3	6047	2	33000	2	4356	10	24947	1	800			18	69150	Manila			2	8300								2	8300	
Provinces	2	3100	1	1000			2	2200					5	6300	Total			2	8300								2	8300	
Total	5	9147	3	34000	2	4356	12	27147	1	800			23	75450															
English-Tagalog															Spanish-Ibanag														
Manila							3	11025					3	11025	Provinces			1	2500								1	2500	
Total							3	11025					3	11025	Total			1	2500								1	2500	
English-Ilocano															Spanish-Ilocano-Pampango														
Manila							1	5500					1	5500	Provinces			1	2000								1	2000	
Provinces			1	4020			1	914					2	4934	Total			1	2000								1	2000	
Total			1	4020			2	6414					3	10434													1	2000	
English-Visayan															Spanish-Bicol														
Provinces	2	5017	1	1500	1	3100							4	9617	Provinces							1	1500				1	1500	
Total	2	5017	1	1500	1	3100							4	9617	Total							1	1500				1	1500	
English-Chinese															Visayan														
Manila							1	5611					1	5611	Manila	1	788	10	28808	1	2288						1	2288	
Total							1	5611					1	5611	Provinces	1	788	10	28808	2	10288	2	1328				14	37924	
															Total	1	788	10	28808	2	10288	2	1328				15	41212	
English-Tagalog-Spanish															Visayan-Cebu														
Provinces	1	5000											1	5000	Provinces			1	545								1	545	
Total	1	5000											1	5000	Total			1	545								1	545	
English-Spanish-Visayan															Ilocano														
Provinces			2	1800	1	896							3	2696	Manila			2	3350	1	700	1	1596				1	1596	
Total			2	1800	1	896							3	2696	Provinces			2	3350	1	700	1	1596				3	4050	
English-Spanish-Bicol															Total			2	3350	1	700	1	1596				4	5646	
Provinces			2	1740									2	1740	Ilocano-Pangasinan														
Total			2	1740									2	1740	Manila			1	4000								1	4000	
English-Bicol															Provinces			1	1235								1	1235	
Provinces			2	1740									2	1740	Total			2	5235								2	5235	
Total			2	1740									2	1740	Chinese														
English-Bicol															Manila	3	17986										3	17986	
Provinces							1	382					1	382	Total	3	17986										3	17986	
Total							1	382					1	382															
Tagalog															Pampango														
Manila	3	69385	3	120706	3	3283	5	15573	1	3661	1	1000	16	213608	Manila			5	8562			1	506				1	506	
Provinces			1	3000									1	3000	Provinces			5	8562			2	9527				6	17583	
Total	3	69385	4	123706	3	3283	5	15573	1	3661	1	1000	17	216608	Total			5	8562			2	9527				7	18089	
Tagalog-Spanish-Ilocano															Pangasinan														
Manila							1	4861					1	4861	Provinces			1	3000								1	3000	
Total							1	4861					1	4861	Total			1	3000								1	3000	
Spanish															Bicol														
Manila	3	41384	1	1294	1	2200	6	4930					11	49808	Provinces	1	1090	1	1378								2	2468	
Provinces	5	12301	2	1004	2	1213	1	1750					10	16268	Total	1	1090	1	1378								2	2468	
Total	8	53685	3	2298	3	3413	7	6680					21	66076															
															Grand Total														
															Manila	15	168010	13	190428	10	213908	48	166621	4	10361	7	8499	97	757827
															Provinces	15	36408	39	75720	10	17659	15	25051	1	600	1	400	81	155838
															Total	30	204418	52	266148	20	231567	63	191672	5	10951	8	8899	178	913665

Java

By WOLFGANG SCHNEIDER
Author of "Sumatra", Etc.

THERE are express trains with dining cars, irrigation works of the most modern construction, regular air service, gigantic industrial works, ocean liners from all parts of the world, telephone communications with principal cities of other countries, large automobile traffic, concerts by first class artists, luxurious hotels, modern theaters, universities and high schools, scientific institutions of world-wide fame, and the Botanical Garden in Buitenzorg.

AGE AND PAST GLORIES

Yet, in a peaceful neighbourhood, amidst all these attainments of civilization, slumber the virgin forests on the mountain sides, rumble the volcanoes, reside the sultans of Djokjakarta and Solo with their thousand-year-old customs of Eastern pomp and splendor, worshipped by millions of their children. The culture of this country, reaching back to classical ages, was largely destroyed by invading Islam, its last convulsions suffocated in the whirl of European aggressiveness. The two most famous temples, Borobudur and Prambanan, the sparse writings and oral chronicles, bear witness to these developments, unsurpassed in the East Indian Archipelago, yes, unsurpassed in the Far East. They enabled one of the great princes of Madjapahit, Raden Widjaya, to defeat a Chinese force sent against him by Kublai Khan.

THE PRESENT DAY

Gone are the great empires and their culture, leaving only the beautiful country and a languid people of ancient nobility and of morbid appearance, a Hindu-Islamic mixture, which, while accepting the Moslem teachings and the domination of their priests, still offer sacrifices to the Borobudur Buddhas, and listen to the *gamelan* (native orchestra) and *wajang* (theatre) performances. But they have accepted many modern business methods and their interest is absorbed in time-tables and market reports.

THE MARVELOUS BOROBUDUR

The Borobudur, largest of all Hindu sanctuaries, gives one, at first glance, a feeling of disappointment. One expects to see something magnificent; instead a huge gray stone mass greets the eye. But viewing it at leisure, one begins to see and understand the singular form and grandeur of the building and to appreciate the genius of its architects who chose the restfulness and beauty of a glorious and placid landscape for this place of worship and meditation. The plateau where the Borobudur stands is surrounded by huge old trees, and the ascent to it is so



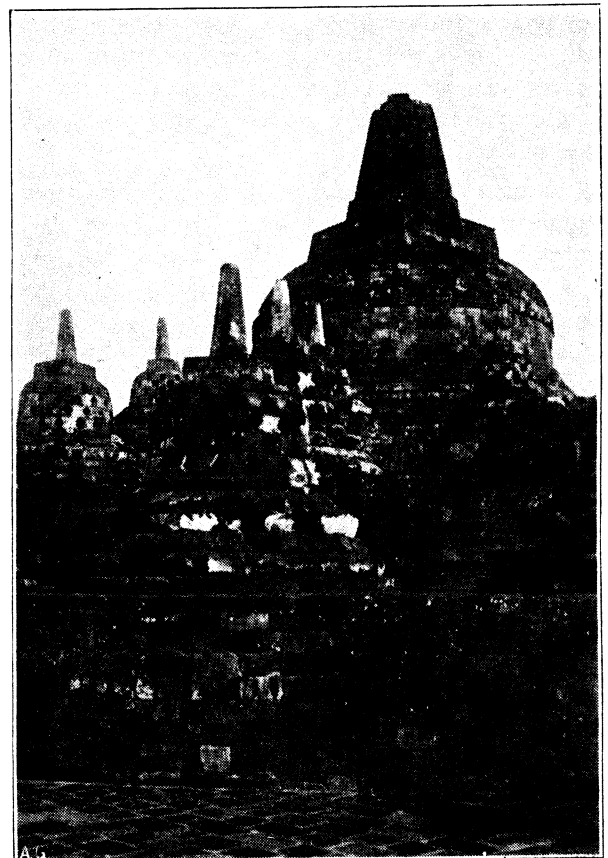
A STONE WATCHMAN
GUARDING THE GATES OF
A TEMPLE IN SINGOSARI,
JAVA

steep and remote that the edifice is visible only after reaching its height. How unspeakably content must have been those soft-eyed and quiet Hindu-Javanese pilgrims, who after their tribulations and wanderings believed themselves about to enter paradise. One terrace after another is connected by steps to the top. To make the ascent gives one an inspiration never to be forgotten. The terraces become smaller and the steps shorter as one nears the summit, from which a gorgeous view of the mountains and plains is obtained. From top to foundation every square inch of the stone walls is covered with bas-reliefs, intricately carved, depicting the epic of Buddha, his birth, purification, and transfiguration. The impressive power of this epic in stone is unequalled. How marvelously lifelike are the features in their varied expressions, the rhythmic movement of the groups, the swing of the stair ramps. The stone masses flow like cascades from the highest "stupa" to the earth. Everywhere sits Buddha in one of his hieratic positions, graceful and smiling, announcing that all worldly being is nothing and the release of self is the highest aim. Earthquakes destroyed the edifice; the tropical vegetation enveloped it and hid it during centuries. Only a few decades ago was it restored to its original perfection.

THE PRAMBANAN TEMPLE

From Djokjakarta we drive with Architect S. of the Department of Archeology over the straight road, drawn

(Continued on page 653)



A VIEW OF THE BOROBUDUR, JAVA

EDITORIALS

The newspaper descriptions of the memorial services for the late labor

Free Speech Within and "communist" leader,

Antonio D. Ora, held on the site, near Cabanatuan, where he had been killed in an automobile accident a week or so before, cast something more than a suspicion upon the security of the rights of free speech in the Philippines.

About a thousand people, who seem to have come mostly out of curiosity, attended the ceremony, and also some forty constabulary men who surrounded the crowd with loaded carbines and fixed bayonets, ready for battle.

The speakers, wrote a *Tribune* reporter, although they spoke of the late leader in glowing terms, "were all careful not to utter seditious phrases because of the presence of the soldiers". It seems, therefore, that the constabulary men were considered as the judges of what might and what might not be said.

Earlier in the proceedings, two of the leaders had been placed under arrest, after a little scuffle, because they had persisted in the hoisting of two red flags in defiance of the order of a constabulary officer present, armed in addition to his pistol with a written opinion of the Attorney-General to the effect that the display of such flags is unlawful. At the Manila funeral services, the display of red flags had been permitted by the police.

Why such a furore should be raised in the Philippines over the display of red bunting when the appearance of the communist and socialist flag is of common occurrence in every other country in the world, except, probably, Italy, is somewhat puzzling.

Ridiculous as the measures taken in Cabanatuan were, they indicate a tendency toward the oppression of dissenters and the suppression of their views that should be opposed by all citizens intelligent enough to value the rights of free speech, secured by the people in all civilized countries, but only after centuries of struggle with the forces of intolerance and despotism. It would be dangerous to allow this spirit to gain the ascendancy in the Philippines.

The remarks of Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines and now Ambassador to Japan and on a visit here,—his **Marking Time** remarks before a local club about the short-comings of Manila as a port, in spite of the great new pier we are always boasting about, help to point the fact that in many ways of recent years we have been marking time. As Mr. Forbes said, we need railroad connections with the piers, coal and oil wharfs, a large dry-dock, a free zone. These matters have, it is true, occurred to us, and have been talked about, but nothing has been done.



We have been thrashing around in a slough of politics these last ten or fifteen years, with very little really constructive work having been undertaken and brought to completion. Is it that we must have such a driver as Mr. Forbes was when he was the chief executive? Mr. Forbes was a business man, practically and economically minded. After he left us we have had as governor-generals gentlemen and sportsmen, country and corporation lawyers, millionaires, college professors, and one soldier—the only real executive among them. Our Filipino leaders, too, able as some of them are, are first of all politicians. They have played an important and necessary part, and deserve well of their countrymen, but what we need now are builders, engineers, entrepreneurs.

Let us have done with politics for a while, fighting over powers and prerogatives, bickering over appointments, tinkering with the laws. Let us follow the example of the Russians and start a five-year or a ten-year economic plan for new roads and railroads, new bridges, new docks, new communication facilities, airways and air ports, better credits, the development of new land areas.

Our form of government is being ever more bitterly attacked. We must be able to show results even more striking than those in the past. We must develop our local industries—the rice industry, the coconut industry, the tobacco industry, the cattle industry, the fisheries, the manufactures, hats, embroideries, etc., etc. And the development of these industries must go hand in hand with an increase in the standard of living of the population. There should be no idleness, no poverty, no exploitation. The Philippines is a small country, rich in natural resources, free from outside aggression. Why should it not become the model small country of the Orient, thus vindicating the policy of the American government and the claims of the Filipinos?



The strike in the Visayas.

Just who are on strike? Where? Why?

What are the grievances of these laborers? What wages were being paid them? What were the hours?

What the conditions? What are the larger issues involved?

No one seems to know. We have yet to hear or see one connected, sensible account in spite of the fact that several Manila papers have sent reporters to the scene. All the news stories have been fragmentary, superficial, and contradictory, and of little value in forming a judgment as to the situation.

The Director of Labor has been there too, and he may have made reports to his superiors, but as far as the public is concerned, a little less than nothing is understood.

Why should it not be one of the functions of the Bu-

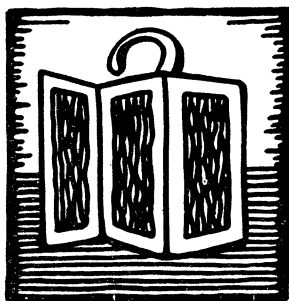


GARET GARRETT'S "TERRIBLE MALAY"

reau of Labor to gather the facts in such cases *and to publish them?*

According to the law, one of the duties of the Bureau of Labor is "to secure the settlement of differences between employer and laborer and between master and servant and avert strikes and lockouts, acting as arbitrator between the parties interested, summoning them to appear before it, and advising and bringing about, after hearing their respective allegations and evidence, such arrangement as these may, in his (its?) judgment, show to be just and fair."

The Bureau's adjudicatory functions should not be carried out with even the appearance of secrecy. In the case of an important strike, daily reports might well be issued for publication, with authoritative summaries of what had transpired. Such a course would not only furnish the public with the information to which it should be entitled under a democratic form of government, but would also greatly strengthen the position of the Bureau of Labor as an arbitative agency.



A Manila minister, recently returned from a visit to the United States, has told the story of how he had called on an old college friend of his who was a director of a large corporation. After a little talk together, the business man excused himself and said that he had a director's meeting to attend where it would be decided whether to lay off some two thousand

The Power to Bind and Unbind

men. He asked the minister to wait, as he would be gone only a few minutes.

A little later, the business man returned. "Well, what have you decided to do?" asked the minister. "Oh", was the answer, "we are laying them off, five hundred a week."

"What!" exclaimed the minister. "Have you in these few minutes disposed of such a serious question as dismissing two thousand men from their jobs?"

"Why yes, of course. It couldn't be helped."

"Do you mean to say that you absolutely had to drop these men to save your company from bankruptcy?"

"Oh, no, but it would have meant the difference between a ten and a fifteen per cent dividend."

"You can't be serious," said the minister. "Are you, merely in order to pay an additional dividend, discharging two thousand men, throwing them and their dependents, a total of perhaps ten thousand people, into sudden want and misery?"

"Say, old man, you aren't a Bolshevik, are you?" asked the business man.

"No," said the minister, "I am only a humanitarian. But I believe it is wrong that five or six men should have the power to take away the livelihood of so many people without the possibility of their registering an effective protest, or even getting a hearing, and that for the sake of a much smaller group of people who are well enough off to have a surplus to invest."

Business executives as a class have no doubt a greater sense of responsibility than the man described in this story. But it is true that every man who em-



plays others under our present economic system has as yet a practically unlimited and unchecked power to "hire and fire" labor, without regard to the cost to individuals and the community. Should the exercise of this power continue to be left to the individual sense of responsibility of business men?

The Filipino people are going through an essential period in their national development. Sooner or later every people striving for a place under the sun comes to the realization of the vital rôle played by organizations and organized action. They, therefore, hasten to form associations for carrying out common objectives and purposes.

The Filipinos are at present engaged in forming organizations of all sorts. Two years ago the first convention of Filipino business men was held. Last year saw the holding for the first time also of a convention of coconut planters. This year, only a few days ago, the first rice growers convention resulted in the organization of the first rice planters association. Even the people engaged in the poultry industry have organized into an association and are determined to present a united front before the world. Last year also saw the birth of a national organization, the New Kapiunan.

The age of organization is everywhere necessarily accompanied by a period of discussion. Constitutions and by-laws must be adopted, and principles and objectives clearly defined. Discussion begets differences of opinion, and heated debates characterize the first activities of new associations.

Discussion leads to the adoption of resolutions, and resolu-

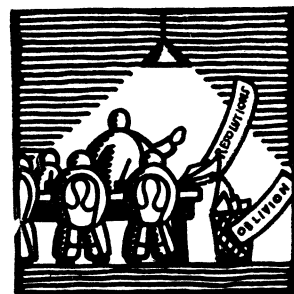
tions in turn *should* lead to definite action. The translation of discussion into action constitutes a critical period in all organizations. Many beautiful resolutions adopted after days and weeks of strenuous debates and discussions do not pass beyond the resolution stage. They become mere written promises to do something. But that is all. No action results from them, and the world of affairs is left unchanged and unmodified. Many organizations formed for action thus become mere discussions or debating societies. Their members are in danger of mistaking discussion for action. They quarrel over points under discussion, and forget that the main objective of their organization is action.

Peoples trained in organized action do not allow themselves to be swept off their feet by heated debates and discussions. Neither are they content with mere passing of fine resolutions. They judge organizations by their actions, and not by their approved resolutions. Such peoples have a well developed sense of national or social discipline. That is one reason why they forge ahead as a group, as a nation.

Peoples who can not act together are greatly handicapped in their struggle against common competitors and opponents. Peoples who mistake discussion for action are looked down upon by those who respect deeds, and not mere words in high-sounding resolutions.

Will the newly formed Filipino organizations be content with debates and resolutions? That is the test which they will have to meet.

CONRADO BENITEZ.



Thoughts on Philosophy

By IGNACIO MANLAPAZ

1

IN theory, philosophy is the explanation of the universe in terms of one's age; in practice, it is the explanation of one's age in terms of the universe.

2

The tragedy of most people is that they don't express their age. The tragedy of philosophers is that they do nothing else.

3

Philosophy reveals the secret of the philosopher, not that of the universe.

4

The universe stands in less need of an explanation than the philosopher.

5

Very probably the universe is like woman—a sphinx with many secrets.

6

Philosophy may begin as a conviction but it should always end in wonder.

7

Bergson defines metaphysics as a science that claims

to dispense with symbols. As all explanations are symbolic, Bergson's metaphysics is therefore a science that claims not to be able to explain the universe.

8

The passion for creation makes a philosopher; but it is also that which unmakes him.

9

Thought can not live as truth, but only as art.

10

Philosophy according to Lange, Vaihinger, and Keyserling is an art. But the best philosophers are those who treat philosophy as if it were not an art.

11

Philosophy is the inexact science.

12

Philosophy is the lazy man's method of getting at truth.

13

Philosophy is the royal road to truth.



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Science begins as philosophy and ends as philosophy.

Descartes taught us to doubt. He advocated that active doubt whose purpose, Goethe declared, is to overcome itself. And to demonstrate the soundness and fruitfulness of his teaching, he took to staying abed through the mornings and founded modern philosophy. But we may well doubt if modern philosophy is the logical consequence of his magnificent doctrine of doubt. Had he lived up to it he would certainly not occupy his present place in the history of philosophy. He would have doubted his system away. But being a born philosopher he knew how to assuage his doubts. It is thus that after having doubted once he became cocksure ever after. He began to see the world through his philosophy, not his philosophy through the world. What happened in his case is exactly what happens to all systematizers of the world. They stop growing and their world stops growing with them. To the honest thinker nothing stands still. Everything under the sun is new and grows newer every day. Familiarity with the world sharpens his insight while it only breeds illusion in the system-monger.

Kant's errors are chiefly due to the insufficiency of facts at his command. Even his most flagrant mistake—his hasty banishment of reason from philosophy—is finally traceable to this. He blamed reason when he should have blamed the paucity of his facts. He trusted reason not wisely but too well.

There is nothing impossible to reason but lack of facts makes it so.

In philosophy as in science the greatest creators are those who imagine themselves the greatest discoverers.

Man will continue to philosophize even if he knows that philosophy can be nothing more than an art. Even philosophers can live by art alone.

NOTE:—Readers of Mr. Manlapaz will be amused by the following good natured gibe at "Manlapa Spasms" by Professor T. Inglis Moore: "*Formula*. Take a truism. Bring it to a paradoxical solution. Add a dash of dogmatism. Flavor with tincture of cynicism. Shake well till mixture is clear and epigrammatic. Slice science and art into neat allusions and lay on top. Serve with insouciance in polished phrases. Best taken just before sleep. A stimulant for the alert. A pure soporific for the mediocre."

Philosophy of Wine

By VISHNU D. GOKHALE

I would not speak unkindly of anything in cask or bottle that bears the great name of wine.—GEORGE GISSING.

IT is written in the Holy Book that when Satan commanded Christ that he make stones bread, Christ answered, "Not on bread alone doth man live." And the same book tells us how in Cana of Galilee, when it was told him, "They have no wine", Christ said, "Fill the water-pots with water", and turned the water into wine. "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee; and manifested his glory". The discovery of fermentation in adding to the pleasures of slaking thirst ranks with the discovery of fire making in the history of human culture. Was it not the great Erasmus who wrote, "*Aquam bibens nihil boni parias?*"

Wines serve for delight, for sociability, for oblivion, and for inspiration. Their use for delight and inspiration is in privateness and retiring; for sociability, is in discourse; and for oblivion, is in the solitude of strange company. To spend too much time in drinks is stupidity, to use them too much for inspiration is sloth, and to rush into oblivion from their effects is the humor of the coward. Crafty men condemn wines, simple men avoid them, and wise men enjoy them. They teach not their own use; that is a wisdom without them and above them, won by experience. Drink not to contradict and confute, nor to sink and drown in forgetfulness, but to talk and discourse, to smile, and to contemplate. Some drinks are to be sipped, others to be tasted, some few to be swallowed and gulped down the throat. That is, some drinks are to be tasted, but only in part, some few to be drunk only as a matter

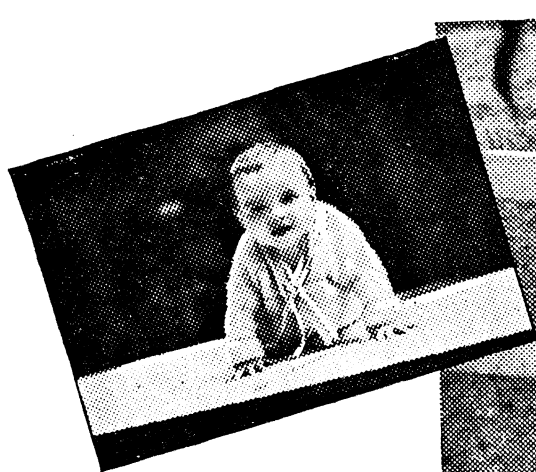
of duty or curiosity, some few to be sipped slowly and lingered over.

"*Abeant vina in mores*," says Calabrius at the beginning of his chapter on wines in the second book of *Anaclea*. (It is to be regretted that only fragments of this monumental work have been found).

"There is no impediment in the mind but may be wrought out by proper drinks." If a man feels dull, let him drink light and still wines; if he is shy in company let him drink a couple of cocktails; if he is a timorous swain lacking the recklessness to propose to his enamorata, let him toss down some cognac; if he is afflicted with *weltschmerz* let him imbibe a number of gin-slugs, and he will have "the courage lightly to bear joys and sorrows", as Gitanjali puts it. Brandies make men brave, champagnes enthusiastic, liqueurs subtle and sophisticated. Dr. Johnson, in spite of being born in a country where wine-drinking is, after all, as Gissing says, "a make-believe", aptly remarks: "No, Sir, claret is the liquor for boys; port for men; but he who aspires to be a hero must drink brandy. . . There are, indeed, few who are able to drink brandy. That is power rather to be wished for than attained."

"By their drinks shall ye know men", says Calabrius; and it is indeed unfortunate that the third chapter of the second book of *Anaclea* is lost to mankind, perhaps forever. As far as one can gather from the rather fragmentary references to it in the prologue to the seventh book, this chapter seems to have been devoted to a comparative study of the different wines peculiar to different cultures—a spirituous morphology of cultures, so to speak. Thus: "The *pengasi* is more symbolic of the Obonam culture

That Wonderful Baby of yours...



Snap Him! Win a Prize!

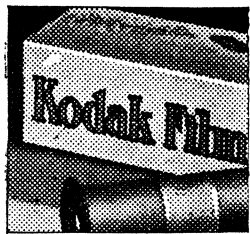
Only amateurs may enter Kodak International ₱200,000 Competition... for pictures made in February, March, April and May, 1931.

MOTHERS! FATHERS! Here's your chance... to show that wonderful baby to the whole wide world... to win big cash prizes with simple snap-shots.

No special skill or equipment required... a Brownie, a Hawk-Eye, a simple Kodak or any other camera. No restrictions as to brand of camera or film. Picture interest is what counts!

You still have time to win a special, extra prize of ₱10, ₱25 or ₱50 for a child or baby picture made in February or March and entered before March 31. (See next column.) All entries in Child Picture Contest, including winners, and all child pictures entered in April and May, are eligible for prizes at end of general contest.

Not Only Child Pictures



For pictures of the prize-winning kind, use Kodak Film in the familiar yellow box.

Make pictures of anything that interests you. Six big classes cover every possible situation and scene. Plenty of chances. And one picture may win ₱22,600. See your Kodak dealer about rules... and film. Clip the blank. Enter to win.

SIX PICTURE CLASSES... Plenty of Chances to Win

YOU may submit pictures of any subject in this contest. Prizes will be awarded in 6 classes, and your entries will be placed for judging in the classes in which they are most likely to win.

23 PRIZES IN EACH CLASS

A. Children... Any picture in which the principal interest is a child or children; at play, asleep, laughing, "working," close-ups, in everyday clothes or costumes.

B. Scenes... Landscapes, marine views, city, street, travel or country scenes; distant and nearby views.

C. Games, Sport, Pastimes, Occupations... Baseball, tennis, golf, fishing, gardening, carpentry, etc.

D. Still Life and Nature Subjects, Architecture and Architectural Detail, Interiors... Art objects, curios, cut flowers, or any still life objects in artistic arrangement, any nature subject, etc. Exteriors or interiors of homes, churches, schools, offices, libraries; statues, etc.

E. Informal Portraits... Close-up or full figure of a person or persons, excepting pictures in which the principal interest is a child or children. (Class A.)

F. Animals, Pets, Birds... Pets (dogs, cats, etc.); farm animals or fowls; wild animals or birds, either at large or in zoos.

₱3,000 in 169 Prizes

for Philippine Islands and Guam

GRAND PRIZE: Bronze Medal and... ₱500

23 prizes in each of 6 classes

For the best picture in each class.....	₱100
For the next picture in each class.....	50
For the next picture in each class.....	25
For each of next 20 pictures in each class..	5

SPECIAL PRIZES for CHILD PICTURES

For the best child pictures made in February and March in each of the following sections:

1—Manila, Rizal, Bulacan. 2—Bataan, Zambales, Pampanga, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan. 3—La Union, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, Cagayan, Mountain Province, Abra, Batanes. 4—Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Tayabas, Mindoro, Marinduque. 5—Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay, Sorsogon, Romblon, Masbate, Catanduanes. 6—Cebu, Occidental Negros, Oriental Negros, Siquijor. 7—Bohol, Leyte, Samar. 8—Iloilo, Capiz, Antique, Palawan. 9—Zamboanga,

Davao, Bukidnon, Agusan, Surigao, Lanao, Cotabato, Misamis, Sulu, 10.—Guam.

First Prize for each section.....	₱ 50
Second Prize for each section.....	25
Third Prize for each section.....	10

₱32,000 in International Awards

The first prize-winning picture in each of the six classes in P. I. and Guam will automatically enter the International Competition for further awards.

INTERNATIONAL GRAND AWARD

₱20,000 and a Silver Trophy

INTERNATIONAL CLASS AWARDS

For the best picture in each of the six classes, a Gold Medal and ₱2,000 in cash.

₱ 32,000 in International Awards
3,000 in Prizes for Philippines and Guam
165,000 for the rest of the world

₱200,000 total to be won... by amateurs only.

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One Simple Snapshot may win ₱22,600

Class Prize.....	₱ 100
Grand Prize.....	500
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Total you may win with a single picture ₱22,600

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Clip this entry blank

Enclose this blank with your entries and mail to Prize Contest Office, Kodak Philippines, Ltd., 181 David St., Manila, P. I.
Do not place your name on either the front or the back of any picture. Hold negative, ready to mail, in case your picture is a winner.

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(Please Print)
Street Address.....
City or Town.....
Make of Camera.....
Make of Film.....
Number of Pictures sent with this blank....

KODAK INTERNATIONAL ₱200,000 COMPETITION for Amateur Picture-Takers

than the grand *apusta*. . . . We have seen how this period marks the decadence of the Hyperboreans, synchronising, as it does, with the widespread practice of diluting the *ydnarb*". And again, "The vogue of *eparg* juice and *nimb* (a kind of lemon, the juice of which is mixed with water to render it tasteless) amongst the Prehittites coincides with the reformers *Nayrb* and *Obocob*".

These fragments are enough to indicate to us the outline of Calabrius' theses that the spring and summer of every culture have been always characterized by a general and a generous use of fermented drinks appropriate to the soul of the culture, and that it is in the winter, the period of dissolution and death of the culture, that the philosophy of lemonade comes into vogue.

In every culture, however, we find individuals exhibiting a fondness for elements in a past culture. We thus have the Apollinian drinker who usually drinks liqueurs; he likes to sip his drinks and takes them leisurely; like the great Omar, he mixes drinks and select company, oblivious of the world.

"A jug of wine, a loaf of bread—and Thou!"

While the Apollinian drinker is not ashamed of his drinks, the Magian drinker wants to shut out the world and drink in the cavern of his private cellar. Bishops who drink secretly and dry senators who drink in coffee cups belong to this class. The symbol of the Faustian drinker is a hankering after infinity; and the Faustian soul delights

in putting away heroic quantities of drink in Herculean gulps. It is significant that the country where the Faustian architecture of the sky-scrappers was developed should also produce Faustian drinkers.

Almost every kind of drink goes with a corresponding philosophy of life. We have already quoted from Calabrius the association of lemonade and "reformist" tendencies. Beer is the Kantian drink, par excellence; the Neo-Kantians would drink near-beer. It was Robert Burns who noted that "Freedom and whisky gang together", and, certainly, whiskies and brandies are the drinks of the rebellion against tyranny. Rum taken in generous potations gives rise to what Captain Shotover, in Shaw's "Heartbreak House", calls "the seventh degree of concentration", so necessary for universe-making. Cocktails, the contribution of America to spirituousity, are the symbols of the philosophy of democracy, and half a dozen cocktails before eating is a potent leveling influence—men act like women and women like men. The pragmatic philosophy applied to drinking gives rise to people who imbibe synthetic gin, hair tonic, bay rum, or what have you. For the epicurean, however, liqueurs are the drinks: curacao, strong and deep like the bosom of a maiden; marasquin, delicious as the thought of one's latest love.

Footnote:—As we write, a rumor has reached us of the recent discovery of five more books of Anaclea in our private excavations on the supposed site of ancient Jonicles. It may be possible later to introduce the public to this ancient store of wisdom, so far, unfortunately, withheld from the modern world

A Criticism of Filipino Writing in English

By SALVADOR P. LÓPEZ

I. SINCERITY IN THE SHORT-STORY

Thus, great with child to speak,
and helpless in my throes,
Biting my truant pen,
beating myself for spite—
"Fool," said my Muse to me,
"look in thy heart and write."

—Sir Philip Sidney.

"LOOK in thy heart and write." The counsel of the Muse to the poet ought, I think, to apply with even greater force to the short-story writer. For while the mechanism of poetry offers but little resistance to the natural flow of the emotions, the technical requirements of the short-story, being more subtle and less easily defined, are more likely to impede naturalness of treatment and to incline one towards ingenuity of conception, artificiality of construction, and insincerity of attitude.

Two of the primary causes of insincerity in the short-story are these: An insufficient acquaintance with life on the part of the writer, and the desire to impress the reader by cleverness of plot even at the sacrifice of truth and sincerity.

To be sincere the short-story writer must first look in his heart. But also, one must have felt deeply to write intensely and with true sincerity. One must have lived life to be able to write convincingly and intelligently about it. Life is the raw material of the short-story, and the sight of youngsters barely beyond their teens feverishly manufacturing short-stories cannot but be ludicrous.

The person who would be a writer of fiction ought to develop a feeling for human emotions and passions as much as a feeling for words. He ought to approach them as the

priest approaches the holy vessels of his religion—with awe, and handle them as the jeweler handles a diamond—with delicate eagerness. When he shall have acquired that frame of mind which considers bungling with the emotions and passions a prostitution of art and a profanation of the heart, then may he regard himself sufficiently competent to write about men and women and not entertain feelings of apprehension and self-blame.

And this question of ingenuity. To a certain limit, ingenuity in the short-story is an admirable quality; but there is such a thing as an ingenuity which insults the understanding and mocks the heart. Such for example are the surprise-plots of O. Henry and the heartlessly mechanical twists of those highly-timed, made-to-measure things called short short-stories. In these the surprise and the twist are apotheosized and the ideal truths of life, their simple and artless sincerity, ignored if not actually mocked at.

II. ENGLISH AS THE VEHICLE OF FILIPINO FICTION

Language, it is said, is the soul of a people. And since fiction ought always to capture and reflect the soul of a nation or of particular individuals belonging to a nation, must language then, in a similar manner, be the soul of fiction?

Logically, it would seem to be so. But cold, impersonal, inflexible logic does not, and could not, cover cases of this nature.

"Language is the soul of a people." If the premise be true, then, the champions of vernacular literature claim,

(Continued on page 655)

STUDENTS

One Year in College FREE!

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STUDENT EXPENSES PAID BY Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.

There will be a winning student from each district. That student receiving the largest number of votes from his or her district will be declared the winner. The Contest Districts are composed of several provinces each; the district under which YOUR province will be, will be YOUR contest district.

The student expenses will consist of the Matriculation Fees, to be paid at the beginning of each semester for two semesters or one school year, and ₱40.00 per month for each winning student for incidental expenses to be used by the student as desired. This monthly allowance may be drawn on the first of each month during the school year of ten months, a total of ₱400.00 for the school year.

CONTEST IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PERIODS

There are two periods of this contest. The first period runs from February 1st to July 30th, 1931, during which time the official candidates will be determined.

The second period from August 16th to December 16th, 1931, will cover the actual selection of the four winning students from among the official candidates in each district.

READ THE RULES CAREFULLY

CONTEST DISTRICT BY PROVINCES

DISTRICT No. 1. Abra, Batanes, Benguet, Bontoc, Bulacan, Cagayan, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, Kalinga, La Union, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Zambales, Bataan.

DISTRICT No. 2. Albay, Ambos Camarines, Batangas, Catanduanes, Cavite, Laguna, Manila, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Rizal, Sorsogon, Tayabas.

DISTRICT No. 3. Antique, Bohol, Iloilo, Leyte, Occ. Negros, Or. Negros, Romblon, Samar, Siquijor.

DISTRICT No. 4. Cebu, Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Misamis, Palawan, Sulu, Surigao, Zamboanga.

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Palmolive Soap is as mild and pure as soap can be made. Use it twice daily according to directions given inside the wrapper. It will keep your skin soft, clear and smooth. Save the complete wrapper, green paper and black band.

CRYSTAL WHITE LAUNDRY SOAP.

When you have your clothes washed use Crystal White Laundry Soap. It is a pure soap that will make your clothes whiter and leave them with a fresh, clean odor, indicating that they are really clean. Save the blue wrappers.

VOTE VALUES OF CAPS AND WRAPPERS

	EACH
TUBE CAPS, Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, med. size...	3 votes
TUBE CAPS, Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, large size...	10 votes
WRAPPERS, Crystal White Laundry Soap.....	1 vote
WRAPPERS, Palmolive Soap, Petit size, 5 c.....	1 vote
WRAPPERS, Palmolive Soap, medium size, 10 c.....	2 votes
WRAPPERS, Palmolive Soap, large size, 20 c.....	5 votes

NOTE: Palmolive Soap wrappers must be sent in COMPLETE, that is, green wrapper and black band.

SAVE THESE CAPS AND WRAPPERS

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, Palmolive Soap, and Crystal White Laundry Soap are on sale in all provinces. Therefore, every student in the Philippines can participate in this contest by sending in to us caps and wrappers from these three products.

RULES GOVERNING CONTEST

First Period

February 1st to July 30th, 1931

Selection of Winning Students

1. All students in the Philippines, boy or girl, of any age, are eligible in this contest.
2. All students receiving not less than 500 votes on or before July 30th, 1931, will become official candidates.
3. You may vote for yourself or any student you desire. Wrappers or caps received without information as to the name or address of the student voted for, have no value.
4. List of OFFICIAL candidates will be published from time to time. Official candidates will also be notified in writing before August 16th, 1931.
5. List of official candidates will be closed at 5 o'clock p. m. on July 30th, 1931.

Second Period

August 16th to December 16th, 1931

1. All wrappers and caps received from August 16th to December 16th, 1931, must be sent in the name of the official listed candidates. Votes for students not on the official list will not be counted.
2. The candidate from each district receiving the largest number of votes in that district from August 16th to December 16th, 1931, will be declared the winner from that district.
3. The names and photographs of the winning students in each district will be published in the leading newspapers and magazines. They will also be notified in writing.
4. The winning students may select any university or college in the Philippines, and may select any course desired. Matriculation fees will be paid by the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, as stated in this circular.
5. Should any of the winning students be too young or not far enough advanced to enter a University, or College, the money will be deposited and held until such time as they are ready, or if the student prefers, he or she may appoint a substitute to take this privilege.
6. Should the winning students fail in University or College entrance examinations, or for any reason fail to enter, the student may also appoint a substitute.

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Malthus and the Leaf Miner

By LEOPOLDO B. UICHANCO

College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines

THE coconut-leaf miner situation had lost its menacing aspect as 1930 drew to a close. The pest's sudden general retreat was almost as breath-taking as its spectacular outbreak in 1929. We may now begin to pat ourselves on the back and claim credit for having once more achieved one of those signal triumphs in man's conquest over Nature. Let us not begrudge ourselves this harmless concession to our self-esteem. Illusions which transport us out of reality and magnify our powers to fantastic dimensions have their place in our lives. They help us face the world with greater assurance.

If that hypothetical rational visitor from another planet could be made to describe his observations, he would probably mention, among other curious things on earth, the strange notions of the human race in regard to property rights. Man settles in a place, clears out portions of land which may constitute but a small fraction of the total land area of a region, raises what he calls his crops there, and then, with this partial possession to base his claims on, calls the whole country his own.

All other forms of life, among which he is but a new settler, now become mere intruders, or even pests. Thus man has been in the Philippines for some thousands of years. He has, of course, asserted his proprietorship over the entire Archipelago. The numberless other species of living beings, including insects, that antedated man by eons in the Philippines, now live here only on sufferance.

ONLY 12% OF THE PHILIPPINES OCCUPIED BY MAN

Yet up to the present time, man has actually occupied only a small fraction, 12.5 per cent, of the country's total land area. Consequently, his fellow creatures still have the greater portion of the Archipelago to themselves. They have hardly been affected by man's presence, except in those little nooks in the Islands where he has succeeded in setting up his dominion. But even in these places, most of his wild neighbors continue to live, according to the age-hallowed traditions of their kind, regardless of man-made laws of property, cadastral surveys, and Torrens titles.

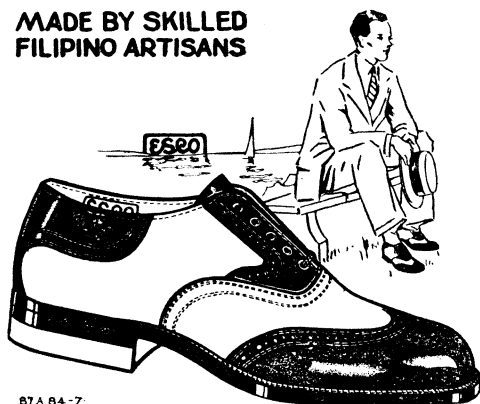
THE MALTHUSIAN PROBLEMS OF INSECTS

When an outbreak of the leaf miner occurs on our coconuts, the insect does not invade the palms because it takes any particular delight in annoying man. These pests, as we call them, just cannot help themselves. Insects have their own Malthusian problems; and when their population suddenly increases out of proportion to their food supply, as is true when there is an "outbreak" of any species, the surplus on which they have been drawing in normal times becomes rapidly consumed and they soon find themselves making demands on the capital. This state of affairs naturally spells ruin even to the leaf miners, and certainly it cannot persist if the species is to survive.



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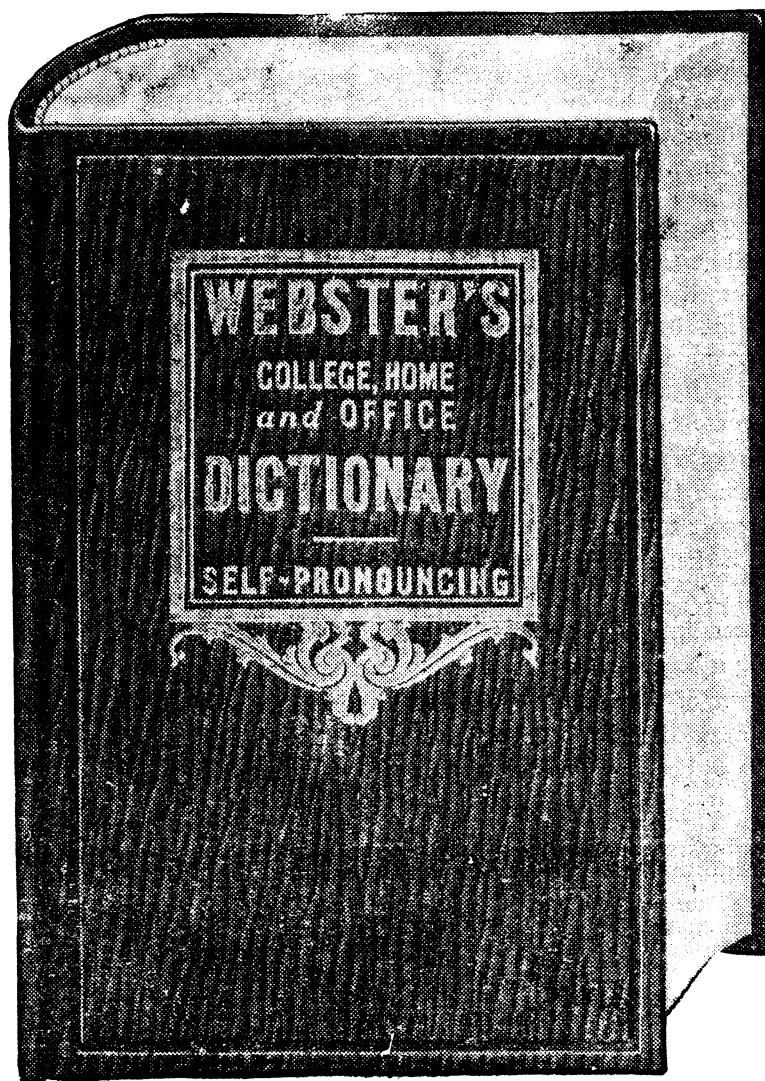
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makes the combined cost of the month's subscription and the Dictionary ₱4.00. When you have secured the four subscriptions, send us the names and addresses of the new subscribers together with the ₱16.00 (plus postage) you have collected and you will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a volume of this dictionary. For thirty days thereafter you will receive a copy of the Manila Daily Bulletin, also free.



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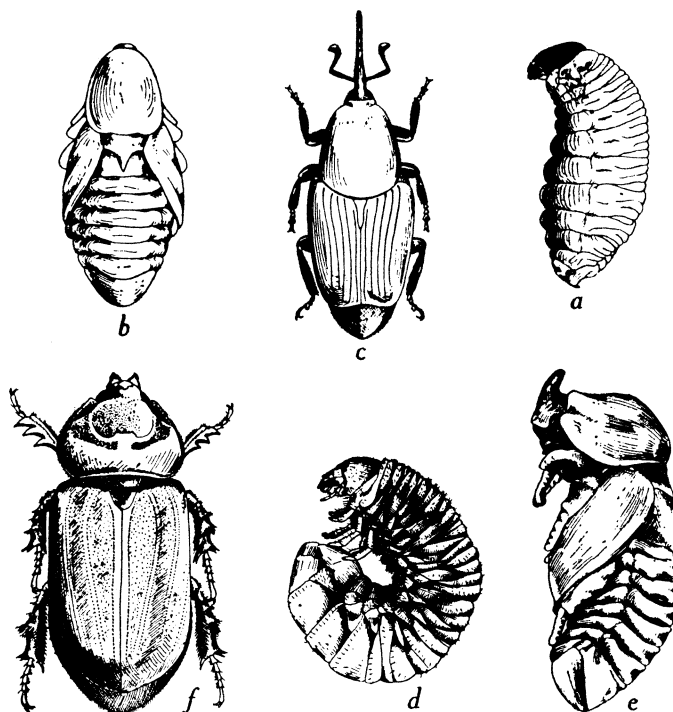
SELF-LIMITING "EPIDEMICS"

As a result of the overwhelming increase in the leaf miner population in San Pablo, Calauan, and neighboring towns last year, intense competition obtained among the pests. Every available space on the mature leaflets, which are the only parts of the coconut palms upon which the larvae can live, was occupied in a short time. The leaflets were quickly destroyed because of the larval tunnels that ran into one another and by the feeding of the adults. During the height of the infestation, leaflets dried out before the larvae were safely through their feeding period; invasion by a fungous disease of the leaflets hastened the finish. The result was that food became scarcer and scarcer, until at last an unbridged gap existed between the time of the emergence of the adults from the tunnels and the attainment by the remaining young coconut leaflets of sufficient maturity for the leaf miners to live in them. Another consequent result of overcrowding was the accompanying increase of parasites and other natural enemies of the insect.

In such a time as this leaf-miner outbreak, when we begin to resort to methods of control that are calculated to so reduce the number of the pests as to either shorten the duration of the severe infestation or prevent the outbreak from spreading to other coconut groves, we are obviously pursuing a course of action the only justification for which is an error of omission. We fail to take into account the vast, untamed part of every island in the Archipelago which is either inaccessible to man or which he can reach

(Continued on page 651)

TWO TREACHEROUS CONFEDERATES AGAINST THE COCONUT PALM

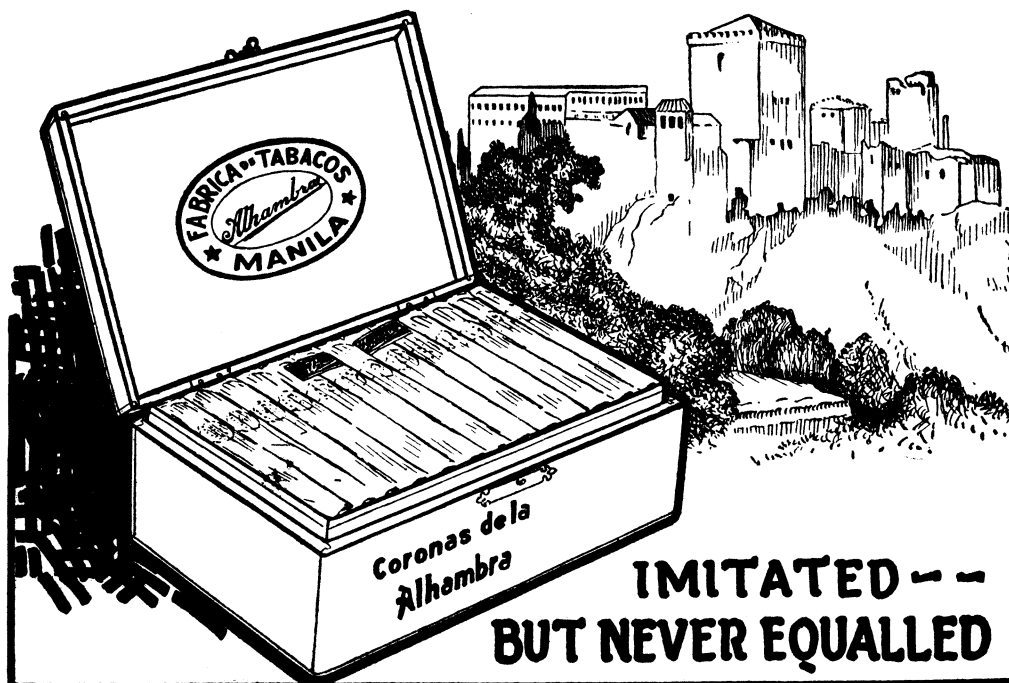


Drawn by Arsenio Y. Coronel

a, b, c, Asiatic palm weevil (*Rhynchophorus Terrugineus Fabricius*), larva, pupa, and adult.

d, e, f, Rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros Linnaeus*), larva, pupa, and adult.

THE RHINOCEROS BEETLE CUTS THE OPENING INTO THE COCONUT TRUNK THROUGH WHICH THE WEEVIL ENTERS AND REARS LARGE BROODS OF DEVASTATING GRUBS.



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EXCELENTES • ESPECIALES • CORONAS

Cavite Province

By ROBERT M. ZINGG

Author of "The Bicol Provinces", "A Trip through Northern Luzon", Etc.

VIEWING Cavite Province from the air, would be like looking down on a wide-opened fan. The coastal plain fronting on Manila Bay represents the edge of the fan. The ribs of the fan are the high ridges radiating from the crest of Tagaytay divide to the lowlands. Lake Taal, or Bombon, is the handle. Originally this site was the crater of a tremendous volcano before it gradually sank, a prey to its own terrible activity and to the weathering of the ages, until now Taal volcano is a crater within a crater lake.

THE MOUNTAINOUS HINTERLAND OF CAVITE

The long radiating ridges possess a very fertile soil of volcanic origin, but lack sufficient water for intensive cultivation. They are divided every few miles by deep cañons or ravines where streams have cut beautiful bamboo-lined gorges through the soft volcanic tufa to bedrock far below the grassy and wooded slopes above. A tropical luxuriance of ferns and other vegetation abounds in the lush depths, in contrast with the bald ridges.

As only foot and horse trails exist, traveling in the interior of the province is a real hardship, and is hence but little done. The people of these uplands are isolated and backward, with a close affinity to the primitive Tagalog of the past, rather than to the mixed peoples of the coast towns, and their dialect has a peculiar twang of its own.

In these hills the environment has intensified the hardihood, self-reliance, and independent spirit of the

Tagalog, and in this isolated refuge was bred the insurrection against the Spaniards in 1896 and against the Americans in 1898.

A GREAT FRIAR ENTERPRISE

The greatest work to be seen in Cavite Province is the immense irrigation system planned and supervised by the friars centuries ago. Finding that the waters in the lower streams were insufficient to irrigate the lowlands suitable for rice, the friar-engineers tapped the highland streams near the present town of Indang. These waters were carried by tunnels through the transverse ridges to connect with other tunnels, often cut through solid rock until brought together in a great reservoir at Buenavista. Thus was the province protected against drouth and famine. It is a gigantic system, still in use, and could not be built today for ten million pesos.

This unique undertaking is another enduring monument to the indefatigable friar. Much of the land thus brought under cultivation was allotted to the Missions as friar estates. The area in these estates was several hundred thousand acres, and were cultivated by tenants. The profits were used in the support of friar schools, colleges, and hospitals in the Spanish days, in accordance with their paternalistic system, at a time when many of the functions of government were exercised by the padres.

With the advent of the American régime these functions were assumed by the Government, and negotiations were begun with the Vatican by the then Governor-General Taft which culminated in the purchase of these estates



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by the Philippine Government for ₱14,000,000 for re-sale to the tenants.

THE COASTAL REGION OF CAVITE

A branch railroad runs along the coast through the towns of Bacoar, Kawit, and Imus. These towns are supported chiefly by their salt industry which produces ten per cent of the Islands' supply of salt. By a primitive process, the people get the salt from sea water evaporated in large ponds. The country is flat enough to permit the cultivation of rice, but neither the salt nor the rice produce great wealth, and the towns are small and squalid as compared to other more favored regions.

At the town of Naic, within sight of the mouth of Manila Bay, the railroad journey ends. Naic is an ordinary Philippine town, a few streets of nipa houses converging on a pasture, called by courtesy a plaza, with the ever-present crude concrete statue of José Rizal. Facing the square is a large Catholic church of unusual architectural dignity and beauty. A few kilometers beyond Naic, on the coast, are the towns of Maragondon, an old Tagalog town, and Ternate, a place with a curious history. Both are loyally Catholic, the former boasting the best church in the province.

A BIT OF NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

The origin of Ternate sweeps us back into the stirring and romantic days of the seventeenth century, when the little Spanish colony in the Orient was the point of attack by the forces of maritime Holland, the war junks of Chinese corsairs, and the vintas of ferocious Moros.

Two fierce hatreds inflamed the Catholic souls of the

Spaniards: a hatred for Mohammedans, a memory of eight hundred years' domination of the Peninsula by the Moors; and a hatred for the "heretic" Dutch who had lately brought Spanish pride low in Flanders by a heroic and successful struggle for independence. Far away in the Orient these hatreds clashed again.

Devoted Jesuits (a typically Spanish order) were then in possession of the Spice Islands, and had planted mission stations on the island of Ternate, off the west coast of Helmaheira. The Dutch wanted and finally got these Islands for more practical reasons—spices and trade.

In 1662, Manila was threatened by Chinese pirates under the great Koxinga, who had driven the Dutch from Formosa and established there a base from which to conquer the Philippines. The Governor and Captain General de Lara put Manila in a state of defense and called in the missionaries from the outposts of Mindanao and Ternate. For the defense of the city the Jesuits brought with them their warlike neophytes from the Moluccas together with their miracle-working patron saint, the Holy Child of Ternate. The warriors were encamped in Manila until the death of the Chinese pirate Koxinga ended the threatening peril. Clashes between these foreign and warlike Malays, and the native Tagalogs, caused the government to give them a reservation near the mouth of Manila Bay, and a few fishermen among them settled on the neighboring island of Corregidor, from where by signal-fires they reported to Manila the arrival of the annual galleon from Mexico or of hostile fleets.

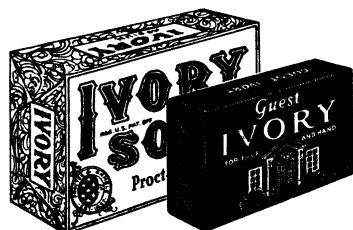
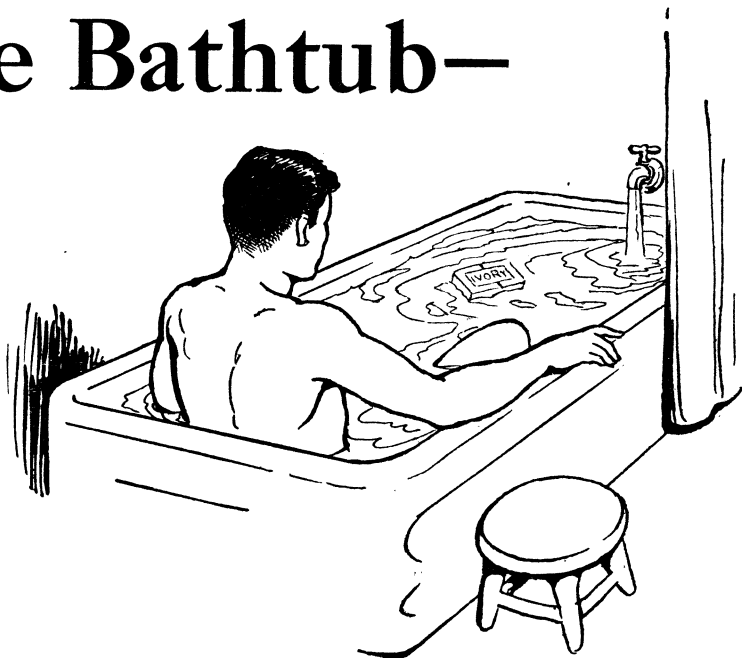
On the reservation on the mainland, they established a settlement and called it Ternate, after their homeland in the Moluccas. Here their descendants live today, dif-

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ferentiated from the natives by their high-bridged noses and peculiar dialect. Like their forefathers, they are loyal Catholics; and almost unchanged by the passing centuries is the ancient ceremony in veneration of the original Holy Child of Ternate brought here so long ago. Once a year the holy image is taken from the church to an elaborately ornamented raft on which, escorted by many other decorated praus, it is paraded down the river and along the coast that divine aid may protect their tiny boats in storms, and that many fish may be brought to their fish-traps. A special fraternity exists for the honor of conducting this ceremony, and the members are entrusted with the image for this one day, but must return it before the setting of the sun.

THE ISLAND OF CORREGIDOR

Near Ternate, the smooth waters of Manila Bay join the boisterous waves of the China Sea. Directly across the wide mouth, in dim purple haze, are the mountains of Mariveles. Bisecting the mouth are the clear outlines of the island of Corregidor, commanding both channels of entrance to Manila, which has been made one of the most highly fortified spots of the world. Nearer the shore is the tiny shape of El Fraile (friar) Island, nick-named from its appearance the "concrete battleship," for it was rescued from the sea with concrete to support all the big guns possible. These guns arranged in turrets, give this small island distinctly the appearance of a battleship. In the other channel is a companion island called La Monja—the Nun.

Seven years and millions of dollars were spent in fortifying Corregidor, the "Gibraltar of the East". The most

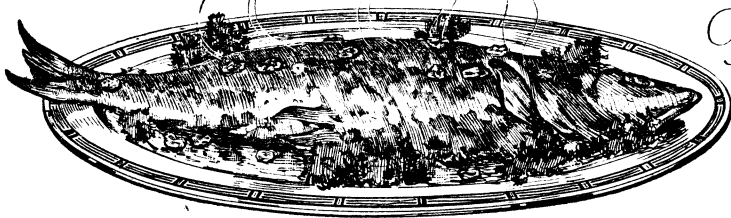
modern of long range guns were installed in carefully concealed places. Great mortar batteries, capable of indirect fire fatal to any war fleet, add to the security of Manila. Ammunition and supplies of food for one year are securely stored underground. Even the power-house is in a bomb-proof vault.

A regiment of American Coast Artillery man these great guns. Men, officers, and their families, as well as native troops, have changed this sterile little island into a small city with all the conveniences of civilization.

CAVITE PENINSULA

Projecting into the Bay of Manila is the hook-shaped peninsula of Cavite, which has been the setting for much of the history of the Philippines. Long before the coming of the Spaniards, the protection offered by this natural breakwater made it the rendezvous for the hundreds of Chinese junks that entered Manila Bay for trade with the Filipinos. Today the extremity of this bit of land is still called Sangley Point from *sangley*, the native word for Chinese traders. The Spaniards found its protection and its sandy beaches more convenient than the mangrove swamps around Manila for careening their galleons in order to scrape and repair their hulls. The people of the locality, being fishermen and boatmen, furnished skilled labor, and from that day to this, Cavite has been a maritime and shipping center. Here in the olden days the annual galleons to and from Mexico dropped their anchors after their long and perilous trips. Here in the seventeenth century were outfitted the hastily-equipped squadrons to drive off the "heretic" Dutch; here, during the eighteenth century, similar flotillas waged greater but less successful

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warfare on marauding Moro pirates; and here at the end of the nineteenth century, the Spanish fleet made a heroic but futile stand against the guns of the American fleet that ended Spain's power in the Orient.

Today an auto-highway, protected by a seawall, crosses the narrow handle of the spoon-like peninsula called Dalahican, to where it widens out at the town of Caridad. Caridad was until recently the property of one family who inherited it from some ancestor whose services to the Spanish crown were rewarded by its grant as an "encomienda," a feudal grant of the land and its people. However, today, Caridad is a real estate "sub-division," a far cry from its original status. But as yet, Caridad is, as it has been for generations, a fishing village, for the waters protected by the peninsula attract great schools of fish into the many bamboo enclosed fish-traps, called *bunuans*, that line its shore.

Adjoining Caridad is the town of San Roque, a business center which also serves as a residential overflow for the hundreds of workmen in the nearby Naval Yard at Cavite. The thousands of souls living on this flat, tiny peninsula exist because of the American Navy.

THE TOWN OF CAVITE

The town of Cavite occupies a small island connected to the peninsula by an old bridge. In 1620, the Spaniards erected the walled protection of Porto Vaga Defense, which still stands at the entrance of Cavite, a grim reminder of less settled days, when only Spaniards dwelt behind its security. But today the town is filled to overflowing with Filipino workmen, Chinese traders, and American Navy

personnel. Built as a Spanish town, Cavite has the narrow streets, lined by houses with barred windows and overhanging balconies, each with its patio within, all so characteristic of old Spain. Several schools and the provincial Capitol building occupy cramped quarters within Cavite. The town is hot, and dusty from the crumbling bricks of houses centuries old.

THE NAVAL BASE

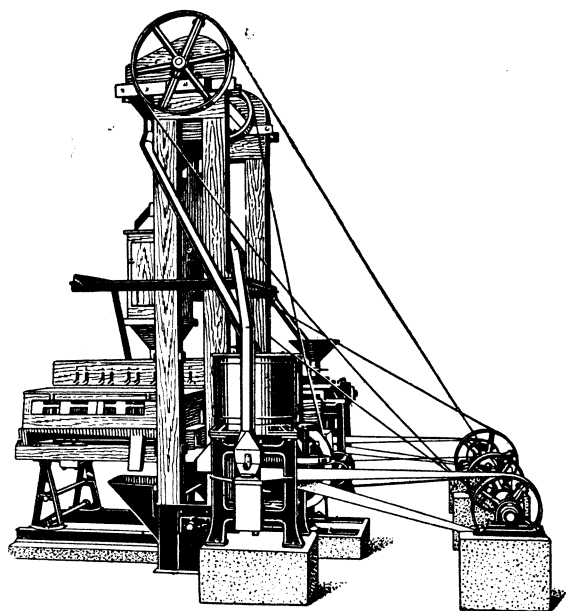
At an iron gate guarded by an American marine, one steps from a Spanish-Philippine town into the United States of America. The change is made more striking by the strict cleanliness of the naval reservation, with its wide, carefully-tended lawn, which allows the circulation of the cool sea-breeze that is shut off from the town by the narrow streets and the high houses lining them.

The massive walls of Fort San Felipe with its curious gate, ornamented with Chinese decorations and surmounted with a tile-roofed dwelling, gives an exotic touch to a scene that might otherwise be mistaken for America.

A great power-house and many machine-shops hum with the activity necessary to keep the Asiatic Fleet of the American Navy fit for duty. A separate walled structure of Spanish days is the arsenal and, flying a red flag of danger, is ceaselessly guarded by marines on the walls and turbaned Indians at the entrance. The menacing deposit of ammunition, will soon be removed to an isolated spot near Mariveles.

At the waterfront, trim destroyers are being overhauled, and at the submarine base, the ungainly forms of under-water craft are undergoing inspection and repair.

(Continued on page 664)



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The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



The Family Council Table

It all happened one day when my eight-year old daughter rushed home from school to announce breathlessly that she had been invited to a swimming party and to demand insistently that she had to have a new bathing suit. Her old one was simply terrible, and she must have a red one like her little friend next door, and, any way, it was her turn to have something new since Big Sister had recently been given a new party dress. It was just another of those things which every mother has to meet almost every day of her life. I tried to explain that the old bathing suit was quite presentable, that no one would notice that it was slightly faded and had been mended in one or two places, and that daddy really didn't have the money this month for something that wasn't really necessary. I didn't say that we couldn't afford to satisfy every childish whim, but that was the way I felt about it.

Sad to say, my refusals were not taken in the best of spirit. In fact the young lady started in to practice all the well known acts of persuasion. First she begged, then she raged, and finally she cried, spilling copious tears. At this stage, I saw that it was necessary to take drastic action of some kind. The temptation was strong to bring the *chinela* into action, but experience had taught me that this type of discipline was not always effective. After

the scene had been enacted the child usually felt outraged, even wronged, and mother too often was overwrought and remorseful of hasty action. I decided on more temperate measures since, after all, this small daughter of mine should have sense enough to listen to reason.

"Listen here," I said, "we are going to have a family meeting. All of you children even to the three-year old baby, and daddy and mother will take part. We are going to let Betty state her case. Each one will be heard, whether they think she is being reasonable or not, and then we will reach a decision."

Betty was inclined to pout at first, but when the rest of the children showed eagerness in what appealed to them as a new kind of realistic game, Betty reluctantly agreed. We all gathered around the play table in the children's room and talked over the matter calmly and reasonably. What had seemed to be a difficult case of denying a particularly insistent childish whim, was settled pleasantly and without the need for cross words or harsh remonstrances. It was agreed that Betty's bathing suit, which was brought out for exhibition, was quite good enough for this party and for many more visits to the swimming pool, and that as a special concession Betty might have a new bathing suit, color and style to suit her fancy, for her next birthday which was still several months away.

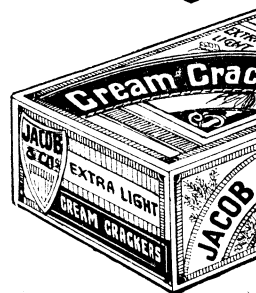
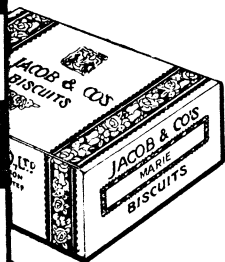
This method of settling family troubles, some small

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and some important, appealed to me as wise and tactful, and I announced that several times a week we would have similar gatherings at which we would discuss various problems. The plan was willingly agreed to, and since the incident of the bathing suit we have held many interesting and satisfactory meetings which have helped wonderfully in keeping discipline and order in my family. No matter how trivial the thing that any child might submit to the family council, care was taken to give it a fair hearing, and I always saw to it that my explanations and reasons for a decision were thoroughly understood and agreed to by the children.

Now when some trouble is brought to me, I tell the child that it will be taken up at the next meeting of the family council and assure the child that a fair hearing will be given. The child's sense of fair play is appealed to and the result is a much smoother-running household.

These family council meetings are now an established routine of our home life. All sorts of things are discussed, from childish quarrels to table manners. School problems, too, come in for attention, and I find that the opportunity is given to teach some valuable lessons and give training which is welcomed, rather than resented, since the children themselves have every chance to express themselves, ask questions, and discuss matters fully before the decision is reached, in which all must agree.

It is most unfortunate to have unhappiness and dissension in the home. I feel that the idea of the family council table will work wonders in many homes if it is carefully put into practice, and that many heart-aches and unpleasantnesses may thus be avoided. After all our children deserve just a little extra consideration, so that parents will not forever assume the rôle of autocrats in their thoughts and memory.

A Glimpse of One Bride's Home

CALLING recently on a young bride, I was thrilled to have the privilege of seeing all of her beautiful wedding gifts, to hear talk of her plans for home-making, and to inspect her modern electric kitchen. It made me wish to fix up and brighten up my own home where so many things had lost their newness and had become shabby.

The brides of today have so much more than the brides of a few years ago! There are so many new conveniences that have become necessities, so many modern appliances that are accepted as a matter of fact in these new homes!

What a joy and delight was this bride's kitchen! There was the gleaming white, new electric refrigerator, so sanitary and clean, with its promise of many surprises in delightful frozen desserts and salads. It would mean economy, too, in keeping and preserving all kinds of foods—meats, fruits, and vegetables. Then there was the wonderful electric range with its automatic oven and its arrangement for heat control. It simply invited the practice of every culinary art. Then there was the electric percolator and automatic toaster, insuring the finest kind of a breakfast with the least possible trouble. Even the most inexperienced could have no failures with all of these modern aids at hand.

In looking over the other gifts which this particular bride received, I learned of the very newest ideas of glassware, silver, pewter, china, and linen. There were the little guest towels, measuring 8 inches by 12 inches, in dainty colored linen, trimmed with quaint appliqued figures in black silhouette; bath towels, soft and heavy, with colored borders and initialed with French knots to match the borders; pretty table runners made of linen crash embroidered in various shades of crewel.

One of the newer ideas which appealed to me as especially lovely was the new black glassware decorated with gold or silver deposit. It is most distinctive looking. This bride was especially fortunate in having a centerpiece for flowers and candlesticks to match in this beautiful ware.

Another thing that took my fancy was a tiny ice bucket and tongs of pewter—so useful for this climate, and as attractive as could be.

It occurred to me that I might well save up a few extra centavos and have one or two of these lovely things to dress up my own home, or perhaps I might drop a hint about them in case some one was disposed to buy a birthday or anniversary present. One should never lose interest in the things which add usefulness and beauty to the home, which should be the center of our happiest social activities.

Frozen Desserts for Hot Days

YOUNG and old enjoy frozen desserts these hot days. How refreshing and nourishing they are when properly eaten, and what an agreeable way to include milk in the child's diet!

The electric ice box with its convenient trays has, indeed, helped to simplify the preparation of these delicious dishes, but every one does not have one of these up-to-date pieces of equipment. It is especially for the mothers who have not yet purchased an electric refrigerator that I have written this particular article. Of course, those of you who are fortunate enough in having this form of refrigeration can also use the recipes given. Practically any of the recipes published in connection with electric refrigeration can be frozen in the following way:

First, prepare the mixture as recipe directs;

Second, mix ice and salt (two parts crushed ice to one part of ice cream salt);

Third, select utensils in which the mixture is to be frozen, for example, molds, ice cream can, or baking powder can;

Fourth, select large receptacle to hold the ice and salt mixture and the container for the frozen dessert;

Fifth, pour the mixture to be frozen into the container, cover tightly, pack container in ice and salt mixture, and allow to stand for approximately three hours.

Here are some especially good frozen desserts which children and grown-ups will be delighted with:

PINEAPPLE MOUSSE

- 1 tablespoonful granulated gelatin
- 1/4 cup cold water
- 1 cup pineapple syrup
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 cup of sugar
- 1 quart of cream whipped

Heat one can of pineapple and drain; to one cup of the syrup add gelatin which has been soaked in cold water, lemon juice, and sugar; strain and cool. As mixture thickens, fold in whipped cream, place in mold, pack in salt and ice, and let stand for four hours.

CHOCOLATE MOUSSE

- 1 square of bitter chocolate
- 1 cup of water
- 1/4 teaspoon of vanilla
- 2/3 cup of sweetened condensed milk
- 1 cup of whipped cream

Melt chocolate in the hot water, simmer over direct flame for 10 minutes, stirring occasionally; chill; add the sweetened condensed milk and vanilla; fold in the whipped cream; pour in mold and freeze as desired.

ORANGE FROST

- 1 tablespoon of gelatin
- 3/4 cup of orange juice
- 1/4 cup of lemon juice
- 1/2 cup of powdered sugar
- 2/3 cup of evaporated milk, whipped
- a few grains of salt

Soften the gelatin in a teaspoonful of cold water, and dissolve in one tablespoonful of boiling water; add the orange juice, lemon juice, powdered sugar, and salt; place bowl in ice water and stir occasionally until the mixture begins to thicken; fold in whipped evaporated milk and freeze as a mousse.

To whip evaporated milk: put milk in top of double boiler and scald for four minutes; pour into bowl and chill; whip until stiff.

The Leaf Miner

(Continued from page 644)

only with considerable difficulty. Here, other individuals of the same species find food and shelter in the wild palms,

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and continue unmolested their functions of reproduction. The adults have wings and they can readily fly and shift their location from wilderness to cultivated areas.

MATHEMATICS AND BIOLOGY

We may reason that every leaf miner killed is so much won. If we destroy 1,500,000 beetles a week, for instance, assuming that one-half of the number are females, at an average of 50 eggs a female, we have prevented the appearance of the 37,500,000 of the next generation. Imagine what an appalling number of leaf miners a year's succession of five or six generations this one week's catch alone would have been capable of producing! This line of reasoning, however, is mathematical rather than biological. One pair of living leaf-miner beetles alone, if all the offspring could go through the normal span of life and reproduce, is capable of giving rise to 15,631,250,000 individuals in one year's time. At that rate, in the length of time that the leaf miner has existed in this country, we would at present have been completely deluged by leaf-miner beetles, larvae, pupae, and eggs. But there are many natural destructive forces always at work. The fact that we had a leaf-miner outbreak merely indicates that certain of these natural checks became less severe in their operation, and thus allowed the procreative capacity of the insect to function with less interference.

CYCLICAL OUTBREAKS

This letting up in environmental resistance against the leaf miner happened at least once before—in 1919 when this insect devastated coconut groves in the San Pablo district and also in northern Mindanao.¹ This outbreak quickly abated, just as the recent one did, and it did not recur until after a lapse of some eleven years. Not until 1930 were any active leaf-miner control measures taken. We cannot, therefore, claim that the subsidence of the outbreak in 1919 and the relative innocuousness of the leaf miner during the years following were the result of any application by man of his wonderful scientific methods.

We have a number of other insect pests that seem to follow a regular program of resurgence in large numbers in cycles covering periods of years. They seem to accompany certain definite fluctuations in their environment. It is quite possible that our leaf miner exhibits a similar cycle. Hence, we will probably not see a repetition of a general leaf-miner outbreak until after the lapse of a number of years.

There is a fear expressed, since we have lately extended our coconut plantations, and there is, therefore, more food available for insects, that the injuriousness of insect pests would increase more and more. This may be true with chronically bad pests, like the palm weevil and the rhinoceros beetle. They are unremittingly bad because apparently at no time are the natural checks sufficiently adequate to keep them down. But certainly a species, like the leaf miner, which only intermittently appears in injurious numbers, cannot be greatly influenced by an increased acreage of coconuts. If the leaf miner were bent on playing the part of an obdurate mischief-maker, the disastrous results of its activity would have forced themselves upon our attention persistently ever since the first coconut groves were established in the Philippines.

FUTILE GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE

No matter whether we are dealing with palm weevils, rhinoceros beetles, or leaf miners, it would be far more logical that each farmer or plantation owner be held individually responsible for the protection of his own crops by suitable methods.

With the present mechanical and chemical means at our disposal, it is futile, not to say inexcusably extravagant, especially in these days of business depression, when we can least afford to waste any part of our public funds, to attempt as a national enterprise a wholesale destruction of the pests in order to reduce their number over the entire country. The correct attitude, indeed, would be the same as our attitude toward other and similar giant forces of Nature which are patently not amenable to control by man. To use an example, we cannot prevent a center of atmospheric depression from forming in the Pacific area; and, even if with the aid of armed forces we drafted the entire populace into action, no means known to us can stop a typhoon. We can, however, often prevent our houses from being blown down by proper reinforcements. It is plainly not the nation's business to prop our houses.

Java

(Continued from page 633)

like a thread through the green glittering "sawahs" (wet ricefields), to view the Prambanan Temple.

How gorgeously colored is this scenery, how serene and variable the life along the roads. To our right we pass a Tjandi (little temple), the gift of a prince of South Sumatra to the most famous ruler of Java, Erlangga. On our left are old city walls, on the hill are remains of a tall castle. Everywhere along the road are scattered carved stones, remains of the old temples.

The car stops, and we are received by the gentleman in charge of the reconstruction work. He describes his task enthusiastically: "It was not at all easy to start this work, because we found the stone masses had been used for centuries as a quarry. The work is advancing slowly, but is already half completed. The stones of the temples had been used for railway foundations, streets and houses. Some pieces we sought for months, found them finally in museums in all parts of the world. The reconstruction is only possible by studying the whole relief which covered the surface of the buildings. In a special court we put the different parts together. When a relief is completed it is added to the building. What a pity that the paint of the walls is no more reconstructable, for the paint alone made the stone so realistic, the reliefs so plastic! Old remains of it were chemically examined, in vain. Like the varnish of ancient Italian violins it is inimitable. However indestructible this paint was, as a railway foundation, it has deteriorated and only small parts of the stones are still covered with it.

A SHIVA SANCTUARY

The holy cow Nandi has a serious expression, the Shiva Mahadewa, too. Serenely smile the heavenly nymphs. The whole Ramayana is told, the story of the Monkey King and

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The kiddies love it.

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Crisco is the finest cooking fat for deep frying. Foods cooked in Crisco never become grease-soaked or soggy. Crisco brings out the subtle flavors that good cooks strive for in fried foods.

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"NYMPHS OF HEAVEN" ON ONE OF THE TEMPLES
OF THE PRAMBANAN GROUP IN JAVA

Ganesha, the elephant-headed son of Shiva and Durga. These temples impressed me more in their gay variety and affirmation of life than anything else. Everywhere they rise again, these witnesses of a great cultural epoch, assured against further decay. The Mendut shelters the gigantic Buddha Amithaba, between the toes of which pregnant women put their flower gifts. On the sad and deserted, 6000-foot-high Diengplateau the hermit temples are to be seen, the only remains of a sunken temple city. In Singosari, huge stone watchmen guard the gates of a sunken temple city. Tjandi Panataran, Tjandi Tumpang, the tomb of the great Prince Vishnu Warddhana, and Tjandi Tilus. Also the large wonderfully kept bath, in the vicinity of which were found those famous stone tablets of the King of Madjapahit which contain exact instructions for the irrigation of the country.

THE WHITE MAN MAY BRING OTHER GIFTS THAN RAILWAYS

Everywhere one stands on ancient classical soil in a sad mood while viewing these ancient works of art worn by time, for they preach all too clearly the truth of Buddha's knowledge, that all reality is deception. Would that the other principle, Brahma-Visnu-Shiva (Creator-Preserver-Destroyer) of everlasting movement, changes and renewals, were also true; for then one could hope that the Javanese will awaken from his humble, fatalistic sleepiness, remind himself of his unique calling to awaken the good. There is still slumbering in him the spirit of the Mahabharata. The reconstructive work of the white man has this deep ethical value: through the inspiration of these re-arisen splendors, self-respect and self-consciousness and

energy will eventually return. Thank God, we do not bring only railways and airplanes to these countries.

A Criticism of Filipino

(Continued from page 640)

Filipino fiction must be couched in a native dialect and not in a foreign language like English. For the Filipino soul can only be truly and adequately portrayed through the medium of that tongue in which it was nurtured and brought up. Filipino fiction in English, they say, would be neither Filipino nor English but an illegitimate mixture of no standing whatsoever.

There is a specious charm in that metaphor of language and a people's soul. And like many another metaphor, its forcefulness is out of all proportion to the modicum of truth underlying it. Were we to follow the logic of the whole matter, we would finally be led to the absurd conclusion that fiction about Frenchmen should be written only in French, and fiction about Tagalogs only in Tagalog, and so on. Literature would come to a standstill under such a limitation. It would so localize and fragmentize literature that it would lose that universality of tone and of spirit which characterizes all great works of art; and secondly, it would make untenable the translation of literary works from one language to another.

Again, if the metaphor were valid, how would we explain the fact that most of the great plays of Shakespeare deal with nationalities other than his own? And how would we explain the fact that Joseph Conrad, a born Pole who did not learn English till he was well past thirty, could yet write novels in English and earn for himself the reputation of possessing one of the most effective narrative styles among modern novelists? Or, how would we explain Rizal's choice of Spanish, and his evident success in it, as the vehicle for his two novels of Filipino life?

There can be but one explanation for all this: In fiction, the vehicle of expression, the language, does not matter very much. What really matter tremendously are the sentiments and the feelings, the emotions and passions which the author desires to depict. When the author has taken hold of any of these and is convinced that he can handle them with convincing sincerity and persuasive skill, then he can leave off worrying about the particular language which he ought to employ. For human sentiments, feelings, emotions, and passions naturally express themselves in one universal language—the language of the soul. There are, indeed, traits peculiar to every nation, but the human faculties remain the same everywhere.

A Filipino dialect, then, is not indispensable as a vehicle for Filipino fiction. Any language will do. And because English has become to many of us almost as familiar, if not more so, as our native dialects, we may just as well scrap our sentimentalism altogether and dedicate ourselves to the earnest task of utilizing the limitless wealth of that language through which Shakespeare and Dickens poured out the golden stream of their genius.

III. THE VALIDITY OF THE UGLY

There is a tradition slowly but steadily creeping into Filipino literature which must be broken now if the growth



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of a malignant cancer is to be prevented. This is what might be called the *tradition of the beautiful*.

If one examines the great bulk of the stories and poems that are now being written, one cannot fail to catch in them the strain of a convention, not yet clearly defined but palpably present. This is the convention which imposes upon the writer the necessity of Beauty as a motif either in characterization or in setting. Thus the heroine must invariably be beautiful or pretty, never repulsive or ugly; the hero, handsome and debonair, never with any suggestion of physical imperfection; and the setting must above all be cast in some place of impeccable loveliness with swooning moons and glinting stars and clouds that flee in an endless procession and rosy-fingered dawns and sunsets of blood and flame.

That taste is perverted which either actively or passively gives occasion for the development of this enervating convention. It is effeminate and weak and therefore inartistic. The person who cannot stand ugliness belongs to the same category as the person who cannot stand tragedy. They are mawkish and soft. They must have beauty or nothing and their stories must end with the dull and disgusting refrain: "and they lived happily ever after".

How far is Ugliness a valid subject-matter or motif in literature, especially in fiction?

Beauty of the sensual type is not indispensable in fiction nor in any other form of literature for that matter. Physical beauty whether of character or of setting is not a quality which the writer of fiction should feel obliged to retain. For in fact the most powerful poems and stories deal not with ideal physical beauty but with ugliness and filth, and sinfulness and iniquity.

The choice of beauty or ugliness of character and of setting must remain with the writer himself. And his choice must always be governed by one principle—the principle of power. That is to say, if ugliness and filth can more powerfully reinforce the point or the theme of the story, then the writer need not hesitate to introduce them.

The second or purely ideal type of beauty as related to actions, feelings, emotions, and to the whole character of a man, is difficult to define. But if we accept the famous definition of Keats: *Beauty is truth, truth beauty*, then fiction must deal exclusively with Beauty in the ideal sense because Truth is the substance of all great literature.

Beauty in this universal sense, however, must never be identified with either Vice or Virtue. It is far less confusing to speak of Beauty and Truth than to speak of Vice and Virtue; the former are essential and absolute principles while the latter are personal and relative. Thus, a beautiful character is not always a virtuous character: nor is an ugly one always vicious.

The greatest characters in literature are by no means beautiful in the ordinary acceptance of the term. The Faust of Goethe, the Falstaff and Lady Macbeth of Shakespeare, the Satan of Milton, the Tartuffe of Molière, and even the Ulysses of Homer—all these are far from being virtuous and moral. And yet there is a beauty in them all; a beauty of a deep and sublime type which borrows power from the intensity of the passions which they typify and from the rare atmosphere of genius in which they breathe and have eternal life.

One difficulty, however, must be considered. For Beauty and Ugliness are relative terms not only in themselves but also in relation to the age. For instance, many of the writings of the ancients including Homer, of Ovid and Boccaccio and Chaucer, and of the Elizabethans, appear indecent and salacious to most of us now. This relativity must, therefore, be solved by the writer himself. He must suit his pen to the taste of the age in which he lives.

Only a word of warning is necessary. The writer must, in a certain sense, feel superior and not subservient to the taste of the reading public. If the taste of that public becomes vulgar and licentious, he must do his best to lift it up to a higher plane. He must, under no circumstances, cater slavishly to it unless he agrees to a shameless prostitution of literary art. And under all circumstances, he must remember this fundamental principle of all art: That indecency or obscenity is not in things or in action *per se*, but in the attitude and treatment of the writer or artist. Thus, a nude figure is not obscene, but a naked one is. So, too, in literature, there is printable and unprintable truth; that which is told with sincerity, and that which is told with morbid intent.

Our Reading Public

(Continued from page 632)

in 1930, there were in circulation in November 1.66 daily newspapers for each one hundred people, 3.83 daily and weekly papers, and 7.27 daily, weekly, fortnightly, and monthly newspapers and other periodicals. For all types of newspapers and periodicals there were in circulation in November 7.46 copies per one hundred people.

The newspapers and periodicals tabulated in Table I include all publications, entered as second-class mail at the Bureau of Posts in Manila and the provinces. All vernacular papers and all Spanish papers are included. Periodicals in English published by the various government bureaus are included, as, for example, *Philippine Public Schools* (Bureau of Education), *Khaki and Red* (Philippine Constabulary), *Official Gazette*, *Philippine Journal of Science*, and the *School News Review* (Bureau of Education).

The large fortnightly circulation of 201,780 includes 200,000 copies of the *School News Review* issued by the Bureau of Education twice a month during each school year. The extent to which this eight-page publication reaches the home cannot be determined, but it is possible that the information contained in this news digest makes a greater impression on the home than is generally realized. A study of the extent to which the *School News Review* is read in the homes by others besides school children would make a valuable research problem.

Of the 913,665 copies of papers and periodicals in circulation, 82.94 per cent are printed and mailed from Manila; the remaining 17.06 per cent are printed in the provinces.

The total circulation of periodicals by language designation is shown in Table II. Column 3 (Table II), if totaled, will exceed greatly the total of column 15, (Table I), since the circulation of the various combination groups are counted as often as there are language combinations.

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Shampooing

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Your Hair

Why Ordinary Washing . . . fails to clean thoroughly
Thus preventing the . . . Real Beauty . . . Lustre,
Natural Wave and Color of Hair from showing

THE beauty, the sparkle . . . the gloss and lustre of your hair . . . depends, almost entirely, upon the way you shampoo it.

A thin, oily film, or coating, is constantly forming on the hair. If allowed to remain, it catches the dust and dirt—hides the life and lustre—and the hair then becomes dull and unattractive.

Only thorough shampooing will . . . remove this film . . . and let the sparkle, and rich, natural . . . color tones . . . of the hair show. Washing with ordinary soap fails to satisfactorily remove this film, because—it does not clean the hair properly.

Besides—the hair cannot stand the harsh effect of ordinary soaps. The free alkali, in ordinary soaps, soon dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it.

That is why women, by the thousands, . . . who value . . . beautiful hair use Mulsified Coconut Oil Shampoo.

This clear and entirely greaseless product, not only cleans the hair thoroughly, but is so mild, and so pure, that it cannot possibly injure. It does not dry the scalp, or make the hair brittle, no matter how often you use it.

Two or three teaspoonfuls of Mulsified make an abundance of . . . rich, creamy lather . . . which cleanses thoroughly and rinses out easily, removing with it every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

Just Notice the Difference

YOU will notice the difference in the appearance of your hair the very first time you use Mulsified, for it will be so delightfully soft and silky.

Even while wet, the hair will feel fluffy and light to the touch and be so clean it will fairly squeak when you pull it through your fingers.

The next time you wash your hair, try Mulsified Coconut Oil Shampoo and . . . just see . . . how really beautiful your hair will look.

It will keep the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, fresh looking, wavy and easy to manage and it will—fairly sparkle—with new life, gloss and lustre.

Beware of imitations—be sure you get Mulsified. Look for the name Watkins on the package.



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Ordinary Coconut Oil Shampoos are not "MULSIFIED." Ask for, and be sure you get "MULSIFIED." Made only by Watkins.

MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO

TABLE II
A SUMMARY OF PUBLICATIONS BY LANGUAGE GROUPS¹

Language Groups	No. of Publications	Circulation
1	2	3
English or English and Other Languages	94	505,444
Tagalog or Tagalog and Other Languages	22	237,494
Spanish or Spanish and Other Languages	60	182,318
Visayan or Visayan and Other Languages	28	68,553
Ilocano or Ilocano and Other Languages	12	36,476
Chinese or Chinese and English	4	23,597
Pampango or Pampango with Spanish and Ilocano	8	20,089
Pangasinan or Pangasinan with Ilocano	3	8,235
Bicol or Bicol with Other Languages	6	6,090
Ibanag with Spanish	1	2,500
Cebu with Visayan	1	545

The number of children who have completed Grade IV since the inauguration of the present public school system is 1,158,215. These figures do not include the pupils who have completed Grade IV in private schools. Perhaps the literate portion of the population of the Philippines is increasing faster than we are led to believe. A study reported by the Principal of the Antique High School² furnishes the information that there is a discernable transfer of ability to read and write English to the ability to read and write Visayan. The same study states that there was practically no difference in the ability to write the dialect between those pupils who had been taught Visayan and those who had not. It would appear, therefore, that the training which pupils are given in Grades I to IV is not "lost", as has sometimes been charged, even though these pupils leave school after completing Grade IV.

At any rate there is a need for the provision of a greater amount of reading material for the portion of the population that has learned to read. A sound public opinion will be developed when individuals are able to read and judge matters for themselves.

¹The approximate population as estimated by the Philippine Health Service.

²Publications and circulation duplicated as many times as there are combinations.

³Amador C. Nietes, "Does Ability to Read and Write English Develop Ability to Read and Write the Dialect?" *Annual Report of the Antique High School for the School-year 1925-1926*, p. 3.

Weeping Island

(Continued from page 631)

alone along the beach to the farthest end of the island. Looking out over the waters of the Sulu Sea at the large luminous disk of the moon nearing the western horizon, she saw a figure slowly rising from the waves.

Gripped with superstitious fear, she had wanted to run away, but a mysterious force held her at her place, and a cry of recognition came from her trembling lips.

"Borogan!"

In the strange apparition she had recognized her former Moro lover.

"Atola," the figure said, "to win you, I went years ago to the bottom of the sea to serve the God of the Deep who promised to help me. You see I have not changed in all these years, as we who live below become eternal. My love for you is the same as before, and in joining me you also will be young again and will live in happiness and plenty, leaving the hardships and sorrows of this cruel world behind you. Come, follow me, Atola!"

While speaking, the apparition had slowly advanced toward her, and suddenly he sprang to her side and grasped her around the waist.

Atola had let out a cry of horror which reached the ears of her husband and children sitting around a fire on the beach some distance away. Springing up in alarm and reaching for his spear and blow-gun, the Palawan ran with his children to the rescue of the loved woman, but before they reached her side they saw her hanging limply in the arms of the apparition and disappear under the surface of the sea.

The bereaved husband and his children sat down where now lies the sand bar and wept in sorrow. And slowly the sea rose and washed away the land around them, cutting off their retreat, and they were never seen again.

"And why is this sand bar called 'Tinangisan', the 'Weeping Island'?" I asked.

"Because, Señor," said Chief Olong, "on dark nights passing travelers can hear the sobs of the unfortunate husband and children of Atola."

I could have explained to my friend, Chief Olong, that these people only heard the cries of the seabirds sitting on their eggs, scaring wandering crabs, small watersnakes, and turtles away, but I have always hated to destroy the belief of these simple people in their naïve and beautiful folklore, so I kept silent.

Juan de Salcedo

(Continued from page 625)

ment, he again sailed, and rounding cape Bojeador, he entered the wide Cagayan river, but was forced to return by the murmurings of discontented treasure hunters who alleged weariness and lack of guides.

THE STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF THE WARRIORS AT LAOAG

On the way back he landed at Laoag, or Ilaug, as it was called, and at Salomaguí was met by a mass of armed men who "turned loose a shower of darts and lances" at them, but who were easily dispersed by gunpowder. Having lost two boats in the surf at this place, Salcedo sent Hurtado back to see if they could be recovered. He was again attacked, but drove off his persistent adversaries who took refuge in impenetrable thickets of bamboo where they were searched out by the arquebuses. Repeated sallies drove them off but they returned again and again under the fierce urgings of their datos. Further down the coast at Kurrimao, they were again confronted by a force estimated at three thousand men, and here occurred the incident in the life of young Salcedo which proved him to be the true knight errant.

They landed and drew up in battle array to face the enemy. The Ilocanos were drawn up in some sort of order armed with kampilans, lances, and bows and arrows. The chiefs in gaudy apparel with pointed potongs adorned with feathers, and armed with war-bolos and shields, marshaled their men, while the clash of gongs, the rude noise of atabals and conch-shells, and the chorus of defiant yells announced that it was to be a stern affair. In front of the host danced the bailanes with false switches of yellow hair, weird charms, and hideous with painted designs made to terrify the credulous and faint-hearted.

A MAY-DAY ON THE DUNES AT KURRIMAO

Kurrimao provides a sort of shelter from the southwest monsoons and was then as now the principal port. The

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coast is dominated for miles by rows of high sand dunes thrown up by the sea. Behind this and at some distance, were clumps of graceful bamboo, coco palms, and shady mangoes underneath which were the dwellings of the natives. Over all was a sunlight intensified to the degree that makes shadow seem a substance. A wandering breeze rustled the dry grass stalks with whisperings. Hawks screamed their challenge from the void of brass and blue, even as their human counterparts below them. Such was the scene on that May day in 1572.

Salcedo wore doublet and hose of maroon, the upper part slashed to show the undergarment of deep violet. Above this was the steel breast-plate, half armor, and the plumed morion denoting the leader. A baldric of bright yellow leather supported the sword, while jack-boots protected the feet from the burning sands as well as from sundry cuts and slashes. The Spanish espada or sword, had a heavy hilt and a long tapering blade, the upper part as heavy as a spear, and the lower as lissom as a serpent. Nicely balanced and forged from the best steel of Toledo, it was an excellent weapon in the hands of one who knew how to wield it. In the belt was a long dagger. A heavy shield emblazoned with his arms completed the young knight's equipment.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE DATO

Separating himself from his troops, the dato-in-chief made signs that he desired to open the battle by a personal combat, signifying that the Spaniards were cowards if they refused the gage, and emphasizing his challenge by ferociously clashing his arms to the accompaniment of fierce yells. His troops answered him in a barbaric chorus. He was tall of stature, and with a Mongolian cast of countenance, and his eyes rolled wildly. Girt with kampilan and shield, he carried a long lance in his right hand. Every tenth man of his command carried a banner attached with thongs to his back, whose brilliant colors and undulations added to the barbaric scene. The Spaniards prepared themselves for the onslaught, their bugles singing a defiant call, but they were halted by Salcedo, who, piqued in his self-esteem, departed from his usual wisdom as a leader and signified his intention to accept the challenge of the Ilocano champion. In spite of the entreaties of his men who only waited the command to hurl themselves compactly on the foe, he ordered them to lie down and rest, and on no account to interfere with the single combat he proposed to wage. Although they rendered implicit obedience, Saavedra and Hurtado vainly pleaded with Salcedo not to carelessly imperil his life, as he was the leader of the expedition. But his mind was made up. Arranging his weapons and tightening his harness, he advanced against the champion with firm tread and knightly demeanor.

THE AMBUSCADE

No sooner, says the chronicle, had Salcedo reached the dune upon which the native warrior stood, than the latter hurled his spear with great force and dexterity, but Don Juan warded it off with his shield. At the same time the dato turned and took to his heels, and Salcedo, ignorant of ambushes, followed. Once out of sight between the sand dunes he was led into the usual Malay ambush. The

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dato turned and shouted his commands. Three hundred picked warriors joyfully charged the lone knight with yells of defiance, expecting to overwhelm him by sheer weight of numbers. In the face of this imminent peril, the young leader skilfully retreated to a mound of coral rock close by, but the rock offered but small advantage owing to its low height. Unable to come to grips with the hero, the warriors divided themselves into bands of twenty which relieved each other in throwing showers of darts and stones. Salcedo was hard put to it to defend himself with his heavy shield from the rain of missiles. His men, being under strict orders not to interfere, and screened by the sand dunes, were unaware of what was passing. But three soldiers "from pure affection" mounted a dune, saw what was happening and rushed to the scene of action in the nick of time.

THE RESCUE

Salcedo's shield was dented and battered and his sword-arm weary from defending himself in the unequal struggle. The three discharged their arquebuses into the thick of the horde, and one of the bullets struck the burly dato who was directing the attack from the sidelines and bent on butchering his chivalric enemy in cold blood. At this juncture seven more Spaniards topped the ridge and took in the scene at a glance. At a distance it looked like a furious whirlwind of men spinning about a central figure from the core of which came sparks struck from blades in rapid contact with each other.

Firing into the milling natives, the ten arquebusiers reloaded, loudly calling on Saavedra and Hurtado who now advanced with the company. The young hero still defended himself desperately in the best Spanish style. Parries in primo, segundo, and tierce kept the blades flashing freely. It took all the cool experience of Don Juan to extricate himself from the thrusting, hacking, stabbing antagonists who were hindered by their very fire and fury from gaining their end. Face to face the little company came with the thousands of their enemies.

A long and reverberating fire came from the arquebusier detachment, picking out the datos and decimating the ranks. The tall champion gasped out his life, vainly trying to animate his men. Hurtado and his good Castilian blades were soon in the thick of the battle, while the repeated discharges of Saavedra's men demoralized the horde, which took to flight, abandoning the dead and dying on the field, for the Spaniards fought until their sword-arms were wearied from striking and the enemy entirely dispersed. Except for a few slight cuts and bruises, Salcedo was unhurt but so wearied from the unequal combat that he was forced to rest for some hours on the field of battle before embarking for Vigan.

Such was the brilliant passage of arms of Salcedo on the dunes at Kurrimao, setting a worthy but erratic example to his men and the chivalric age in which they lived. Later, after the hero's death and burial, his head was dug up and worshiped by the Ilocanos to whom he was a paragon of courage and magnanimity. The head was finally recovered by men from his encomienda at Sinait, and was buried in Manila.

Reinforcements arrived from Manila. Twenty-one boats and two galeots with artillery under the old Marshal De Goiti and the factor Andres de Mirandola. Salcedo re-

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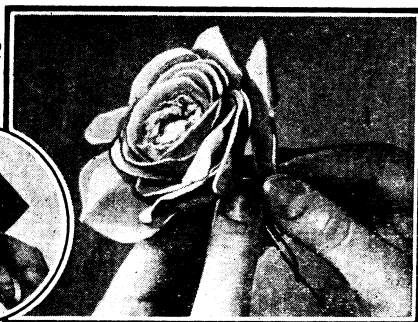
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organized Vigan and set out to explore the Cagayan river. Hurtado took charge of the fortifying of Vigan, and Saavedra held Ilaug. At Badok, Salcedo was received with ostensible friendship, but the absence of the women warned the Spaniards of the inevitable night attack which followed. The attack was repulsed, and the terrible wounds made by the firearms so horrified the natives that they came in and voluntarily surrendered.

The later history of Salcedo, how he saved the garrison of Manila from the attack of Li-Ma-Hong by almost superhuman efforts and marches, his destruction of the corsair in the swamps of the Agno, his expedition to Bicolandia, all make stories by themselves. Once during a tempest on the inhospitable coast of eastern Luzon, when all despaired of life, he acted as steersman with singular serenity, animating his companions, who were fully aware that he could not swim.

Dying at the age of twenty-seven, his last will and testament left what little property he had to be equally divided between his two orphan sisters in Mexico and the most deserving Ilocanos of his encomienda and in Vigan. A true type of the medieval warrior, he was energetic in war and patient with his captives. His modest and generous qualities endeared him to the wild spirits he led as well as to the people he conquered. His remains were finally buried besides those of his illustrious grand-uncle in the church of St. Augustin in Manila, where their escutcheons and knightly pennants hung until the present edifice was finished in 1604. Thus passed from history this true knight errant and the last of the conquistadores.

Confession

(Continued from page 623)

it was my duty to obey. I tried my best—to love him.

"But he maltreated me, beat me, nearly killed me. Every day he came home drunk. He cursed. And the fear in my breast turned to a burning hatred. I loathed him. But I was taught to be patient. He pawned our land, his lands and my own, for money to drink with. . . .

"And we had ten children, and that should have meant something. But my husband never thought right. He destroyed our home." She moaned.

And she told the padre how she had brought her children to Rizal, under the protection of her brother, how she had toiled for many years, struggled. Here, we can be happy... she had thought.

"My son works in the Army quarters. He earns thirty pesos a month. My daughters are still young, and they go to school with my Timoteo. Ardo is a mere baby. But, I can fight, God. I am brave here. There is sympathy, happiness. I work as a *lavandera*, and that is a great help to my son. . . .

"I'll never go back to him again! He came here, and I did not talk to him, though I secretly cried in the room. He came to ask forgiveness—we must live together again. He makes promises. How could I believe them, my God? He drinks. Ardo tells me he smelled wine. Oh, I can not—I will never go with him again. . . .

"Five years later, he lost his left arm—from fingers to elbow. He is being punished, God, for the wrong he has done and is doing! They wrote me he went to fish, and he held the dynamite stick in his hand too long—Oh, I can

not think of it, God! Please don't let me think of it! But it is his due punishment, it serves him right.... Oh, the father of my children....

"He came to me, padre, five times in ten years. He went home without me. It grieved him, I know, but I could not help it. My heart was utterly broken. Had he not drunk while he was here, perhaps ... but he could not become straight.... Padre, when he went back to Ilocos, we did not forget him. We sent him things, clothes, tea, soap, everything that we thought he might need on the farm. We later heard from townmates that he sold everything for wine.

"My two sons are in Hawaii. They send us more than enough. I am terribly happy, God! And he—Dios ko! How did the snake bite him? I can not bear to imagine it! The snake bit him in the right hand.

"What did they say, God, in the letter? He was coming from the fields with a farmer boy. They were catching frogs on the way. They said he laughed when he saw the snake. He was always fond of snakes. He charmed them, ate their livers. He used to bring them home and take out their fangs. But this time, God, you were punishing him. He followed the snake. "I'll eat your liver," he said to the snake. And he ran after the snake. The snake went into a hole. Ready to grasp the snake with his right hand, he stooped to part the grass with the stump of his left arm. He pulled it away with a cry of pain! The snake was dangling, wriggling from the stump, they said! The story of the farmer boy! And he struck at the snake with his right hand, but the snake would not let go. He struck and pulled—became weaker and weaker. He moaned! He bit the snake! The snake bit him in the mouth. His teeth tightened.... He bit the snake to death! They died together, they said in the letter, God! You did punish him! I should have gone to him, God! I could have loved him again! I can not think of his death.... Forgive me! He was punished....

"But must this be punishment for me, too, padre? When I have tried my best to give my children a chance at happiness? ...

"Is it raining, padre? I want to go out into the rain...."

The priest was praying. Outside, the rain had stopped. The priest went on praying and praying. His lips quivered. Then he blessed her again, sprinkled her with the holy water, prayed again. He made Nana Berta kiss the Holy Cross. He made signs of the cross on her forehead, nose, lips, cheekbones.



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"Let us pray together", he said.

But Nana Berta could not pray. She was thinking of the past. She looked at the ceiling. And on the floor the neighbors prayed. The children of Nana Berta prayed also.

She was thinking of her two sons. They were far away. God, why did we ever separate! And I have a daughter who does not know yet how to take care of herself! A son who is a mere boy! And now that I am going?

She knew she was dying, then again she thought she would live. Why had she called the priest? Anyway, her soul seemed lighter; lighter and cleaner. Ready to meet God. She saw a light. Beyond her troubled memories there was the light just the same. She felt she did not want to die. She wished she would not die at all. And in her soul was a futile desire, yet strong, stronger than any she ever known. In her eyes were tears.

"Is there no hope, God? *Dios ko!* let me live again! Let me be worthy of my life!" she sobbed. Her whole body began to tremble.

CAVITE

(Continued from page 648)

In the Yard are many mementos of Philippine history. The quarters of the admiral in command of the District, is a Spanish mansion begun in 1680 by a minister of Spain who was held within the walls of the fort a "prisoner of state," exiled from the country he had ably and loyally served because of petty court intrigue. In the little plaza in front of the mansion is the statue of Elcano, bearing this proud inscription in Spanish:



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The Adventures of a Legionnaire...

(Continued from page 621)

the tiny cabins of the officers must have been unpleasant. We forty legionnaires were camped on the upper deck in constant awareness of the unwashed bodies and the smoky cooking of some two hundred Anamite natives on the lower deck.

While the crowded Anamites were preparing their out-landish and smelly meals below, we each munched from the following supply—one kilo can of army beef, two cans of pork paste, and two loaves of Legion bread. Not such a bad feed, one might say, but this food had to be spread out over fifteen meals, and our usual daily ration of a cup of wine had been thoughtfully issued to us at Hay Phong and as thoughtfully drunk—all five cups at once. So it was a hungry forty that the Bataillon band met at the wharf and led to the barracks to the martial strains of "Anam Tonkin".

(To be continued)

Jorge Pineda

On the cover of this month's issue of the *Philippine Magazine* is reproduced a painting by Jorge Pineda who was born in Manila in 1879. He attended high school and later the School of Fine Arts of the University of the Philippines. He was the winner of a bronze medal at the St. Louis Exposition, and has won several medals and prizes since. He has done work for a number of newspapers and magazines, and paintings of his may be found in some of the best houses in Manila. He is at present a member of the staff of Carmelo and Bauerman, Inc., Lithographers.

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APRIL, 1931

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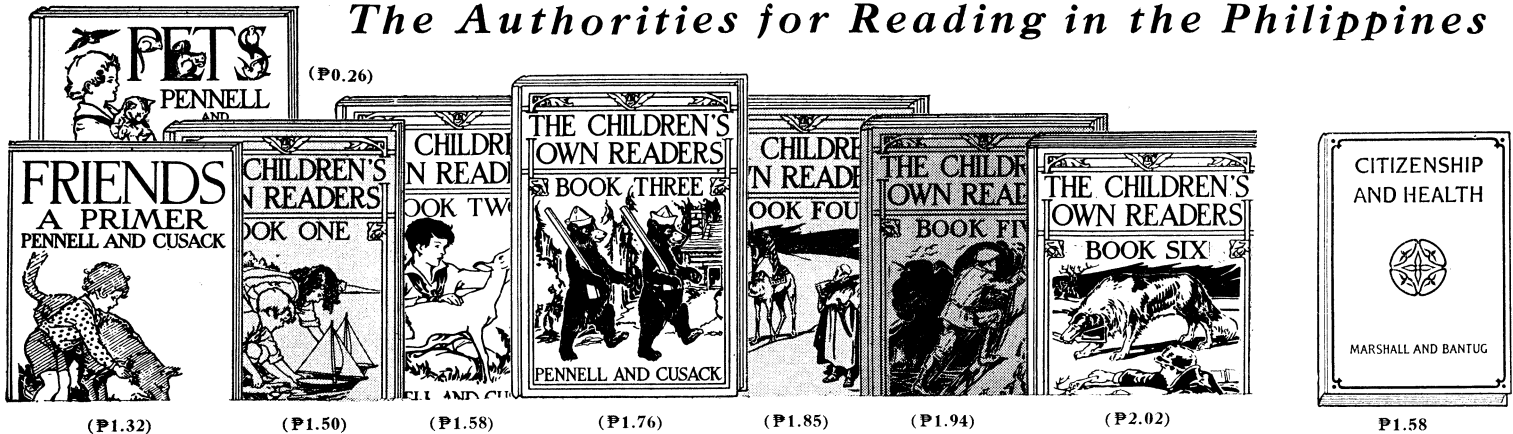
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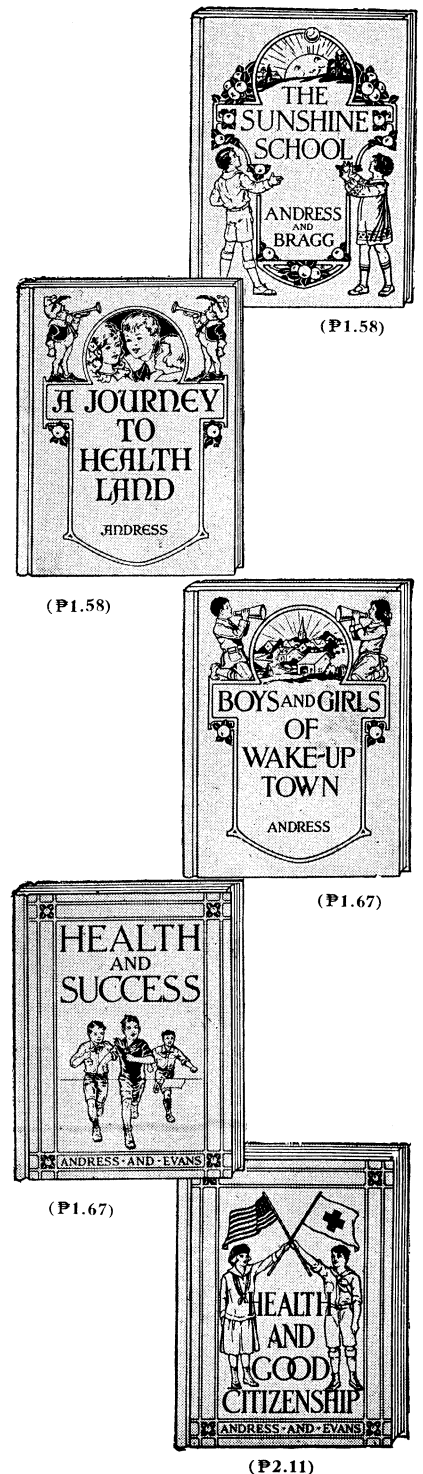
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Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner

February business conditions continued more or less on the same level as January. Stocks of staple commodities were reported as relatively low but the curtailment of purchasing power and low prices for local crops continued, a condition tending to slow down further the movement of merchandise other than staples and necessities.

The daily freight tonnage of the Manila Railway from January 18 to February 14 averaged over 11,000 tons as compared with slightly under 9,000 tons for January 1930, the increase being due to heavy sugar shipments from Central Luzon.

Construction permits in the City of Manila were ₱911,000 as compared with ₱539,000 for February, 1930, an indication that investors are taking advantage of the present low price material markets.

The Bureau of Customs release for January, 1931, reflects the economic adjustment of the country. Imports were only ₱13,200,000 as against ₱26,800,000 for January, 1930; while exports were ₱24,100,000 as compared to ₱27,700,000. Among the principal import items which suffered radical decreases as compared with January, 1930, were rice, wheat flour, automobiles, parts and tires, cotton goods, fertilizers, machinery, iron and steel goods, and meat and dairy products. Declines were registered in practically every class of imports with the exception of mineral oils in which heavy new stocks were imported. Considering exports, the value of hemp was less than one-half that of a year ago. Copra was down over forty per cent but the value of sugar exported was nearly a million pesos greater than during the previous year, and the value of tobacco was slightly better but by no means exceptional.

FINANCE

Sales of exchange by the Insular Treasurer for the month of February amounted to nearly ₱5,600,000 indicating serious deficiency in commercial paper available for the settlement of accounts. The Auditor's report on banking conditions, in millions of pesos, was as follows:

	Feb. 28 1931	March 1, 1930
Bank resources.....	247	250
Loans, discounts and overdrafts...	127	133
Investments.....	46	19
Deposits, time and demand.....	124	127
Average daily debits to individual accounts for four weeks ending...	5.1	5.6
Total circulation.....	139	141

RICE

Palay and rice prices dropped radically during February, the market offering from ₱1.75 to ₱1.95 per cavan. The demand for rice in the principal consuming centers was reported the weakest in many years and there appears no prospects for immediate improvement.

MANILA HEMP

February hemp market opened fair due to London demand, followed by a stiffening in New York takings during the second week. The latter half of the month was more quiet. The market closed as follows: E, ₱17; F, ₱12½; I, ₱9½; J1, ₱8¾; J2, ₱6¾; K, ₱6½; and L1, ₱6.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

The copra market was active at the beginning of the month but the improvement was only temporary and until the end of the month, the demand was weak. At the close, however, some improvement was noted and local dealers declined to sell at the prices offered. Future commitments for copra rescada were undertaken at as low as ₱5.25. Comparative high and low prices follow:

	Copra rescada, per picul, buyers' warehouse, Manila:	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1931
High.....		₱10.25	₱5.75
Low.....		9.75	5.25

(Continued on page 670)



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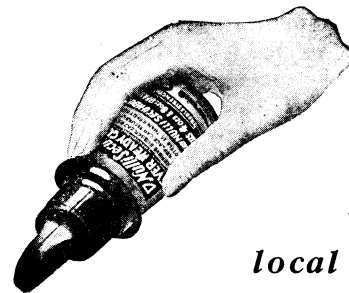
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News of the World

THE PHILIPPINES

February 18.—Douglas Fairbanks, noted movie actor, arrives in Manila on tourist ship *Belgenland*.

The Philippine Aerial Taxicab Company (of which E. M. Bachrach is president), is inaugurated with Douglas Fairbanks as the first passenger. Lieut. Charles E. Backes, of the United States Air Corps, was at the controls. A second plane is due to arrive next month and a third plane some time later. The second will carry three passengers.

Arthur G. Moody, "old timer" and owner of the Camera Supply Company, dies of pneumonia in Calcutta, on his way back to the Philippines. He was 60 years old.

February 22.—The U.S.S. *Houston*, new 10,000-ton cruiser, arrives in Manila to relieve the U.S.S. *Pittsburgh* as flagship of the Asiatic fleet.

The De la Rama building, well known landmark near the Santa Cruz bridge, is razed to the ground by fire of unknown origin.

February 26.—Archbishop Michael O'Doherty and Governor John J. Heffington of Lanao, return to the Philippine Islands.

The strike in Iloilo is reported settled. The men will go back to work, although the employers still refuse to recognize the labor federation.

February 27.—Members of the new textbook board are, Miguel Unson, secretary of finance, chairman, (4 years), Alejandro Albert, under secretary of public instruction, (6 years), Kenneth B. Day, (2 years), Dr. Luther B. Bewley, Director of Education, (6 years) and Dr. Maria Paz Mendoza-Guason, (4 years).

February 28.—Governor General Davis, with his daughter Cynthia, and his son Dwight Jr., accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Perez, Secretary of Agriculture Alunan, Vice-President Schwulst of the Philippine National Bank, and Colonel Maxwell Murray, who will look into aviation, leaves Manila on the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*, until recently flagship of the Asiatic fleet, on a good-will and fact-finding cruise of Far Eastern countries. The party will visit Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore, Belawan Deli, Batavia, Sourabaya, Bali, Macassar, and Sandakan. They will be gone about six weeks, arriving in Manila April 15.

March 3.—"The Philippine Islands enjoy a unique position in the world history, in that they have the only autonomous government in association with a world power. Looking at it from a Filipino point of view, I would think it would be to their advantage to strengthen their union with the United States rather than trying to weaken or terminate it. The Filipinos are the only peoples in all Asia who have political liberty and a responsible form of self-government, and these privileges have come to them through their association with the United States. It seems rather than fighting for independence, thinking Filipinos would try to strengthen the union". Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, famous author and student of international affairs, now in Manila.

March 5.—Doña Gorgonia Jamora de Mapa, wife of the late Chief Justice, dies, aged 66.

March 6.—Ambassador Forbes and party leave Aparri for Formosa, on board he *Bustamante*, where they will make a brief visit. They will sail for Japan next Friday.

March 12.—E. de Muro Lomato and Toti dal Monti, well known European operatic stars, arrive in Manila for a series of concerts.

Of the ₱1,500,000 appropriated during 1931, for investigation and construction of port works, nothing was set aside for the



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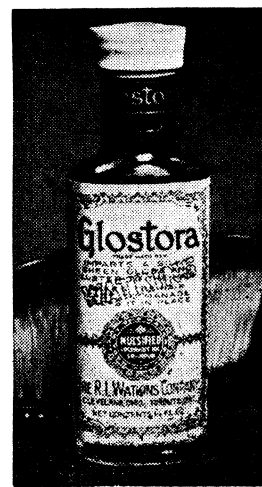
You will be surprised at the result. It will give your hair an unusually rich, silky gloss and lustre—instantly.

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A large bottle of Glostora costs but a trifle at any drug store or toilet goods counter.

Try it!—You will be delighted to see how much more beautiful your hair will look, and how easy it will be to manage.



Business and Finance

(Continued from page 668)

Coconut oil, in drums, Manila, per kilo:		
High.....	P0.30	P0.21
Low.....	0.29	0.19
Copra cake, f. o. b. steamer, Manila, per metric ton:		
High.....	P42.00	P31.50
Low.....	39.50	26.50

SUGAR

The local centrifugal sugar market was quiet with prices opening at P7.75 per picul, advancing to P8.00 during the second and third week, with important transactions towards the end of the month. At the close, the local supply was low and sellers were holding stocks awaiting advance in prices. The centrals located in Luzon have finished milling earlier than those in Negros due to their shorter crop. Indications are that the present campaign will net as much as or a little bit more than the previous season, both in quantity and value. Exports of sugar from November 1, 1930, to the end of February were: centrifugals, 305,338 metric tons; muscovado, none; refined, 16,105 metric tons; total, 331,443 metric tons.

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MANILA

improvement of the port of Davao, leading port in Mindanao.

A. D. Williams, Director of Public Works, arrives in Manila after a six months leave.

Frank L. Crone, former Director of Education, arrives on the *President Pierce*.

It is reported that many towns in the interior of Iloilo are in the grip of a famine. Some of the people are subsisting on tubers only.

March 13.—Gold mining prospects in Salacata, Bulacan, are excellent according to investigations made by the Bureau of Science. This vein was uncovered in 1929, by the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company when excavating for the Angat water project.

According to Hermenegildo Cruz, Director of Labor, the unemployment situation in the Philippines is not so serious as in more highly industrialized countries.

Major-General John L. Hines and party returned today from a trail-blazing flight to the southern islands. The farthest point of flight, Jolo, was reached after seven hours and forty three minutes of actual flying from Nichols Field, Manila.

March 17.—Tests reveal that machine-made hemp is superior to hand made, testing at 2,000 pounds over navy requirements.

The 47-foot yacht *Intrepid* which sailed from Manila in January, has safely reached Colombo, according to advices received by friends in the city.

UNITED STATES

February 17.—William Harsant Lewis, former editor of the *Manila Times*, and at present head of the Washington bureau of the *London Times*, was knighted by King George of England at the New Year's award of honors.

February 20.—President Hoover appoints as justices to the enlarged Philippine Supreme Court, Secretary of Justice José Abad Santos, Attorney General Delfin Jaranilla, and Judge Carlos A. Imperial of the Manila court of first instance. The American appointees are, Judge Edmund Block, formerly of the Manila court of first instance, Nehemiah Candee of Connecticut, and John Ladner of Oklahoma.

February 22.—The United States signs a treaty with twenty-two other nations to prevent naturalized Americans and their children from being impressed into the armies of their ancestral homelands—a cause of frequent international friction.

February 24.—William Hale Thompson is reelected mayor of Chicago on the Republican ticket for the fourth time.

February 26.—President Hoover vetoes the veterans' loan relief bill, a measure which enables veterans of the World War to increase the amount they can borrow on their bonus certificates from 22½ to 50%. The president said that the measure would require a billion dollars to administer.

Senator King of Utah holds up the confirmation of the six new Philippine Supreme Court justices, believing it to be a mistake to enlarge the court.

The House passes veterans' relief bill over the President's veto, with a vote of 328 to 79, or 56 more than the necessary 2/3 majority.

February 28.—The Senate passes the veterans' loan relief bill over the President's veto by a vote of 76 to 17. Veterans throughout the country are rushing to the regional offices for loans, and checks were being mailed out within an hour after the bill became a law. (It is estimated that about P4,000,000 will be distributed in the Philippines).

March 1.—Representative Henry Allen Cooper, in his 36th year as Republican representative from Wisconsin, dies aged 80. He was one of the first advocates of Philippine independence.

March 2.—Chairman Hiram Bingham, chairman of committee on territories and insular possessions, blocks the confirmation of the three Filipino nominees to the Phil-

ippine Supreme Court when their names came up before an executive session of the Senate. The move followed the action of the judiciary committee in voting six to five against reporting favorably on the names of the American appointees. The committee previously approved the Filipino appointees, but Bingham explained that this would swing the balance of membership from an American majority as at present, to a Filipino majority. The six appointees have no status and will not be entitled to assume their posts as ad interim appointees unless the President reappoints them after the Senate adjourns.

The House passes the immigration bill providing for a 90% limitation on immigration during the next two years as a means of unemployment relief. No limit is placed on Filipino immigration.

March 4.—President Hoover refers to Franco-Italian naval agreement as a "matter of congratulation of the whole world".

March 14.—Inmates of Joilet penitentiary mutiny, but are subdued after one guard was wounded and one prisoner shot.

March 17.—President Hoover sails for Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Except for conferences with the two respective governors, the trip will be devoted to rest and relaxation.

OTHER COUNTRIES

February 16.—King Alfonso asks José Antonio Sanchez Guerra, former premier and liberal leader, to form a cabinet, and the invitation is accepted. The king's action is regarded as a concession since Guerra was imprisoned during the Rivera régime.

February 17.—Sanchez Guerra, liberal leader, abandons attempt to form a cabinet following a meeting with the king who would not consent to the list made up by Guerra or to the calling of a constitutional convention.

Mahatma Gandhi calls on Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, and expresses a desire to



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end the civil disobedience to British authority, but insisted on a certain program of powers to be resumed for the Indians.

February 18.—Census figures show that more than 40% of the population of the Territory of Hawaii are Japanese, totalling 139,903 of which 21,131 are Japanese citizens. American citizens of Japanese parentage number 17,215.

King Alfonso calls upon Juan Bautista Aznar, liberal leader, to form a new cabinet. The Cabinet formed, with the Count of Romanones, who caused the fall of the Berenguer cabinet, as foreign minister, the Duke of Aura, minister of labor, and General Berenguer himself minister of war.

February 22.—Socialists and labor union representatives decide to abstain from any elections which the new Aznar government of Spain may seek to hold, and declare for the overthrow of the monarchy.

February 23.—Nellie Melba, famous operatic star, dies in Melbourne, Australia, aged 65.

March 1.—France and Italy formally accept the British project which clears the way for their signing the London Naval conference treaty. The proposal limits France to a maximum tonnage of 670,000 and Italy 441,000 tons. The United States tonnage as limited by the treaty was 1,123,600 tons, Britain 1,151,450 tons, Japan 714,120 tons. France will have a submarine tonnage of 80,000 and Italy 50,000. The agreement to last until 1936.

March 4.—Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, and Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Nationalist movement, sign a peace accord. The natives will be permitted to manufacture and sell salt, which was the concrete point on which the non-obedience movement was launched, and is considered a major concession. The agreement clears the way for the application

of the recommendations of the Indian Round Table conference at London.

The Indian truce assures the nationalists' cooperation in the second round table conference to be held in India, but Gandhi has said that if the nationalists' demands for autonomy in financial and military matters are not granted, agitation for separation will be renewed.

March 5.—The All-India National Congress orders workers to observe the truce arranged between Vice-roy Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi, ending the civil disobedience movement. Gandhi reiterated the ultimate purpose of the Nationalists to be independent.

The International Labor Bureau publishes figures revealing that more than 11,000,000 are unemployed throughout Europe. Bureau experts estimate that 15,000,000 are unemployed throughout the world. The American Federation of Labor estimates 6,000,000 out of work in the United States.

March 8.—Japanese people celebrate the birth of the fourth daughter to the Emperor and Empress of Japan, but are disappointed that the child was not a boy.

March 12.—A bomb, which did little damage, was exploded in the Spanish Embassy in Havana.

Two of the strongest political parties in Catalonia merge into a group called the New Catalonia Republican Party. The new faction favors the establishment of a Spanish Republic with administrative autonomy for Catalonia.

March 16.—The Prince of Wales opens the British Empire Trade Exhibit in Buenos Aires, by a radio address.

Sentiment in Spain against the death sentences asked by the prosecution on the leaders of the December revolt, may result in the government modifying its position, and imposing life imprisonment.

The New Books

FICTION

Best Short Stories of the War, edited by H. C. Minchin, Andre Maures, Arnold Zweig, and Coningsby Dawson; Harper & Brothers, pp. 826, P7.70.

This collection is unique in that it contains only copyright material, including some that has never before been published in English, and much that is available in no other collection. It comprises the best that has been written from 1914 to 1929 by nearly sixty world-famous authors in various countries.

Beggar's Choice, Patricia Wentworth; J. B. Lippincott Company, pp. 312, P4.40.

Car Fairfax is literally "down and out" as far as finances are concerned, when he answers a blind ad. But his road to fortune is beset by many mystifying experiences which involve his cousin, his fiancée, and himself.

The Blue Vesuvius, Anthony Wynne; J. B. Lippincott Company, pp. 320, P4.40.

This is another interesting Dr. Hailey detective story, in which we are asked how, or why, a man already dying from an accident in the hunting field, and isolated in a guarded room, should be killed. A blue Vesuvius match finally gives the clue. A story that combines straight deduction with psychology.

Horror House, Carolyn Wells; J. B. Lippincott Company, pp. 294, P4.40.

A gruesome, enthralling tale. Carolyn Wells at her best.

GENERAL

Africa View, Julian Huxley; Harper & Brothers, pp. 466, P11.00.

A scientist's impressions of the myriad

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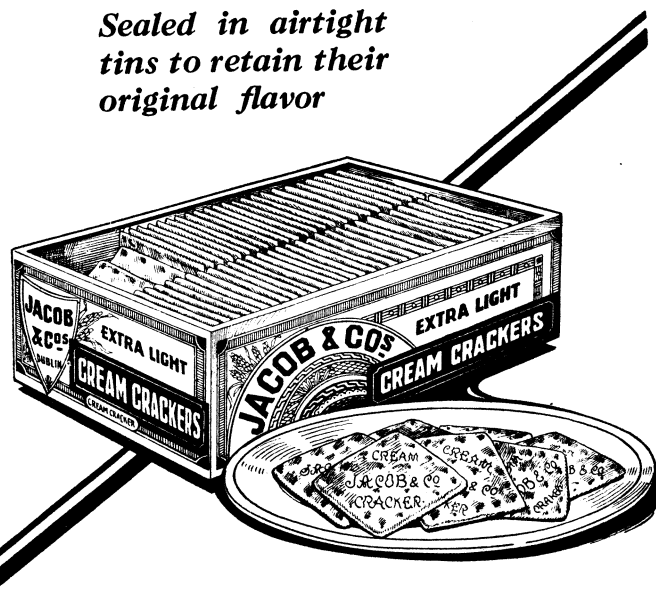
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The Life of the Ant, Maurice Maeterlinck; Quinn & Boden Co., Inc., for the John Day Co., Inc., pp. 270, ₱5.50.

M. Maeterlinck describes the nuptial flight, the founding of the community, feeding by disgorgement, the labors of the household, and many other activities of the ordinary ant colony in a most interesting story.

Mystery Men of Wall Street, Earl Sparling; Greenburg Publisher, pp. 253, ₱7.70.

Mystery Men of Wall Street will be a treat and a revelation to every man who ever bought a share of stock, who likes a good story, who wants to get a view behind the financial scene.

Tortured China, Hallett Abend; The Vail-Ballou Press Inc., pp. 305, ₱6.60.

The terrible suffering and absolute poverty of more than four hundred million people is here shown in what purports to be an accurate account of conditions in China today.

Where and How to Sell Manuscripts, William B. McCourtie; The Home Correspondence School, pp. 477, ₱7.70.

Full information on where and how to approach markets for all literary work. Novels, articles, short stories, plays, verse, photo-plays, photographs, jokes, syndicate, radio, and greeting card material.

The World Crisis, Winston Churchill; Charles Scribner's Sons, pp. 850, ₱11.00.

The individual volumes of Winston Churchill's world-famous war memoirs have been here combined in one volume. It is a contribution to history strung on a fairly strong thread of personal reminiscence. The author says, "Upon no important point of substance or broad deduction therefrom do I desire to

alter what I wrote; and in presenting the complete story to the reader I have a sure conviction that it will not in essentials be overturned by the historians of the future."

EDUCATIONAL

Intramural Athletics and Play Days, Draper and Smith; Barnes & Co., 152 pp., ₱2.20.

Deals with the organization and administration of intramural athletics, programs, etc.

The History of Physical Education, Dorothy S. Ainsworth; Barnes & Co., 132 pp., ₱4.40.

An interesting book, thorough in its treatment. Illustrated from photographs.

Historical Fiction, Hannah Logasa; McKinley Publishing Co., 132 pp., ₱2.20.

A bibliography of historical fiction and other reading references for history classes in junior and senior high schools.

Bibliography of American Biography, F. H. and H. E. Wilson; McKinley Publishing Co., 64 pp., ₱1.65.

This list is limited to books now in print and suitable for pupils in the secondary schools.

Internationalism, Political Parties in the United States, R. W. Kelsey; McKinley Publishing Co., 32 pp., ₱.60.

Numbers 4 and 5 of the Handbooks of Citizenship series of topical supplements to textbooks of American history and government.

Ways to Teach English, T. C. Blaisdell; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 576 pp., ₱5.50.

A basal text for normal and teacher college courses covering the teaching problem of this subject from the primary grades through high school. Self-expression, accuracy, and appreciation are stressed.

Remedial Lessons in Spelling, Norman H. Hall; Hall & McCreary Co., 96 pp., ₱.80.

Offered as a remedy for correcting defects in spelling so prevalent even among advanced students.

Second Latin Course, P. O. Place; American Book Co., 624 pp., ₱3.70.

An excellent text providing an interesting yet thorough course.

The Planets for April, 1931

By THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

MERCURY should be in a favorable position for observation during the two middle weeks of the month, being visible low in the west soon after the setting sun.

VENUS will continue as a morning star, best seen before dawn in the eastern sky, in the constellation Aquarius, to the left and a little above Formalhaut.

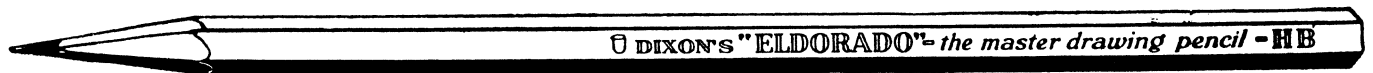
MARS at 9 p. m. will be high in the northwest sky, in the constellation Cancer, to the right and above Castro and Pollux, of Gemini.

JUPITER at 9 p. m. will be half way up from the western horizon, to the left and close to Castor and Pollux.

SATURN does not rise until about midnight, and is best seen right before dawn, in the southeastern sky, to the left and near the brightest group of stars in Sagittarius.

NOTE:—On April 3rd, 1931, there will be a total eclipse of the moon, visible in the Philippines. The moon will enter the umbra at 2:23 a. m., the total eclipse begins about 3:23 a. m., the mid-eclipse will be at about 4:07 a. m., while the total eclipse will end at 4:53 a. m., the moon will leave the umbra at 5:52 a. m.

For a *Star Map Atlas for the latitude of Manila and other points in the Philippines*, write to the Philippine Education Co., Inc. Price ₱0.85.



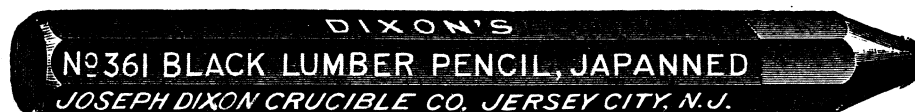
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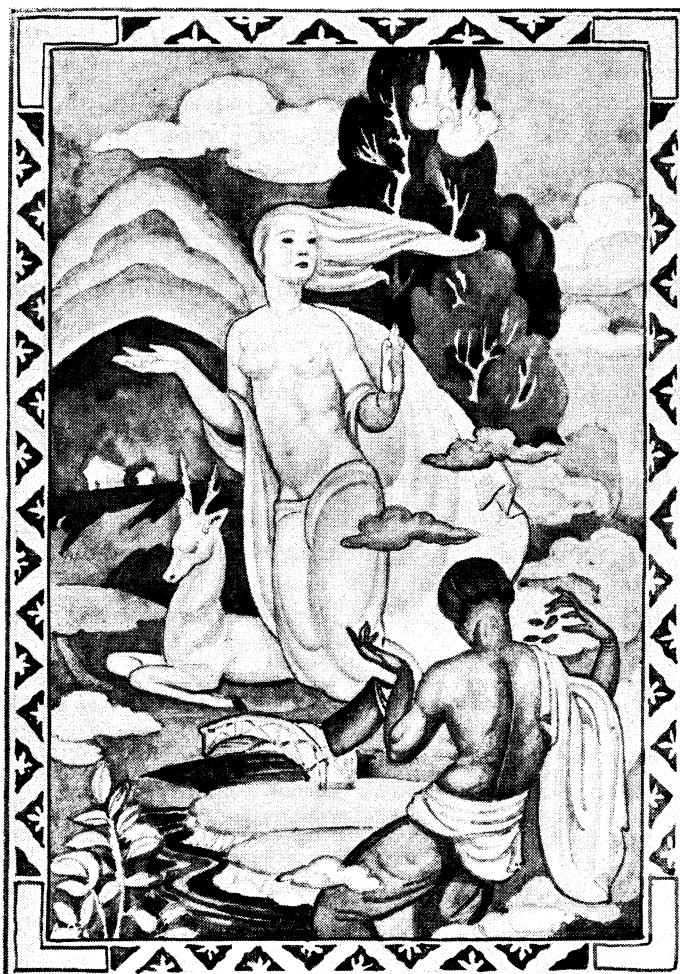
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Panel
for
April*

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This is the eleventh of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

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APRIL, 1931

No. 11

The Elopement

By GERONIMO D. SICAM

Illustrated by I. L. Miranda

REMEDIOS lowered the hanging kerosene lamp and blew out the light. Then she closed the windows and lay down beside her little sister, Eulogia, presumably to sleep. But she did not sleep. For about an hour she lay on the mat-covered bamboo floor thinking of the future. Arsenio and she could not live on love alone. They would have to eat, and unless he would find some work and take life more seriously they would starve. She was more than willing to help. She would work hard because she loved him. But what would he do? Would he overcome his habitual laziness for her sake as he had promised her?

She realized fully the seriousness of the thing she had decided to do. She knew full well that her parents would be displeased, but it was Arsenio whom she loved. *Mang Paulo* was good and well-to-do. He had a big house and a steady income. He would be able to supply her with all the conveniences of a well-furnished home. But he was



"FOR AN HOUR SHE WAITED FOR HER LOVER . . ."

middle-aged, a widower. That it was Arsenio whom she loved she was quite sure, for she had examined and questioned her heart many, many times.

Arsenio was all right. She firmly believed that he was not so slothful as he appeared to be. Just a little indolent as young men in their early twenties are. He had a bright future before him. He was strong and healthy.

A little incentive and the proper guidance would make him show his worth. He would yet make something of himself. He had finished his second year in the provincial high school. To Remedios' simple mind this was a rare accomplish-

ment, a mark of intellectual power.

They were to elope at twelve o'clock that night, she and Arsenio. They both lived near the bank of the river, she, on the north side where the stream was deep and narrow; and he, on the opposite bank about two kilometers

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The Preservation of White Prestige

By PEDRO DE LA LLANA

Editorial Staff, "Manila Daily Bulletin"

Former Member, Philippine House of Representatives

HONEST criticism, though uttered in a vigorous and emphatic manner, should be welcome. If it is a criticism founded on fact and not hearsay, if it is inspired by a desire to be helpful, criticism can not but have a salutary effect upon those criticised.

The foregoing remarks are made apropos the recent articles on the Philippines by Gareth Garrett in the *Saturday Evening Post*, in which he makes certain statements which are not supported by actual facts, as, for instance, that the Philippines has grown from a country with seven million inhabitants in 1898 to one of thirteen million in 1930, that there is only a single American bureau director in the Islands, and other more sweeping assertions as that we have in this country a "bamboo" civilization with Occidental trappings, that the Malay race is inherently inferior to the white, and a whole lot of other things which must provoke the laughter or ire of the informed reader.

Such utterances are especially unfortunate at this time of harmony and good will between the Americans and the Filipinos. The constant emphasis placed by Mr. Garrett on the subject of Malay inferiority will only arouse racial feeling in the Filipinos. Scientific discoveries have long exploded the myth of Nordic superiority and disproved the contentions of such race-baiters and alarmists as Lothrop Stoddard.

Racial or national progress is largely a matter of geography and opportunity. The Filipinos have long been repressed by a succession of foreign rulers, and have not had the full opportunity to develop their national soul. Under the more liberal régime of America, however, they have progressed by leaps and bounds in many lines during the short period of thirty years. The Americans themselves are surprised at the progress made.

Different peoples have held the ascendancy at different periods in the history of mankind. The Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Chinese, all have had their day, and, coming down to the present time, the Americans and the British and the Japanese are enjoying theirs.

The present century is essentially a century of white supremacy brought about by a combination of factors, scientific, mechanical, economic, and military. But this does not mean that they will maintain their hegemony forever. There are tides in the affairs of man, in the words of Shakespeare. There may come a sudden and unexpected crash in the organization of the present capitalistic empires, and when that crash comes, a new type of human society may emerge.

The East is the birthplace of some of the most notable moral and intellectual leaders of mankind. Great sciences and arts were once nurtured by Oriental minds. Christ, Buddha, Confucius, Asoka, and a great number of other figures who have left a permanent mark on human history, were all Orientals, though not Malays.

There is no use fanning the flames of racial prejudice

any further in this country. Americans and Filipinos can work out in concord and harmony their common problems created by the accident of history. There are serious obstacles to a permanent solution of the problem, but these can be overcome through mutual understanding and an appreciation of each other's virtues and limitations. We agree with Gareth Garrett that we are at the present time working out an Occidental system of government in an Oriental setting. Well, what of it? Can we not adopt some of the Occidental ways of doing things, and apply them to the political life of Asiatic peoples? Is democracy the exclusive heritage of the West? Long before the original Thirteen Colonies founded the great republic of the west, Oriental philosophers had conceived the democratic and even the socialist state. The idea of a government by the people is as old as human history itself, and no one section of the world can lay exclusive claims to it.

Garet Garrett came to the Philippines some time ago, stayed here for about a month, most of the time at the Manila Hotel, listening to gossip and reading books and pamphlets on the Philippines, and on one occasion making a trip to Malolos, the historic site of the government of the Philippine Republic. With this store of erudition on things Philippine, acquired during one month of research and investigation, and with the experience of his trip to Malolos, this writer returns to the United States, and in the columns of the *Saturday Evening Post*, poses as a great authority and indicts a whole race. It was a formidable job heroically done.

The main trouble with some American writers who come to this country for the purpose of writing us up is that they come with preconceived ideas. Their minds are not open to the facts presented to them. That is not the attitude of the scientist or scholar. It is the attitude of the pandering journalist eager to obtain "copy" at all costs, and copy that is *saleable*.

Despite the undesirable political uncertainty which marks the present relations between the Americans and the Filipinos, great political, educational, industrial, and economic progress has been realized here since the arrival of the American government thirty years ago. It has, in fact, been an advance unparalleled in the history of dependent peoples. There has been occasional friction between Filipinos and Americans in the government, but no such situation exists as described by the magnifying Mr. Garrett. American officials have been lax in going after the corrupt and the incompetent among officials of the government, and for this they deserve to be criticised. But there is a growing public opinion against incompetence and graft in the government service, and people throughout the archipelago are coming to a realization of the fact that a public office is a public trust.

To expose evils with a view to their correction is a laudable undertaking. But along with the denunciations must come facts, facts and nothing but facts. There is probably

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The New Post Office

By I. V. MALLARI

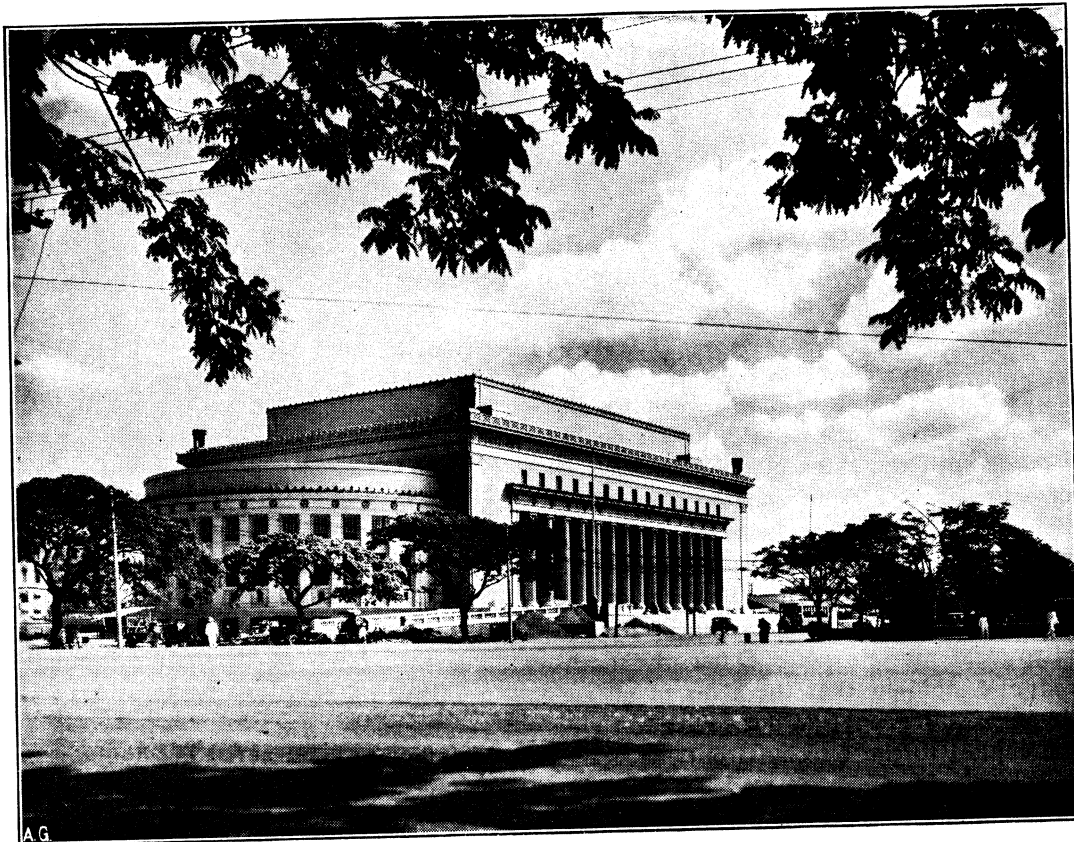
WHERE is the post office?" This question so casually and so innocently asked by tourists and other visitors to our shores, need no longer embarrass Manilans as they think of the dilapidated group of buildings on Isla de Romero. For the Bureau of Posts has moved into an edifice which is perhaps the most outstanding architectural achievement in the Philippines since the coming of the Americans.

The new structure on Plaza Lawton compares favorably with government buildings anywhere in the world, and it is better located than most of them. The post office in New York City, though larger and more ornate than ours, is overshadowed by the more imposing Pennsylvania Depot; while that in Washington, D. C., in spite of its fine marble façade, is relegated to insignificance by the majestic Union Station.

Dominating the south bank of the Pasig between the Jones and the Santa Cruz bridges and the whole park-like area at the head of Burgos Drive, the widest thoroughfare in the country, the new Manila post office has every chance to exhibit its Greek perfection.

The building is as high as the new downtown structures across the river, but so well studied are its proportions that one does not become conscious of its height at first glance. Rather he is impressed with the beauty of its massing—the huge central pavillion flanked and buttressed by the two semicircular wings, which lend such grace to the whole design. This composition, crowned by the rectangular attic story, gives a sense of strength and stability, and the impression is enhanced by the severe simplicity of the façade and the great expanses of blank walls.

It is this treatment of façade and walls which makes the emphasis placed on the portico as the focal point of the picture, doubly effective. Again and again the eye is led to, and held by, the rhythm of the sixteen Ionic pillars, their fluted grace, their beautiful entasis, their silhouettes against the dark background of the great grilled windows,



and the play of their shadows upon the tawny walls and upon the marble pavement.

Even the automobile ramp extending across the whole length of the building, the broad flight of steps with its air of unusual dignity, and the two flag poles set at proper intervals on the terrace, contribute towards this concentration

of emphasis in the design of the façade. One shudders to think how utterly ruined this unity of impression would have been had the four *porte cocheres* been built according to a modification of Mr. Arellano's original plan!

The new post office is classic not only in its design but also in its color. People have been so accustomed to a white Parthenon after the rains of centuries have washed away its brilliant coats of paint, that they have forgotten—or perhaps they have never really known—that the Greeks, like the Egyptians, lavished color on their temples. But Mr. Arellano, like the architects of the new Philadelphia Museum of Fine Arts, believes in reviving this ancient practice.

With a laugh, however, he admits that he has encountered difficulties in carrying out his desire. To begin with, he found it hard to convince the powers-that-be that brilliant colors are not only desirable and appropriate in classic buildings, but that they are also suitable to our climate and expressive of our temperament as a people.

The public lobby is the chief feature of the interior and fulfills the promise of the façade. The formal atmosphere is achieved by the balanced effect of the composition and by the ambitious proportions of the room. The pilasters add interest to the walls and give a sense of support to the ornamental plaster ceiling done in pastel shades. These colors are repeated in the terrazzo floor.

At the ends of this main lobby are subsidiary halls where the public stairs and elevators are located. These halls are amplified by semicircular spaces roofed with domes, recalling the Pantheon at Rome in contour and in method of

(Continued on page 698)

The Philippine Shoe Industry

By FRANK LEWIS MINTON

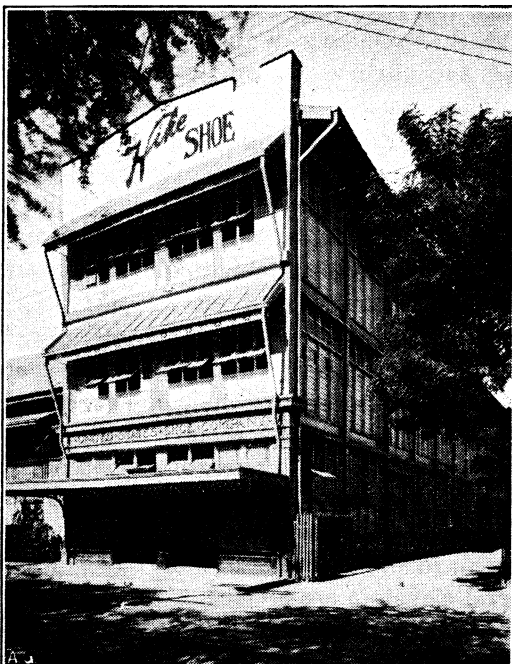
ONCE upon a time, so legend has it, a ruler of ancient Persia, while taking a morning constitutional on one of the many roads that led from his palace to his farthest provinces, stepped on a sharp stone, sustaining a painful bruise upon the sole of the Royal Foot. The monarch was furious.

Now this was in the good old days when kings were Kings, and official heads fell thick and fast. Then His Majesty ordered the imperial road builders to make all the roads of Persia and her vassal states so smooth that he might walk where he willed about his vast dominions without danger of injury.

So the "wise men" gathered in special session to discuss ways and means. After much debate, it was decided to cover the roads with the skins of animals, such as cattle, sheep, horses, goats, will asses, and the like. Couriers were sent far and wide to promulgate the new edict, and to order the stockmen to concentrate their herds along the roadways. Instead of obeying, however, many of the herdsmen rushed their stock across the borders of the country, and to make matters worse, Omar, the mathematician, offered the opinion that the skins of all the livestock and wild asses in Persia would not suffice to cover the road from the capital to the Grecian frontier. Meat and livestock soared in price.

Disgusted with the failure of his wise men, the Emperor took matters into his own hands, and offered a prize in gold and the hand of his eldest daughter to any man in his empire, regardless of social rank, who would solve the problem of smoothing the roads of Persia.

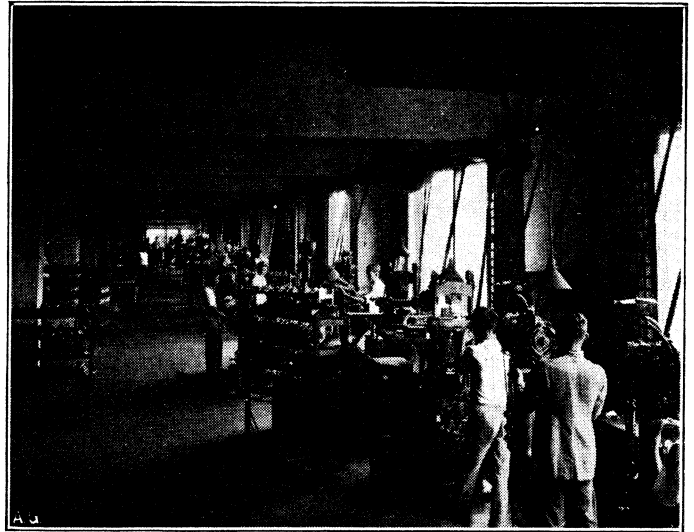
The wisdom of his plan was quickly demonstrated. Within two hours after the royal heralds announced the monarch's offer, a young shepherd, carrying a bundle of hides and a bag of razor-edged obsidian cutting stones, sought and was granted an audience. The youth placed



FACTORY OF HIKE SHOE CO.

the Royal Feet upon the skins, carved and snipped industriously for a few moments, and then, with leathern thongs, bound the practical, if somewhat unsightly results of his efforts about the pedal extremities of the ruler of Persia.

The Emperor skipped gaily down the stony



INTERIOR, HIKE SHOE FACTORY

path leading to his favorite hunting grounds, trolling a merry stave, while in the palace grounds trumpets blared and cymbals crashed, as preparations for the marriage of the Princess proceeded.

Such is the legend of the beginning of shoemaking. Thus is the story told in many lands. Narrators disagree only as to the nationality of the emperor. He may have been Persian, Jewish, Arabian, Hittite, Egyptian, or—even Irish.

FACTUAL EVIDENCES OF EARLY SHOEMAKING

As to fact, the beginnings of shoecraft are lost in the shadows of antiquity. The most ancient evidence of shoemaking yet discovered is a crude last found in Switzerland, and believed to be considerably more than ten thousand years old. Hieroglyphics in Egyptian tombs indicate that the ancients wore slippers and sandals of leather, papyrus, and wood. The earliest pictorial records of shoemaking are dated about 4840 B. C. In the tomb of Tutankh-Amen was found, among other footwear, a pair of slippers, "of leather, elaborately decorated with gold, and of wonderful workmanship." This king died, 1350 B. C.

In 285 A. D., Crispinus and Crispinianus, Roman brothers who fled their country to escape punishment for their political activities, established themselves as shoemakers in France. There again they fell into the bad graces of the government and were beheaded, 287 A. D. Thereafter they were made the patron saints of the shoemakers, and St. Crispin's Day is still celebrated with processions and merry-making by many of the shoemakers of Europe.

As early as the eleventh century A. D. the manufacture of leather shoes had become a considerable industry in Europe, and shoemakers' guilds flourished, particularly in Germany, France, and England during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Wooden shoes were also worn to a great extent by peasants and burghers. The first shoemaker in the American colonies was Thomas Beard, an Englishman who came to Massachusetts Colony during the seventeenth century.

PHILIPPINE SHOEMAKING

We have no definite information concerning the beginnings of shoecraft in the Philippines. Styles in footwear have been somewhat influenced by shoemakers of other Oriental nations. The native *corcho*, with insole of soft *daluro* wood, and leather outer sole, resembles certain types of Chinese and Siamese footwear; while the *sandalia* is much like the Japanese sandal, except that the straps pass completely over the foot, instead of between the great and middle toes, as do those of the Japanese sandal.

The *zapatilla* with its high wooden heel and thick sole of the same material, is doubtless a creation inspired by the advent of Spanish and other European ladies' shoes; while the *bakya* seems to the writer to be distinctly native in conception and development.

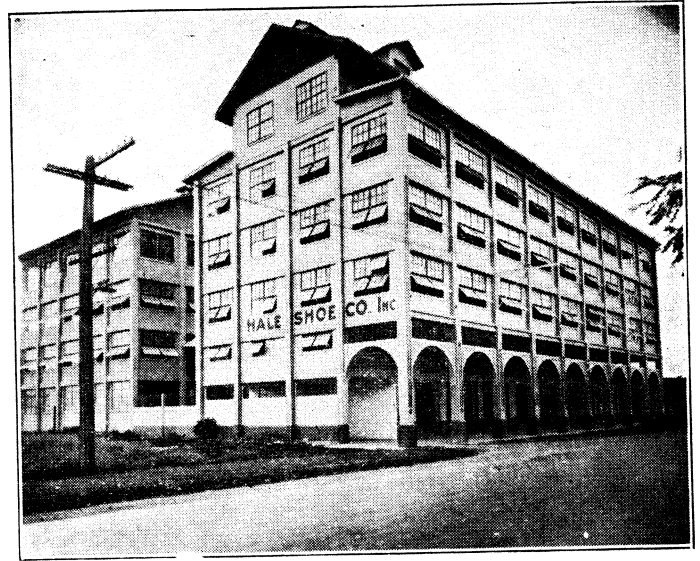
The most popular native slipper is the sensible *chinela*. It has certain advantages over any other type of footwear, being light in weight, cool, easy to clean, and inexpensive. Probably the *chinela* will never be entirely supplanted by the more elaborate leather shoe, for household use and hot weather, at least.

The *chinela* was introduced from Java by Chinese traders. The supply of this commodity, however, was so often exhausted that the Chinese vendors in Manila decided to make *chinelas* locally.

In the late eighties, Isidoro Sanchez, an enterprising Filipino, and a companion studied the methods of making this kind of footwear and started a small establishment on Calle Nueva, and later on Calle Ongpin. In his shop, a number of Filipino *chinela* makers were trained, who later established their own shops in Manila and elsewhere.

The early Spanish settlers in the Philippines imported shoes from the mother country; but as the community increased in numbers, Spanish bootmakers opened shops in Manila. Soon the astute and enterprising Chinese saw the possibilities of gainful occupation in the making of leather footwear, and toward the close of the Spanish régime, Chinese and native "hand shoemakers" supplied a considerable number of shoes to local consumers, as well as *chinelas* and other popular types of footwear.

In fact the Chinese hand shoemaker and the "communities", or guilds, still play a considerable part in Philippine shoe production. But the guilds are now taking to ma-



FACTORY OF HALE SHOE CO., INC.

chinery, having found their efforts to produce satisfactory footwear in quantity by the more primitive methods, futile.

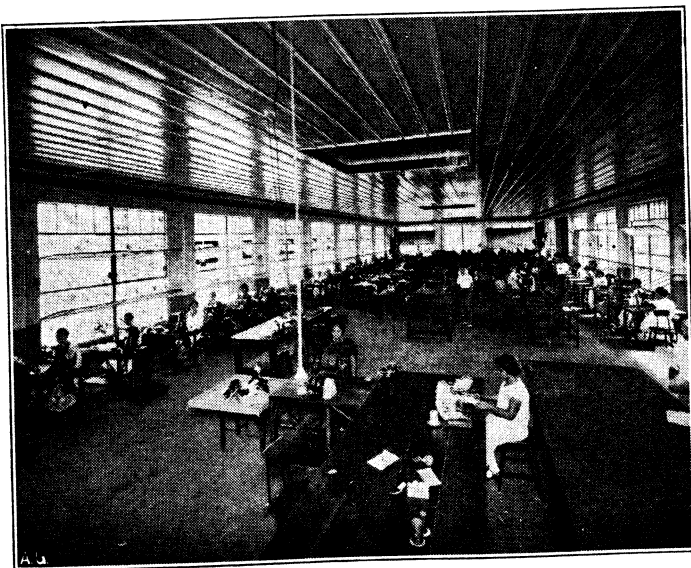
The difficulties of Philippine shoe guilds are due partly to changing economic conditions, partly to imperfect organization and methods of finance, and in some measure, probably, to their own ideals. The members of the shoemaker guilds in Europe were essentially artists. They were extremely proud of the beauty and quality of their product, and considered it undignified, even dishonest, to produce footwear of inferior quality or crude appearance.

Growing demand for quantity production of shoes at moderate prices necessitated the development of machinery to take the place of human hands, gradually decreasing the business of the European guilds; but they still remained the style mentors of Europe. In fact there are, even now in the capitals of Europe and America, exclusive shops producing hand tooled boots and shoes for the most fastidious dressers, and these shops largely influence shoe styles. The cost of one pair of these hand made shoes is equal to the price of from six to twenty-four pairs of factory made shoes. However the buyer pays for exclusive design rather than for superior wearing qualities.

The Philippine shoe guilds, on the other hand, have attempted to produce attractive footwear by hand in competition with machine-made shoes, buying leather and findings from local middlemen as required. Such a method could hardly be expected to succeed. Under the most favorable labor conditions, and with strong financial support, hand shoemakers have failed elsewhere in competition with machines in quantity production, and the fact that the Philippine guilds are trying to provide themselves with modern machinery indicates that conditions here do not differ materially from those in foreign lands.

There are, at present, some five shoe factories in Manila. The two principal factories, the Hale Shoe Company, Inc., and the Hike Shoe Factory, are well equipped with the most modern machinery available, and have output capacities of from one to two thousand pairs of shoes per day. They employ an average of perhaps two hundred

(Continued on page 700)



INTERIOR, HALE SHOE FACTORY

Java

By WOLFGANG SCHNEIDER



A JAVANESE YOUTH

THE East Indian Archipelago is an originally connected land chain, that reaches from the northern part of Sumatra to the Moluccas and New Guinea, as geologists, botanists, and zoölogists unanimously agree. And yet each of these islands has its own profile, is a world of itself: —Sumatra in its immensity,

grandeur, and majesty; Celebes with its compressed wildness; the Moluccan Islands with their giant volcanic cones, rising from the bluest and clearest sea, encircled, Saturn-like, by everlasting cloudrings; Borneo and New Guinea, secret, unexplored, surrounded and guarded by eternal Rhizophorae forests. Finally, Java always indefinable.

In Java the secret coherences between scenery and population beautifully manifest themselves. Gentle, slender, full of good habits and customs, is the Javanese. Brightly colored are his garments, noble his games, dances, and music. The temples of old, rythmically set into the scenery, seem to be born of the soil. The Javanese who stands on the terraces of the Borobudur could fulfill the priestly functions of his ancestors; his profile seems to continue the lines of the reliefs, his body to belong to the architectural articulation of the edifices. Everything natural to the island is beautiful and ideally designed in its many variations. Hinduism has been absorbed, remodeled. Its gods became milder, Shiva less cruel; its art Hindu-Javanese. It is true the Mohammedans came later with their fanatic and cruel teachings. The edifices were destroyed along with the soul accustomed to agreeable, religious, hygienic precepts. Then the white man came with his civilization. Yet all those oppressors of the people and exploiters of their wealth have not essentially changed the besieged. All existing manifestations of art originate from ancient times. The tales of the *wajang* plays comprise the figures of the Veda, of the Ramayana legend. The Serimpi dances at the court of the Sultans of Djokjakarta, the ceremonial at the court of H. H. Pakubowono (Nail of the World), the *batik* (native cloth), the *gamelan* (native orchestra), and especially the Adat with its unwritten laws and rights, these have never been violated or dishonored by any one.

THE BAGUIO OF JAVA

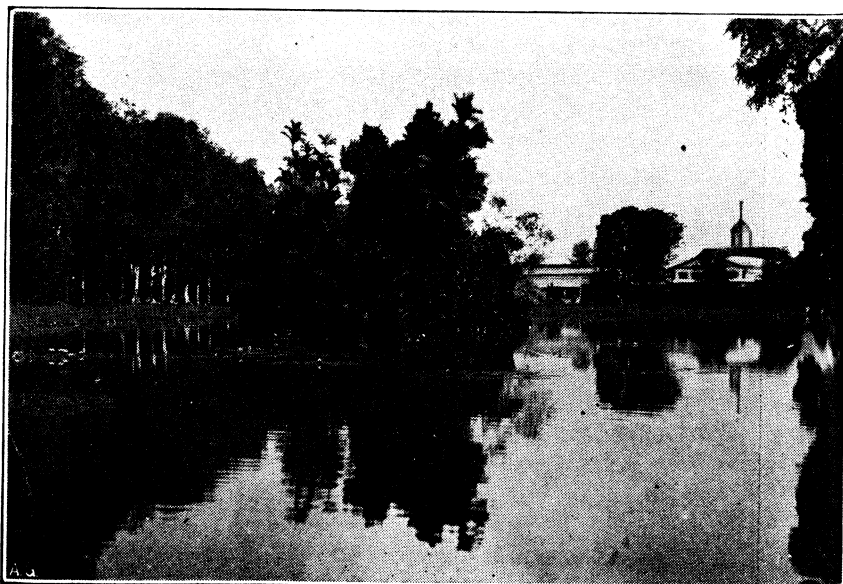
Last night it was cold and I thanked a kind providence for giving me a room with two beds in it. At ten o'clock I took the cover from the second bed, at midnight my overcoat, and at one o'clock I still had cold feet. Yes, in Java, close to the equator one may suffer from the cold. We are in Tosari, 5400 feet above sea level, and the proprietor of the inn, a sturdy man with the solid face of a hunting dog, assured me last evening that in the "cold" season sometimes he has to remove a thin ice-crust from the basin before performing his morning ablutions. What differences! Yesterday 92°F in roasting Surabaya, with wild auto traffic, street cars, dancing in the elegant Oranje Hotel, then a course along sugar cane, rubber, and tea plantations. Higher and higher, passing through virgin forests, where myriads of gorgeous *Datura* blossoms bloom. Finally Tosari, the friendly mountain resort, the sanatorium for the white man in Java, is reached.

At five o'clock we are awakened. Outside the horses whinny and the guides whisper. Quickly we dress, get on horseback, and away. The road leads up and down, over barren plains, through gorges, and small mountain villages. Ghostlike appear the mountains in the dawn on the horizon. Between the trunks of the fire-trees glows the sun, a fireball. Down to the right brew fogs. The morning breeze blows gently. It is truly a Parsifal flight.

THE GIANT CRATER OF BROMO

We reach the mountain ridge and deep below us lies the giant crater in the center of which is the huge sandsea. Two cones rise out of it, one of them is the active Bromo. A prehistoric piece of scenery, this immensely great plain with the steaming mountain. The little horses trip like goats down the steep road. A trot along the ideal race course of the sandsea, and now we are at the foot of the Bromo. Through lava and ashes, we climb to the top

(Continued on page 701)



THE BOTANICAL GARDENS AT BUITENZORG, JAVA, WITH THE PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES IN THE BACKGROUND.

The Adventures of a Legionnaire in French Indo-China

By VINCENT SULLIVAN

II

ONCE at the post, we were quickly assimilated into the 7th Bataillon, but not until we had received some fatherly advice from a hard-boiled sergeant, well-seasoned in Legion discipline. He had apparently seen enough sunshine and drunk enough moonshine to know whereof he spoke.

"*Attende moi, band du sauvage* (Listen to me, band of savages)", he began. "Your dreams have been realized. You have reached the legionnaires' paradise. You wanted to get here, and now I guess you'll stay here. But you'll stay here even longer than you may suppose, if you do not lay off the *chum-chum*. That stuff and this Indo-China sun do not mix, and the cemetery is full of the birds who thought that it might.

"*Qui, mes enfants*, and there are plenty of Eves in this paradise, also. But *n'oubliez-vous* (don't forget) that Father Adam himself was not lucky with the one specimen that God gave him, innocent as she was! And these Eves here! Be careful!"

He continued and regaled us with some personal experiences and reminiscences calculated to inspire us with a wholesome respect for the difference between good and bad, but what sons or soldiers ever listened to the warning advice of fathers and top-sergeants?

A ROCK QUARRY IN PARADISE

We had long suspected, however, that there was something phony about this legend of the legionnaires' paradise, and our suspicion grew to a certainty the very next day when we were assigned to the task of quarrying rock with the aid of the primitive pick and bar. The quarried rock was reduced to pieces of convenient size with a sixteen-pound sledge hammer. These rocks were then carried to the quarry edge and rolled down to the roadway below where they were loaded onto mule-carts and taken away. All this military work was done under eagle-eyed sergeants. The stone was used in building officers' quarters and other permanent buildings.

This was our program: Up at five, when a tin cup of black coffee was served. By six we were sweating at our tasks in the quarry. At half past ten we returned to the barracks for the first meal of the day. We then took a siesta until one o'clock, when we went back to the rock until, five and a half hours later, we had our second and last meal of the day. *L'appel* was sounded at nine.

Not many days passed before one of my heedless comrades became an example for the sun and *chum-chum* warning of Sergeant Girod. We had arrived at the quarry before the sun had risen above the fringe of the surrounding jungle. The pit was deep and in cooling shadows, and we all toiled bare-headed, but with our sun helmets close at hand. Orders were to don these *casques* the moment the sun glared above the tree-tops, and all of us mechanically obeyed this order except a legionnaire of the second class named Stinwerke, a Belgian, who had imbibed of the rice-

brandy too freely the night before. He grumbled that the sun was not yet bright enough to be dangerous, and as he was working at some distance from the sergeant, his failure to cover his head went unnoticed. Some minutes later, several of us saw Stinwerke seat himself on a rock and clasp his head in his hands. Before the sergeant could reach him, he had keeled over, and lay gasping among the stones. He was carried to the hospital and a vein was opened to relieve his pounding heart, but he never regained consciousness,—another victim of sun and *chum-chum*.

LA FÊTE DU CAMERONE

Days dragged into weeks at the quarry, but then came a time when we worked with a will, for a big stone block house was to be built for use during the festival of April 30—*La Fête du Camerone*—the legionnaire's own day. July 14, Bastille Day, is also observed, of course, but the anniversary of the famous battle of Camerone in Mexico is the holiday for the men in the Legion. Their hearts swell with just pride when they recall the glorious death of these early heroes of the Legion.

When Napoleon III wished to aid the newly crowned Emperor Maximilian in maintaining his precarious position on the throne of Mexico, he offered the long-term prisoners in the Bastille the choice between completing their sentences behind the dreary walls or joining the newly formed *Légion du Étranger* and fighting in Mexico. Hundreds of the prisoners chose the life of the soldier and the remaining ranks of the Legion were filled with a volunteer riff-raff from every country in Europe. Six hundred of the legionnaires held the village of Camerone against three thousand Mexican insurgents from early morning until evening, when only two Frenchmen remained alive. These, despite the fact that they refused to surrender, were captured, and their valor so impressed their Mexican captors that the two survivors were decorated and escorted back to the French lines by a Mexican guard of honor.

So we in French Indo-China labored getting out the stone for the building which was to represent the old Mexican fortification and which we, on the anniversary of the battle, defended, while others of our comrades in arms played the part of the attackers. There were parades and speeches and extra food and wine, and the Anamites gathered from miles around to watch the bearded white soldiers celebrate the *Fête du Camerone*.

After the fete, weeks dragged into months, and the heat was rendered more oppressive by the heavy humidity from the continual downpour of rain. We continued our work in the stone quarry except on Tuesdays and Fridays when, with full equipment,—rifle, pack, and all—we deployed through the dank undergrowth and stormed or defended various strategic positions.

ORIGIN OF THE PARADISE MYTH

After the first weeks of nostalgia for Morocco, I began to look about me in an attempt to trace the origin of the

(Continued on page 702)

EDITORIALS



"What are we going to do with it?" asks Garet Garrett, "it" being the Poor Philippines—Mr. Garrett "this Malay state", as he calls it. And he also asks, "sore with doubt" whether this "Malay state in the Anglo-Saxon pattern" will work.

The answer is that it is working, and that no one is at present called upon to do anything with it. No one intimately concerned has asked Mr. Garrett to bother his poor brains about our problems which will, no doubt, be worked out in due time by those now engaged on them.

Mr. Garrett questions the importance of the Philippines to the United States. Hard-boiled though he thinks he is, he is so naïve as to write: "There is trade by advantage and privilege. That is true. There is trade that has to be defended, by force if necessary. But more and more as the business world finds its own true principles, the great trade will be by merit of price, quality, and service, and that trade which requires to be defended will be less and less worth defending, until the cost of it will be greater than the profit is." By this Rotary gospel, he would make us believe, is capitalistic business inspired and by its fervent strength carried forward!

He also questions the value of the Philippines as a strategic possession, stating that the country is a liability rather than an advantage to the United States because it would be so difficult to defend. He overlooks the fact that a few hundred airplanes and a small fleet of submarines, all comparatively inexpensive, would make the Philippines impregnable without the mounting of another coast artillery gun.

He asks his readers plaintively: "Why did we accept this sovereignty?" But in the same paragraph he writes of McKinley's "ultimatum" and his "insisting" that we "must have" the entire archipelago. So do even great journalists write articles for such great publications as the *Saturday Evening Post*. "We had somehow", says Mr. Garrett nobly, "become responsible for the welfare of the Filipino people. . . . Call it conscience or by any other name." How he loves and dotes on these same Filipino people is noticeable throughout his three articles on the Philippines.

But in spite of this unselfish call, Mr. Garrett states very emphatically in his closing paragraph that there is "only one truly valid and enduring title to land" and that is its utilization. Unexploited "voids" are "dangerous to the peace and comfort of the world and hinder the development of its wealth". It is not hard to see what Mr. Garrett with all his circumlocutions is driving at.

He speaks of the "incomprehensible Malay" and searches for the "missing key". One can never be sure, he says, "what one is dealing with—naïvemindedness, almost childlike, or impenetrable subtlety". We may inform Mr. Garrett that the Filipino attitude, as demonstrated by his

demands for independence, is not an almost childlike naïvemindedness, and that it need not be, except for some minds, an impenetrable subtlety.

The Filipino statesman is merely meeting insincerity with insincerity. He doesn't really want "immediate, complete, and absolute independence", but he knows he is safe in demanding it because he will not get it—not for a long time. But he wishes to keep the issue alive, because he wants independence ultimately, and, in the mean time, these demands are bringing him more and more local autonomy, which he does want, as much of it as he can get, and giving as little in return for it as possible. That is the whole secret in a sentence, and who can blame the Filipino? He is up against limitless power and must play his game with all his skill and with a poker face. Exasperation such as Mr. Garrett shows only makes him laugh—in private.

Mr. Garrett speaks darkly and threateningly of organized labor and the farmer in America as being solidly in favor of Philippine independence, but these forces do not control the American government, as everyone knows. He adds the "American capitalist"—those with investments in the Cuban sugar industry—but it would be easier to allow Cuban sugar to come into the United States free, than to "free" the Philippines. As for the agitation against Filipino immigration in the Pacific states, that could be adjusted without throwing the Philippines away.

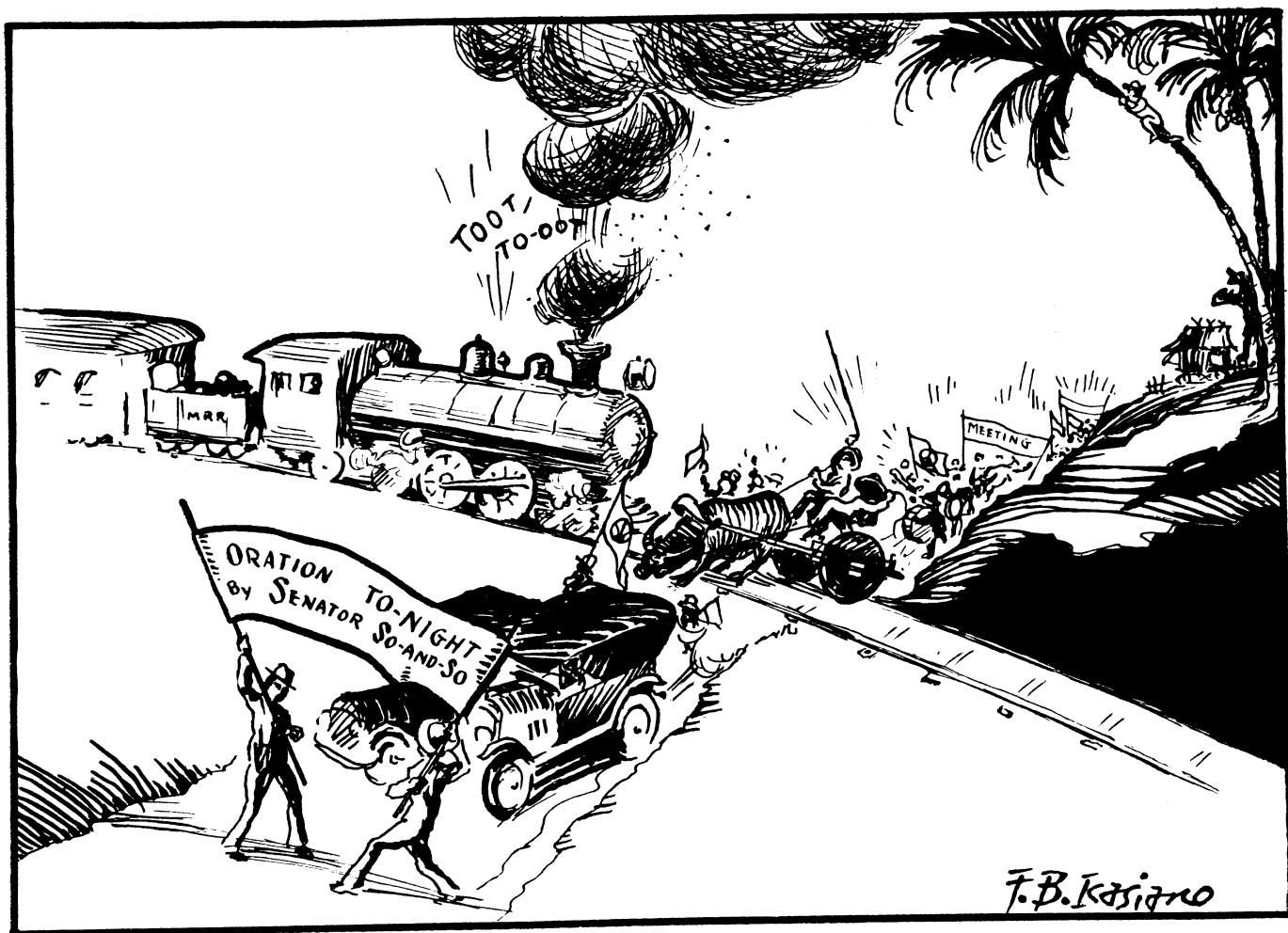
The truth of the whole matter is that it is at present to the interests of both America and the Philippines to continue their association, each of them naturally trying to derive the most out of the situation, asking as much and giving as little as may be. It is a game, and should be played urbanely. Sending over a writer like Mr. Garrett who gets most of his pertinent "facts" wrong and all of his interpretations, and who fills in the many gaps in his exposition and argument with asides springing from ignorance, intolerance, prejudice and race hatred, does not oil the wheels of coöperation.

But, of course, poor Mr. Garrett was far from home and got all mixed up, as he stated in his opening paragraph. In the Philippines, he said, "things are at once opposite and not opposite, like the sunset both east and west [which he thought he saw once], and then things, besides, are half right side up and half upside down." Send someone next time, Mr. Lorimer, who can keep sober.

Whether President Hoover will make ad interim appointments of Secretary associate Jose Abad Santos justices under

the new law creating six new positions on the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, is not known at this writing. Since, however, the United States Senate failed to confirm the first appointments of the President, there is opportunity to give further consideration





PROGRESS AND "POLITICS."

to the availability of the present Secretary of Justice, Mr. José Abad Santos, who was one of the men first appointed.

Secretary Abad Santos is one of the ablest men in the government, and it would seem that his services as head of the Department of Justice and as member of the Council of State are of greater importance to the country than his services would be as one of the fifteen members of the enlarged Supreme Court.

Although as a member of the Court Mr. Abad Santos would hold an important and honorable position for life, it could not be said that in his case such an appointment is anything in the nature of a promotion, as the position of secretary of justice is of greater prestige than that of any member of the Supreme Court with the exception of the Chief Justice.

It would be the more unfortunate to lose the services of Mr. Abad Santos as Secretary of Justice now, as he has been engaged for some time in the reorganization of the courts and of the prisons.

There is apparent rejoicing in the recent dispatches to the effect that the American Congress closed its session without passing any of the anti-Filipino bills presented to that body. But in a larger sense those dispatches ought to sadden the hearts of Filipinos. They are bitter reminders of the uncertain and anomalous status of the Philippines in the American scheme.

Our Anomalous Situation

As a people aspiring to occupy a more decent and dignified status in the family of nations, what further contribution to Philippine development can be expected from a continuance of present Philippine-American political relations?

Is it not becoming more and more evident that such political relations are proving to be a hindrance rather than a positive benefit to the cause of Filipino progress?

In their desire to improve the administration of justice, for example, the Philippine Legislature created an intermediate appellate court. By that measure it was hoped to relieve the Supreme Court of the mass of unimportant work which often prevents a more thorough consideration of the cases coming for adjudication to the highest tribunal.

But the Governor-General vetoed the measure. And when it was modified to satisfy the American desire to monopolize judicial power in this country, and the bill was sent to Washington for approval, no action was taken. Then it was that the Philippine Legislature was forced to increase the number of associate justices in the Supreme Court by six more, making a total of fifteen members.

It was generally admitted that three new Filipino justices and three American justices would be appointed by the President of the United States to maintain the American majority in the Supreme Court. There was no objection to the Filipinos nominated by the President. But the Americans nominated were generally regarded to be not of Supreme Court caliber.

Then, an anomalous situation arose. The American senators themselves objected to the nomination of the

three American justices. They also attacked the law increasing the number of associate justices, and criticized the Filipinos for such a measure.

In the language of the street, "Can you beat that"? It was American opposition to the appellate court that forced the enactment of a law increasing the number of associate justices. And yet Filipinos are blamed for trying to find a legal remedy for an anomalous situation. Had Filipinos full control of their own government, they would not be so hampered by long-distance interference with their efforts to improve their own administration of justice.

The American senators were willing to have the Filipino nominees confirmed. But it was said that such a step would destroy the American majority in the Supreme Court. But judges are expected to administer justice irrespective of the nationality or color either of themselves or of the litigants. Why is it that Americans fear the loss of their majority?

Filipinos are realizing that their political status is of no further help to their development. American control of their political institutions is more of a hindrance than a blessing to their normal progress.

CONRADO BENITEZ.

Propaganda for the cancellation of the Allied war debts to the United States is recurrently revived, the most recent argument for this course being that the present world-wide economic depression is in part due to the large gold payments the European powers are compelled to make to the United States—payments which work not only serious hardship on the debtor countries, but also upset the conditions of finance, industry, and trade in the creditor country.

The war debts have already been cut down by sizable percentages, and the words, "war debts", are also misleading inasmuch as large proportions of the funds loaned were not used for war purposes at all. Moreover, "cancellation" would not mean the complete disappearance of these debts. They would have to be assumed, at least in large part, by the American government, which means that the American people would have to pay these debts from taxation funds.

No American administration has as yet risked going before the country with such a proposal, although a number of prominent American financiers (who would get their money just the same) have urged it.

There is one suggestion that has been made, however, which may be considered to have a bearing on the further scaling down, if not the cancellation of these debts, and that is that Great Britain and France make over to the United States, in lieu of a part of their debts, their possessions in the Western Hemisphere, chiefly insular, which make up only insignificant parts of their total colonial territories.

As a matter of fact, a suggestion to this effect was made by the French years ago, but the Japanese used their influence against the plan in so far as it applied to the Pacific, and President Wilson, himself, no doubt with his "Fourteen Points" in mind, was opposed to such a transfer.

But it can not be denied that the inhabitants of these regions would be much better off under American ideas and systems of government than they are now; the regions would be valuable sources of raw materials for American industry; and the strategic value of some of the island groups especially would be of importance.

It is not that Americans have an itch for territorial expansion, but there would be some satisfaction in "cleaning up" and rationalizing the map. From a world point of view, the general administrative efficiency would be greatly improved by placing all the at present European-owned islands in the Pacific and in the Caribbean under one government. America has the capital to develop them, too, and general world trade would be stimulated.

The native populations would not only gain by this administrative rationalization and economic development, but would be freed from European conceptions and systems of colonial exploitation. They might look forward ultimately to some form of autonomous government. Some of the territories might either immediately or later be made over to various South American countries with which they are geographically or ethnically related.

A precedent for the purchase of such territories is the purchase by the United States of the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917, not to mention the earlier purchases of Louisiana, Florida, and Alaska.

Pants . . . with Hiding Places

By HENRY PHILIP BROAD

Illustrated by I. L. Miranda

TO the economist capital may be the means of increased production; but to eleven-year old Upao, third son of Moro Hassim, it was a state of mind; perhaps it would be better to say that capital, no matter how little of it, always produced in him a strangely disturbing state of mind.

Since Upao had joined his father and two older brothers in the work at the mangrove swamps, cutting the trees for their bark and loading it in the *vinta*, this state of mind had rather frequently occurred; in fact its recurrence could always with certainty be foretold. Whenever the *vinta* was loaded full with bark, it was taken through the still jungle waterways to the mouth of the river and there sold to the dealer. Father and brothers divided the money, each of them receiving equal parts; and from their pile of *pilak* they set aside a small mound of clinking coppers which Upao would scoop up with a yelp of delight. It was his, to do with as he pleased.

That day in November—the weather had been bad and the *vinta* danced over the waters like an empty coconut-shell—Upao, sitting perched upon the bark, wondered what he would do with his money. There had been little loss of bark, in spite of storm and spray, and a very sizeable heap of centavos would be his before long. What was he going to buy at the dealer's store? The queerly disturbing state of mind was upon him. Should he get himself another *camiseta*? He peered down his skinny length at the red and white striped garment and decided, to his dismay, that the need of a new one was not at all imperative. It would last another two, perhaps three *vintafuls* of bark.

The thought of a pocket-knife came to him, but left him quickly. Where would he keep the glittering thing while helping to pick up the bark, or during sleep? A sarong slung across shoulders offered no safe hiding-place from brothers' eyes. In his family words were never meant to be wasted. So when his good-looking hand-

kerchief and the long pencil which he had purchased with his first money had disappeared one day, to reappear soon afterward in possession of the brothers, he had taken the warning. He had, the next time, invested his earnings in a gorgeously-hued undershirt and put it on at once. But now he could not possibly buy another undershirt, this one was still too good.

What was he going to buy with his money? Not that there were not enough articles in the dealer's store to gratify him, no, not that. But the satisfaction he expected to derive from his capital had to conform to his circumstances; and his circumstances demanded that into the incredibly short span of one afternoon he cram all the delights his pile of coppers gave him a right to expect. No wonder Upao was very much perplexed.

Now they had reached the mouth of the wide river; and carefully steered by Moro Hassim, the vinta slowly took the bend behind which lay, against a fringe of bamboo, the boat that held the dealer's store; and alongside of it the lighter for the bark. Hassim headed for the lighter. The bark was at once weighed by Señor Tonio himself, appraised and paid for. Upao had more than a handful of coppers after the transaction was closed to the audible satisfaction of Señor Tonio and the less audible one of Moro Hassim. Then they all rowed over in the empty vinta to the houseboat where the dealer's wife and mother were ready to wait on them. The vinta was tied to the swaying posts near the boat, and all four clambered up, Upao last of all.

The centavos weighed heavy in his hand. From all sides of the deck which served as the store proper, temptations beckoned: pipes to smoke, their bowls round and smooth; handkerchiefs in bright, magnificent boxes; little glass balls of all colors hung in nets; pistols; bottles with tiny white and pink pellets inside that the dealer's wife said

were good to eat; chickens made of wood with a feather pinned to the tail, long white tubes that mad a noise when one blew in them; barrels with yellow, round, smelly things like fruit that the señora called *cebollons*; combs the colors of all the fishes in the sea; shoes of white stuff that could be bent in two; pencils, red at one end and blue at the other. . . .and many, many things more.

Leisurely, his eyes roving over the miscellaneous array, Upao pondered. What should he get for himself? Ah! If one could only have a place to store away those treasures, to be looked at and enjoyed when one had the time and the inclination! The vinta was small and there was no room there for knickknacks of any kind. Neither did the small house in the depth of the mangrove swamp afford space for storing anything one might treasure. And the brothers anyway. . . .

From the lower end of the deck came the voices of father and the elder brother, haggling with the old woman. They were buying rice, brown sugar, petroleum, cigarettes, and other things which they needed for themselves and for the many small sisters and brothers left behind in the swamp with the mother. The old woman, Señor Tonio's mother, had a loud, sharp voice, and could talk Upao's language. He heard her say that rice had gone up in price and so had petroleum. Would it not be better to buy more of each? But young Upao was not interested. For him the situation grew more and more perplexing, the coppers weighing heavier with each passing minute.

Suddenly his eyes encountered the tall glass jar on top of one of the shelves; and then he knew he was hungry. The señora, the dealer's wife, fat and smiling and at his disposal, rose from the box behind the rail and came to him. With eyes and lips Upao indicated the glass jar; she took it down, removed its top, and handed it to the

(Continued on page 705)



"THE MORO BOY. . . . SHAKING AND STAMMERING WITH EXCITEMENT."

With Charity to All

By PUTAKTE

LET's adopt Gandhism!
—Senator Sumulong.

It's impossible, my dear Senator, it's impossible. You don't know what you are talking about.

Just look at any official picture of Gandhi.

Adjust your spectacles, my dear Senator, and eye it more closely. Now, do you see that fig leaf substitute? Do you see that table runner incomprehensively called a G-string? Know, Senator, that without that piece of cloth there wouldn't be any Gandhi, and consequently, no Gandhism. The G-string and Gandhism are synonymous. It is Gandhi's symbol of power. It is what renders him invincible. As long as he wears it, not all the King's tanks, submarines, airplanes, battleships, poison gases, and Winston Churchills can compel him to obedience.

Now, my dear Senator, you may love your country well enough to go about in a G-string. But you must think of your health, and above all, your family's standing in the community. I know the other patriots will not entertain the idea even for a moment. Mr. Quezon, for instance, will undoubtedly reject the Gandhian bandage for esthetic reasons. He has, as you know, the ladies to think of. And you may be sure, Mr. Roxas will also have none of it. There is no provision for that un-Filipino garb in the *Bagong Katipunan* decalogue. Even if he happens to have a taste for it, he has to stick to his European suits.

He must live up to his decalogue, even against his will.

As regards Mr. Osmeña, oh! it's unthinkable... Mr. Osmeña in that get-up! It would be committing political suicide, to say the least. How could Mr. Osmeña manage always to have something up his sleeve if he has to meet politicians in a G-string? Why, a sleeveless Osmeña is simply no Osmeña at all...

And so, my dear Senator, be pleased to retract your statement and flirt no more with the ideas of your Indian neighbor. You have salt enough and to spare. Leave clowning to our Speaker. He can do it so much better than you...

Mr. Roxas Cackles

SPEAKER ROXAS: The eggs! Why don't we produce enough eggs? I want to tell you that that commodity is very scarce in the Philippines.

Art for Art's Sake Confiscated

NEWS item: The Bureau of Customs ordered the seizure and destruction of 22 books of pictures shipped to Manila by the China Fine Arts Publishers of Shanghai. The books are consigned to Sam Guam Book Store in Manila. None of the interested parties showed up at the hearing to claim them.

(Continued on page 706)



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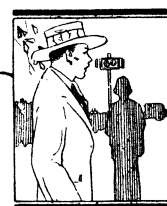
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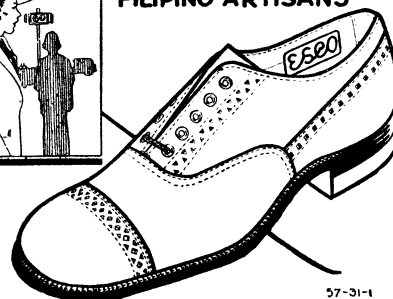
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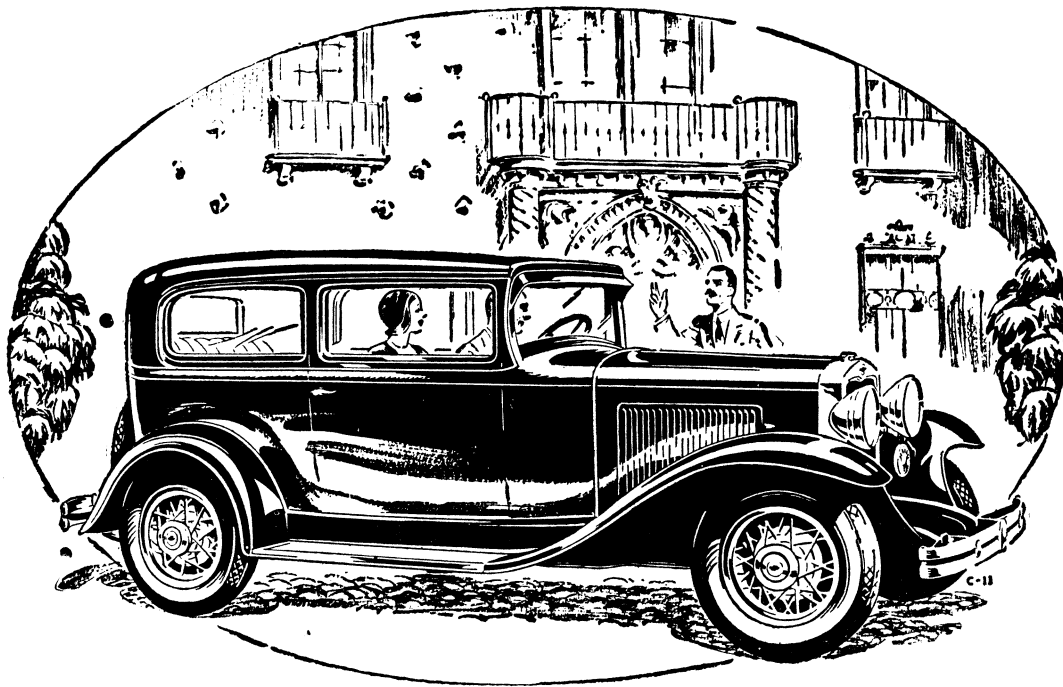
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ILOILO

The Last Gamble of Kiangnan

By T. INGLIS MOORE

BAHNI, the saffron-brown, firm-muscled young warrior, grunted as he chewed his betel. Then he spat angrily. The betel-juice hit a stone and stained it red as with blood.

"You can redeem the rice field to-day?"

Old Kiangnan pulled slowly on his big black pipe for some minutes. Then he shook his head at his son.

"Achi. No."

And the brass charms in his ears, tokens of two heads he had taken from his enemies, wobbled sadly. Once indeed he had been a great warrior, a chief respected through all Ifugaoland. Now the face of Kiangnan was wrinkled and parched, the skin creased at the elbows and bagged at the knees. Loose were the baggy folds, and the mouth, and the dropping of the eyelid over the left eye, gave the face a perpetual rakish leer. Looser still were his morals.

For the old warrior was now nothing but a dissolute gambler. He had gambled away his shield and spear, his head-basket, even the precious Chinese jar. Then he had pawned the little rice field. Today he had to redeem it or lose it. And he had nothing at all to pay with. No wonder Bahni, his tall strong son, was angry. For the Ifugao headhunters live in barren mountains where almost the only food is rice, grown in marvelously terraced fields which are passed down from generation to generation, the most valuable of inheritances. In pawning the field, Kiangnan had been a traitor to his family to whom the field really belonged. He had imperilled their very means of existence.

Bahni spat again.

"It was a small field but good. Now we have only the big field left. We shall not have enough rice to last us till the next harvest. We shall starve. If you do not pay Haynub and get back the field, I shall do something to you!"

He rose, took his spear, and went down the stone-step path from their hut to visit Lumagan, a relative, to borrow something to redeem the small rice field. He gave no farewell. There are no words in the Ifugao language for "Good morning" or "Good-bye."

Left alone, the ancient culprit smoked gravely. For once his ebullient spirits were dashed. But not for long. Soon he chuckled toothlessly. He had thought of a plan—a desperate one, but his last chance. Yet he was afraid to try it. If it failed...

A chicken pecked near him. Ah! An inspiration. He seized the squawking bird, took his knife out from his girdle, and slit its throat. Then he opened it and consulted the bile sac. *Ocho!* The omen was good. The spirits would be with him this time. As he hobbled down the path to the hut of old Haynub, his breath wheezed but he chuckled more than ever.

He was just outside the hut when Bahni, returning from a fruitless errand, saw him and leapt down the steep path in pursuit. The young warrior stopped running when he came near to Haynub's and crept to the side to watch. Five old men were squatting on a level patch in front of the hut. Two were smoothing the ground with their hands.

The other three were watching with tense interest as at some fateful drama. But none guessed how fateful the drama would yet be.

Haynub produced from his beaded pouch a little coin and placed it in front of him. It was a twenty centavo piece from the lowlands, rubbed on a rock till the images were smoothed off. Now one side was plain, the other marked by a rude cross. This was the simple device for Ifugao gambling. One gambler spun the coin and put his hand over it, while the other called "*Dangis*" for the plain side, "*Gatok*" for the cross. The winner took the stakes—small or large.

Kiangnan took the coin with trembling fingers.

"It is agreed then," he quavered. "If I win, you redeem the *balal* (the pawning) of the small rice field which I lost to you before. And if I lose," he paused a moment while the loose eyelid of the left eye twitched queerly, "then I give you a pawning until next harvest on the big field. It is all I have left."

Bahni was stupefied.

He stared at his father as if the old man were some incredible monster. A drumming beat in his ears. He took a step forward, but the old men were so intent on the game and its issue that no one saw him. As if paralyzed by too much rice wine, he watched the old gambler take the fateful coin.

Kiangnan hesitated as he held the little silver piece in his hand. Then he remembered the bile sac of the chicken. The omen was good. He closed his eyes, prayed to the gods for good fortune, then bent forward, every nerve tense in his old body as if he were to spring on an enemy on the war trail. With a quick twist he sent the coin spinning.

It spun for a few seconds only, but to Bahni the coin was a whirling disk for an eternity, while the blood rushed to his eyes, and he saw the old men, the hut, and the mountain side whirling around with the little coin on whose falling depended the position and very lives of himself, his wife and children, and all their future generations.

As the coin wobbled uncertainly, the hand of Kiangnan came down upon it and covered it. Haynub cried out "*Dangis!*" "*Plain!*"

Haynub bent forward to see what lay under the wrinkled hand of Kiangnan. The old men jammed their arms into their sides and leant forward too. But Bahni straightened up, and his hand went to his *hanggap*, the long knife, half-sword, which every Ifugao warrior carries at his girdle.

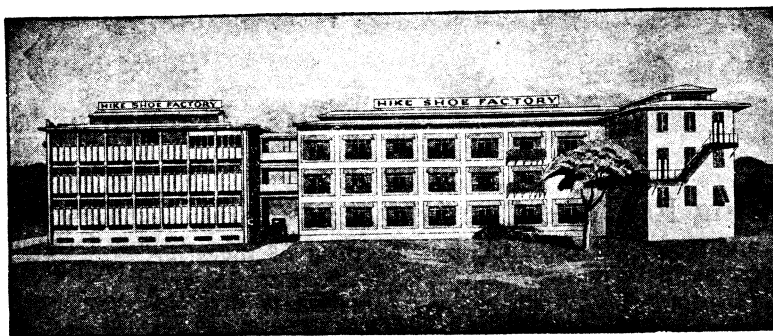
The hand of Kiangnan rested a moment upon the coin before it would withdraw to display the face. But it was long enough for the sixth watcher. Bahni sprang forward. The sun glinted a second on the shining steel before it descended and shore through the flesh. The severed arm of Kiangnan lay on the ground, the hand clenched over the coin. Blood spurted from the shoulder. He gave a cry and fell forward.

In the silence Bahni stooped and picked up his father.

(Continued on page 707)

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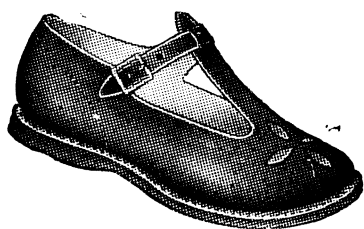
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The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



Caring For The Convalescent Child

COLDS and fever, accompanied by upsetting of digestive organs, seem to be prevalent among children in and around Manila. The result of such illnesses is that the child is left in a weakened physical condition, with no appetite, with a pasty complexion, and suffers from fatigue which it seems quite difficult to overcome at this season of the year when the heat is more noticeable. I heard of one locality where practically every child on the street was suffering from this illness.

Fortunately most children have great recuperative powers and with proper care are soon on the road to recovery. This is the time to make haste slowly. Plenty of rest is one of the first needs, and then the right kind of food is of almost equal importance. In addition to normal needs there is much lost ground to be retrieved.

Foods for the convalescent child must be in a form that is easily digested, they must please the patient and tempt him to eat. A liquid diet usually forms the first meals as it saves the digestive system a great deal of work. Liquid diet means, first—broth or clear soups, gruels well strained, milk and milk drinks, or creamed soups. Of these things milk is extremely valuable.

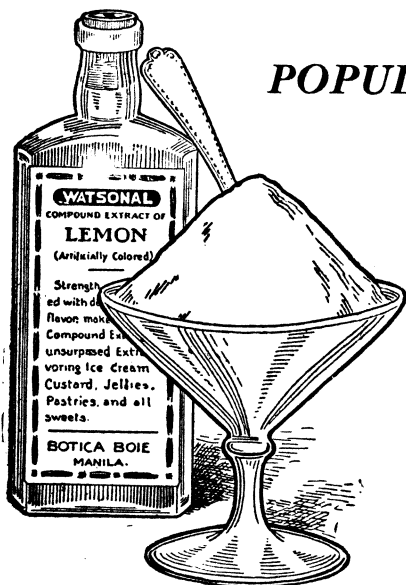
A soft diet is the next step toward normal routine. This includes everything that is in the liquid diet and in addition well-cooked cereals, milk toasts, soft-cooked eggs, baked potatoes, and strained vegetables. Cooked fruit, such as

apple sauce and strained prunes, may be added as desserts.

Gradually from the soft diet one may serve a simple well-balanced meal of foods recognized as being easy to digest. This step should not be taken without the advice of the attending physician. Foods included in this list are tender vegetables, creamed chicken or sweetbreads, scraped beef, broiled bacon, fish or lamb chops. Simple desserts such as custard, gelatine, and whips are also tempting and nourishing for the child who is on the road to recovery.

I have been surprised to learn in talking with many mothers how few of them know exactly how to prepare gruels and broths which are so necessary for the diet of the sick child. Broths may be made from chicken, beef, or lamb. To prepare, cut the raw meat in small pieces and soak in cold water for at least one hour before heating. Season, but not highly, and allow to simmer for three or four hours. Strain, cool, and remove the fat. Reheat just before serving. If permitted rice or barley may be added to increase the food value.

Following are the instructions for preparing cereal gruels, which may be made from cereal flour or cereal itself. All require long, slow cooking, and straining. To make oatmeal gruel add one-fourth cup of rolled oats and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt to one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water. Allow to boil from two to three minutes, then cook in a double boiler from two to three hours; strain, bring to the boiling point, and add cream or milk.



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To prepare beef juice, get one-fourth kilo of a top round of beef; place it in a broiler and broil over a clear fire until it is seared on both sides; cut into small pieces, and squeeze out the juice with a meat press or lemon squeezer; season with salt; re-heat very carefully, preferably over hot water.

No mother will forget that ice cream is the most popular milk dish and very often doctors will permit children to have it soon after fevers have subsided. It supplies nourishment in a palatable form and children never seem to tire of it. Plain ice cream should be given at first without the embellishment of syrup-like sauces and fruit flavors.

The food that is offered to the sick child should appear as attractive as possible. Clean napkins, tray-cloths, and pretty dishes, with perhaps a decoration of a favorite flower, will help to make even a meal of gruel quite pleasing. Children soon learn to appreciate these little details as much as adults. The mother should be on hand when the sick child is being served, ready with a cheerful smile and some interesting small talk which will entertain the patient. Children respond to these little attentions and are put in a frame of mind that contributes to their convalescence.

Spiritual Values In Home Training

A GROUP of parents was recently discussing the problems which confronted them in connection with the raising and training of their children. There was the common complaint that children of today seemed more demanding, ask for and expect more pleasures, more entertainment, and in general have more extravagant desires than the generation in which the parents were young. There was the criticism that many young people today lack respect for parents and too often show actual disregard, even contempt for their parents' wishes.

Soon afterward an incident occurred which concerned my own young lady daughter. She had been invited to the home of one of her girl friends for an evening dinner party. There was to be a congenial crowd of boys and girls there. A very pleasant evening had been arranged. To the chagrin of the girl who was hostess, and to her mother who was the chaperon, quite a large number of boys and girls who had not been invited "crashed" the party. They

(Continued on page 707)



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The Elopement

(Continued from page 675)

farther down. They had decided that morning, when she talked with him at the market, that they would take the water route.

"Tomorrow morning," she had said, "Mang Paulo will come over to our house to settle the date of our marriage, and if we don't elope. . ."

"You mean we are going to run away? Where?" There was concern in his voice.

"Somewhere—anywhere. Would the place matter as long as we are together? We can work; we shall live a life of our own choosing. I know it will be hard for you because you have been used to a life of ease, without worries and cares. You have always depended on your parents for all your needs." She paused for a moment and looked at him pleadingly. "But you can't go on living like this, so dependent, so irresponsible."

His pride was touched. He lowered his eyes to the ground and said slowly: "We are too young for this sort of thing, Edioy. You are only seventeen, and I, nineteen. Besides, I wish to continue my studies next June. Would it not be better for us to wait for a few more years. . ."

"We can't," she interrupted him. "Mang Paulo is coming over tomorrow to fix the date of our marriage. There has always existed an understanding between my father and Mang Paulo—ever since his wife died—that some day he would take me as his wife. You see, they are friends; and our farms lie side by side."

"Why don't you tell your father and mother that you can't marry him because you love another man?"

She looked at him wistfully and then turned her eyes away with a distant look.

"Marriage growing out of love," she said without looking at him, "is not known in our family. When my father married my mother it was not for love. It was arranged by the parents—it was a family affair into which the element of consent from the young couple did not enter. It did not matter. If Mang Paulo and my father say that the marriage will take place next week or tomorrow all I am expected to do is to nod my head. Perhaps they will not even tell me what arrangements they will make. They will just tell me to prepare for the wedding. You see, my consent is taken for granted."

"In that case then we shall elope—tonight."

Her eyes brightened. She looked at him with eyes that seemed to say, "You are all the world to me."

They were silent for a moment.

When they resumed the conversation it was Arsenio who spoke.

"They say," he said, "that there is a new law which requires ten days—I don't know exactly what it is, but they say that now you have to wait for ten days before you can get married. Besides, we are minors, and minors must get the consent of their parents."

"We don't need to—now," she said with conviction. "We'll just run away; they would give their consent once they learn that we have lived together as husband and wife. We shall live with my sister in Miloar until we get married. When Naty eloped she was only sixteen. And there's Doming and Elena. They were both minors when they eloped. They are now living together on their small farm and are happy."

So they agreed to elope. He would take her in a banca and then proceed to the town of Miloar at the mouth of the river, where her sister, Paz, lived. They would get married as soon as practicable. Her sister, she was sure, would be surprised, but she was equally sure that she would understand. For Paz had eloped with the man she loved.

She could still remember very vividly the night of her elder sister's elopement. That night was now but a dream, but the memory of it she could not forget. It had left an indelible impress in her plastic mind. She could still remember how she had been told to lay the mat near the door and to go to sleep early. As a little girl it was one of her regular duties to lay the mats on the floor and to bring out the pillows from the *silid* at night; it was part of her daily routine to roll up the mats early in the morning and to return the pillows to their proper place. She could still remember how scared she was when she saw Paz, who was sleeping beside her, steal out of the house very softly to join a man who was awaiting for her outside. It was a moonlight night, and little

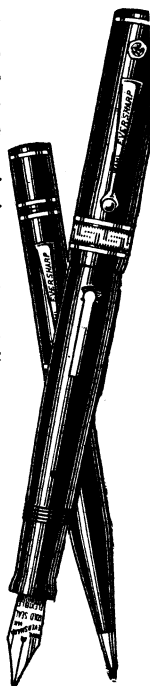
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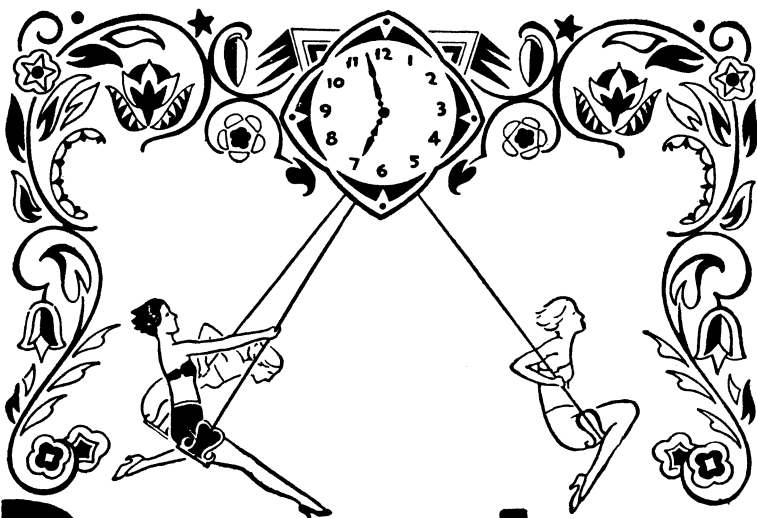
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Years ago visitors from foreign lands stood open-mouthed watching a large cat playing with a spool of thread; reindeer galloping across an endless snow-covered field; automobiles racing at full speed, but all these have been dwarfed by the new "swinging girl" display sign at Times Square.

The 3502 lights in the elaborate border are in 8 colors and scintillate to produce a fairyland effect. In the center of the border is an electric clock, the face of which is over 3 meters in diameter, each hand measuring over a meter in length. About 75 kilos of lead are required to

balance the hands. Millions of eyes are cast nightly on this illuminated clock as it indicates the hour when it is time for Broadway to go to bed.

A swinging girl forms the pendulum of the clock. The illusion is accomplished by the use of 2239 lights on 15 separate figures, each figure flashing separately and in proper sequence so as to give a smooth rhythmic swing. Each position of the body is perfectly reproduced from a motion picture of a girl swinging.

The above illustration is inadequate to picture the overwhelming beauty, the brilliant colors, and the glorious lighting effect of this never-to-be-forgotten sight. The electricity consumed every night by this sign would be sufficient to light over one thousand homes; no wonder, therefore, that Broadway, used to wonderful electrical displays, stares and gazes at this latest marvel of electric ingenuity, the Pepsodent Swinging Girl sign.

Remedios had seen the face of the man, had recognized him as her sister's most ardent suitor, and had decided then and there not to mention anything about the elopement the following morning. She had kept her mouth shut and had nursed her secret alone even after her father had searched the whole town for the missing Paz.

Remedios moved her pillow farther from the sleeping, unsuspecting Eulogia. She bent over her sister's face—she was sleeping soundly. From afar she heard the church bells strike eleven. She suddenly grew excited. This was the turning point of her life. One hour more and she would be on her way to the river bank. She waited for what seemed ages to her.

When at last she heard the bells strike the hour of midnight she rose and tiptoed to the table under which she had placed her bundle early in the evening. She had wrapped up a few pieces of clothing while the other members of the family were eating their supper, and had hidden the bundle beneath the table in the corner of the small sala.

She got out of the house with the stealth of a cat. Her heart was beating fast and her hands were very cold. Large beads of perspiration had collected on her forehead. With her small bundle of clothes under her arm she wended her way to the river bank.

She cast a lingering glance at the house she was leaving forever, within the humble walls of which she had woven the gossamer threads of her childhood dreams and illusions. She looked at the old tamarind tree beside the house, and her eyes became misty. It was here under the sheltering branches of this ancient tree that she had played with the other children of the neighborhood. It was here that her brother, Benjamin, the only son in the family, had died. He had fallen out of the tree while reaching for a cluster of ripe tamarinds at the end of a slender branch, and had been mortally hurt. She was leaving all this. She would never return again. She knew her father too well. He was as austere as he was uncompromising. He had never forgiven Paz for what she had done. When two years after her elopement she had paid the family a visit, holding in her arms her first-born as a kind of peace offering, confident that the presence of her baby boy would mitigate her father's bitterness and soften his heart, she had met with a cold reception. While her mother and her sisters had cried and had embraced her with joy, and had fondled her babe, he had completely ignored her presence. Paz had never paid them another visit after that.

Remedios wondered if Paz was happy. And she wondered if she would be happy with Arsenio. She was leaving this all for the love of a man—who might prove unworthy. . . .

For an instant her steps faltered. She stopped and hesitated. Would Arsenio be good to her, as good as her mother and sisters had been to her? Would he not beat her as other men sometimes beat their wives? She knew of several brutal husbands. There was Macario who always gambled away his earnings. He would come home from the cockpit Sunday evenings without a single centavo in his pocket, and would beat his wife for not giving him food. There was Andres, the husband of the fair Marcela. He had married her for her money, and when

he had dissipated it, he had reduced her to a servile, cringing creature as devoid of flesh as a scarecrow. And there was Lilay, her friend. She was slaving for her loafer of a husband. What was she now? Only a shadow of her former self...

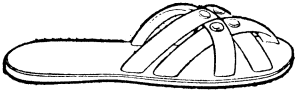
She shook away these unpleasant thoughts and proceeded to the river bank. She sat under a bamboo brake overhanging the river. It was a dark night, for there was no moon. A light breeze was blowing through the tree tops; the tall bamboos and talisay trees rustled ever so

softly, whispering their secrets to the night wind.

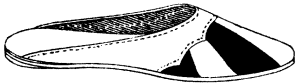
The surface of the turgid river was smooth and calm. She gazed at it for a long time and saw or fancied she saw the scaly broad back of a huge crocodile moving towards her. She shrank back instinctively and closed her eyes. When she looked at the water again it was gone. A rippling eddy and wavelets moving towards the low banks of the river showed that some kind of a disturbance had stirred the water and ruffled its calm surface.

For an hour she waited for her lover but he did not ap-

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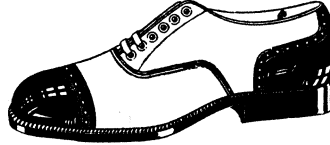


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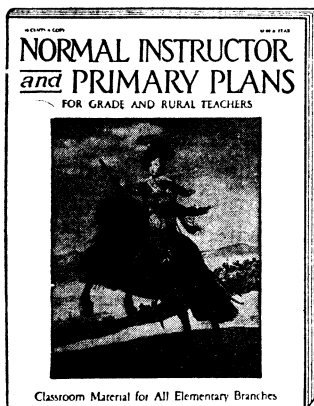
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pear. Once in a while she would hear soft splashing movements like those of an oar and each time her pulse would quicken in eager expectancy, but no banca appeared.

She waited patiently for another hour, two hours, until the small hours of morning, but no Arsenio came. She was beginning to feel drowsy—she had not slept a wink the whole night. She was very cold. The wind blew stronger and stronger, chilling her to the marrow of her bones.

She drew her shawl closer around her and waited for another hour. Vague horrors began to work on her imagination. Why did he not appear? Had he met with an accident? Had his banca overturned? It was pitch-dark but it was improbable that he should have lost his way; the river did not branch and it was not very wide. Besides, he was fully familiar with it and would be able to find his way on the darkest night. Had he changed his mind? Had he vacillated at the last moment? Her mind was beset by a multitude of questions.

She shuddered and grew pale as she recalled the fact that the river was infested with crocodiles. She remembered the case of the late Tasio, the old fisherman. He had gone out fishing one night and had never come back. The following morning the people saw his boat floating in the river, empty. It was believed by some that a crocodile had struck him with its tail, and had seized and dragged him to its lair in the big cave beneath the river bank.

Remedios was horrified. What had become of Arsenio? Why did he not appear? Her heart was filled with an undefinable terror. Oh, God! had Arsenio met the fate of poor old Tasio, the fisherman? She dwelt on this possibility with persistence until finally it grew into a positive conviction.

When dawn broke in the east she returned to the house. She felt ill. Her head was heavy—the whole world swam before her. She pressed her hand to her forehead and staggered as she walked. There were dark circles beneath her eyes, and her hair was dishevelled and moist with dew.

Her thoughts did not rest. What had happened to Arsenio. If something had happened to him she was surely to blame; it was she who first suggested the water route, which was the only way to her sister's house.

Early in the morning after she had cooked the rice she asked permission to go to the market. Her mother who had just awakened, noticing her pallor, remarked: "You are sick, Edioy; you better stay here, and I'll attend to the cooking."

"I am all right, mother," she answered. "I feel a little dizzy, but it's nothing."

Sensing her mother's reluctance to let her go she said, "I am going to buy some fresh fish for breakfast."

"We still have *pinaksiw* and *pritos*" said her mother. "And it is very early. You better stay up here and fix up things. You know that Paulo will pay us a visit to-day."

"I want to get some morning air," the girl insisted. "I might just as well go to the market. The walk will do me good."

She put on her *salakot* and started out. Away from the house, she hailed a passing *caretela*.

Arsenio's house was about three kilometers away. When they caught sight of it, they stopped under a big mango tree by the roadside. She told the driver to wait for her.

Upon nearing the house she saw a banca, with two paddles, moored to the trunk of a tree. Some of her fears vanished. He must have returned for something or he must have been detained somehow, she thought.

"*Tao po*," she said when she reached the stairs.

Arsenio's mother, who was cooking rice and frying *camotes*, put her head out of the kitchen window. She stared with curiosity at the miserable-looking girl before her, and wondered what she could want at such an early hour. For a full minute she looked at her, waiting for her to say something, but Remedios found no voice to speak. She stared at Arsenio's mother vacantly, not knowing what to say.

Finally the elder woman spoke.

"Are you not Edioy, the daughter of Mang Julian?" she asked.

"*Opo*," she answered meekly, "I . . . want . . . to know . . . if . . . Eniong . . . is at home . . . because . . . because . . ." She was at a loss to continue.

"He is here," was the old woman's laconic reply.

She called her son: "Eniong, E-n-i-o-n-g, E-N-I-O-N-G!"

Arsenio appeared in the doorway in a dazed condition. He was still half asleep and was rubbing his eyes. He looked embarrassed.

"I . . . I . . . forgot . . . all about it," he stammered. He looked at his mother whose brows were knit and then at Remedios, not knowing what to do.

Remedios stared at him in silence; she could not say a word. Her throat tightened, and she tried hard to keep back her tears. There was a world of reproach in her look. On her face was an expression of mixed surprise, chagrin, helplessness, and misery.

She turned and slowly walked away towards the waiting *caretela*.

He followed her.

"Edioy, you see. . ." he explained, "I really did not intend to fall asleep last night. . . Honest, I prepared everything. . . I was ready. . ."

She walked on without heeding him.

" . . . Edioy, don't you believe me? I waited for twelve o'clock, wide awake in my bed, but. . ."

She mounted the *caretela* and said to the driver: "*Sa palenke, Mama*."

"Edioy. . ."

¹ *Mang*, form of respectful address to older people.

² *Silid*, a small room used for storing trunks, pillows, rolled mats, etc.

³ *Sala*, hall or receiving room.

⁴ *Pinaksiw*, fish boiled in vinegar.

⁵ *Pritos*, corruption of the Spanish "fritos"—fried fish.

⁶ *Salakot*, a hat with broad brim used by men and women in some Tagalog provinces.

⁷ *Caretela*, a horse-drawn vehicle.

⁸ *Cochero*, driver.

⁹ *Camote*, sweet potato.

¹⁰ *Sa palenke, Mama*, to the market, mister.

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To the heavens.
The everlasting palms
On the sandy shore of Sulu
Sing lullabies
And long-forgotten chanties
Of pirate chiefs,
Of pirate chiefs
Sleeping their last long sleep
In funereal vintas,
Carved vintas,
Burned to the waters edge
And buried under sapphire waves
In the straits of Basilan.

Preservation of White Prestige

(Continued from page 676)

no other Filipino writer in this country who has more vigorously exposed and condemned some of our self-important but unworthy leaders than the one who is penning these lines. He has attacked the Pharisees of the new Philippines who light one candle to God and another to the Devil; the adventurers who on the pretext of serving the people, do nothing but exploit their credulity; the bluffers in our Legislature who say one thing to their countrymen, and something very different to Americans; the bribe-takers in our courts; those who prostitute our public press. The caciques and the usurers in the provinces have also had their share of this writer's contempt. But he has always tried to present facts, not fancies, in his criticisms of current tendencies, social, political, economic and otherwise.

Whether the prestige of the white race in the Far East is declining or not, is problematical. The preservation of that prestige, however, depends on the people of the white race themselves, on their willingness to treat the Oriental peoples with fairness and justice, to discharge their obligations with due consideration for the rights of others, to respond to the requirements of a new age of justice and equity among nations and among individuals.

The New Post Office

(Continued from page 677)

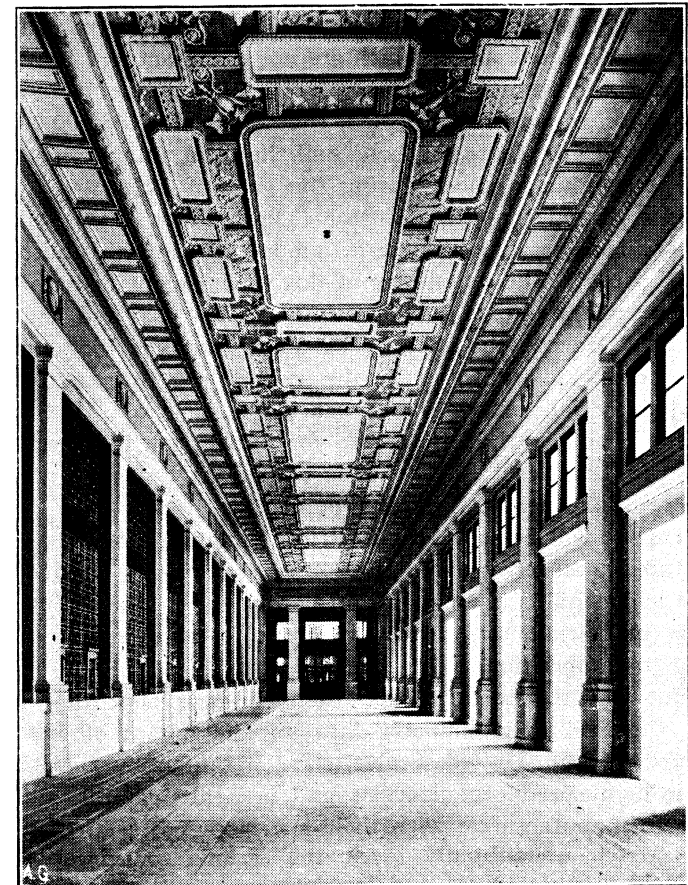
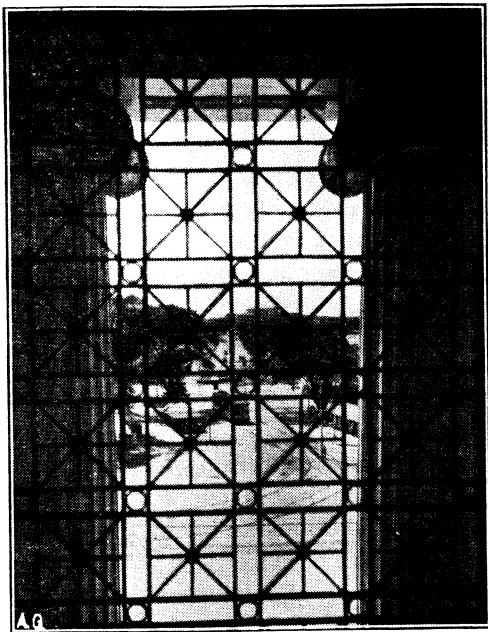
lighting; that is, through an aperture at the top.

The main lobby and its subsidiary halls are lined with numerous grilled counters over which the different phases of the business of the post office will be transacted. Behind each counter is a cubicle for employees, with vaults set into the walls in some cases as in the money order and savings bank sections. The cubicles open into the main working room, which extends from the basement to the third story and across the whole length of the main pavillion on the river side. This arrangement and the separate entrance provided for employees make it easy to supervise their work. A narrow balcony around the room for plain clothes guards will serve as a moral deterrent against evil propensities.

When the Pasig behind the post office is dredged and the new muelle between the Jones and the Santa Cruz bridges is built, the handling of mail will be greatly facilitated, as the shipping room is in the basement and opens directly on the muelle.

An architectural problem in the upper stories that had to be solved was the provision of adequate natural light and ventilation, without impairing the dignity of the façade with excessive fenestration. This was happily accomplished by providing three courts in the Italian Renaissance manner. These courts and the paved roofs will serve as ideal places for recreation, roof gardens, and open air restaurants and tea shops so fashionable in the United States.

Buildings like the new post office are investments not only in behalf of some branch of the public service but in worthy civic pride.



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Philippine Shoe Industry

(Continued from page 679)

and fifty men and women each, including clerical and sales forces.

The only Filipino-owned shoe factory fully equipped with modern shoe-making machinery from Europe and America is that of Ang Tibay. This firm also operates the biggest slipper factory in the Islands. It has a daily output of three hundred pairs of shoes and five hundred pairs of slippers.

The combined output of factories and guilds in the Philippines is estimated at about one million pairs per annum. This does not include the output of the individual hand shoemakers in the far provinces; and no exact figures are available even concerning the local output.

"There are", says one manufacturer, "more shoe factories and shoemakers in the Philippines than the demand warrants now or is likely to warrant for some time to come. Under the best of conditions we think the shoe factories of Manila could easily supply all the shoes that could be sold in the Philippines."

The trend of the market seems to be toward cheaper shoes at present. This, however, is no cause for alarm on the part of the manufacturer, as with better organization and machinery, the factories can now produce shoes at lower prices than formerly.

Customs reports give the following figures on shoe imports for 1929:

	Pairs	Value
Boots and shoes, (leather soles).....	145,709	₱736,280.00
Boots and shoes, (rubber soles).....	687 (?)	13,405.00
Sandals and slippers (leather soles).....	24,230	9,304.00
Canvas shoes and slippers, (leather soles).....	59,009	69,956.00
Canvas shoes and slippers, (rubber soles).....	1,273,597	1,663,555.00
Totals.....	1,479,002	2,492,500.00

To the casual observer these figures would seem to bode ill for local manufacturers, but on careful analysis it is apparent that of these amounts, 1,273,002 pairs were canvas, rubber-soled shoes, which are not manufactured locally, and that the amount paid by the Philippine Islands for these canvas rubber-soled shoes was ₱1,663,500.00, or considerably more than one half the total amount spent for foreign made shoes during the year of 1929.

It is stated that the Customs figures for 1930 will show a considerable increase in imports of canvas, rubber-soled shoes. The popularity of this shoe, except in tennis shoes and the like, is due entirely to its low cost and light weight. Except the shoe be so made that the foot will not come in contact with the rubber sole—discomfort frequently follows continued wear of these shoes, and it seems probable that the craze for rubber-soled footwear is rather the result of economic conditions than the real desire of the people for this type of shoe.

Thus it will be seen that if, as is estimated, local manufacturers and provincial guilds and shoemakers produce one and a half million pairs of leather shoes, the Philippine industrials still maintain a comfortable lead over foreign competition.

But this statement is not intended as a nepenthe to lull the Philippine industry into an idle dream of false security. The United States shoe manufacturers with their high speed organizations and immense capital, and foreign manufacturers with their low labor costs, are factors which undoubtedly merit the serious consideration of local manufacturers and legislators.

THE PASSING OF ANTIQUATED METHODS

Of one thing we may be sure: much as we may regret it from the sentimental standpoint, much as we may venerate the institutions of the past, antiquated methods of manufacture in the Philippines must die, just as they have died in the United States, England, France, and other progressive countries. And while we should doubtless preserve some of the old *hecho de mano* shoemakers' shops, and some of the hovels of our "shoeless shoemakers" as respected symbols of our industrial beginnings, we should not confuse our sentimentalism with the practical necessities of our country. "The old order changeth" to make place for the new.

J a v a

(Continued from page 680)

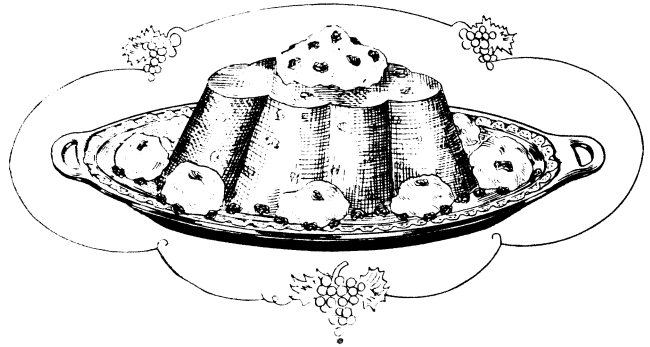
where sulphur smoke and hollow roaring greet us. The edge is narrow, the precipice deep and not inviting. A guide descends, brings back oxydized coins that were thrown down by superstitious Chinese—a sacrifice which is supposed to increase their riches. Desert and infinite solitude surround us. Far away at the horizon rises the powerful, sharp cone of Smeru. Our horses whinny happily at our start—in spite of the fatigue they trot faster than we like—a flight of the creature from an uneasy, always threatening world. No life up here; we are the only ones who breathe. How happy we are to see the blue sea from a height of 3000 feet, to feel the connection with the world again, after the rigidity and solitude of an almost planetarian world.

THE DUTCH COLONIAL POLICY

The Dutch colonial policy has been until lately almost masterly. Since the times of the East Indian Company, a handful of native police and soldiers under the leadership of a few white officers, and with the aid of two or three battleships of the oldest type, were sufficient to guarantee the peace and safety of this huge colonial possession and to protect commercial development. The recipe is very simple: Take the money of interested investors and put it in these countries. All the great powers of the world then become guarantors of the Dutch colonies, no longer a menace. For one of them will never allow the other...., because itself....! A very simple and sensible method. The management of all big industries and agricultural companies is in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The enormous surplus is therefore brought to safety and the operating basis, so to say, in spite of foreign capital, is nationalized. In Java, the center of all East Indian colonies, this method has been carried on during the last century. It maintains the appearance of independence and indulges national ambition. A group of wise officials is chosen from the population, who therefore, naturally, become interested in state affairs.

TODAY'S UNREST

As a result of the catastrophe of the World War, however, a certain nervousness has taken possession of these sure and superior men of facts, who now no longer trust the direct political method of the past. The old system changes slowly, swaying between ethics and roughness. There



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is talk about the "interior" enemy. The Russians receive blame for everything (even as the Jews in the days of old). A Siberia was made for revolutionaries in New Guinea. But I believe that schooling has invoked a spirit that can never be sent back. Up to the present time there are few leaders and they are unversed in diplomacy. But the next generation will learn to act differently. The prestige of the white race was overthrown in 1914, and the Javanese prefers to be tyrannised over and exploited by their own princes than to be ruled by the white man.

The younger generation can write, knows where Surabaya and Holland are situated, that $2+2=4$. There are Javanese physicians and attorneys. The people travel in rail-ways and have motorcars, but their souls have remained as of old. To-morrow they are capable of throwing it all over-board and of going back to their old ways. They still wear the ancient costumes, the beautiful, sometimes costly *kains* and the characteristic headdresses which vary according to the district. Traveling on a train, or walking over country roads, attending a reception of the Sultan of Djokjakarta, or when being attended by your servants at home, one always meets a noble politeness, which oppresses one with a feeling of personal unworthiness.

TWO WORLDS

The noise of the cities continues, the white man trades, counts and writes from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., the Governor-General has audiences, the Sultan of Solo counts his decorations and children, and society toils over the digestion of the latest gossip at dances and at boring dinners—but all this cannot change the real secret of this enchanting beauty, the intoxicating effect of an Eden on earth.

From far away the gamelan tunes sound through the air. Peacefully in their long vibrations, they hover over a tepid tropical night. All this comes from another world: The Javanese sit there, probably hundreds of them, listening to the narrator, who makes his dolls dance before the screen. He tells them of the heroic deeds of their forefathers. They listen intently and indefatigably till three o'clock in the morning. At six o'clock the work begins again on the sugar, rubber, tea, coffee, or quinine plantations for a few cents a day. Yet they are content, for at night once again time stands still. Under the influence of the enchanting sounds of the gamelan, their beautiful country belongs again to them.

Adventures of a Legionaire

(Continued from page 681)

myth—for me exploded—which leads all African troopers to believe that French Indo-China is a paradise on earth.

For one thing, here in French Indo-China there was no fighting whatsoever, while in Morocco it had been one engagement after another with the unsubmitting and hostile Arab tribesmen. Here the Anamites peacefully tilled their rice-paddies, tended their silk-worms, and wove their beautiful baskets. They left political intriguing and fighting to their Chinese relatives far to the north.

Then there was the *chum-chum*, an inexpensive spirit, distilled from rice wine, with an innocent taste but a powerful kick. It was a drink to tickle the palate of any soldier, but muddled the brain of the most hardened.

THE EVES IN THE INDO-CHINA PARADISE

To complete a paradise, there must be Eves, and in this item Indo-China was also generous. There were, of course, Arab damsels of easy virtue in the Sahara, as there are the world over, but in Indo-China it was possible for the soldier actually to approximate conjugal bliss by taking a common-law wife from among the host of Anamite girls. The children resulting from such unions were cared for by the mothers during infancy, and at the age of six a local Catholic institution was willing to provide for them and educate them until they arrived at maturity.

Many of the European members of the Legion formed unions of this sort, and there are legionnaires who have lived in such a state for many years, but to me the institution had no appeal, although the only other American among the thousand odd legionnaires in the Bataillon gave it a try—with such results as I shall recount.

He had made inquiries and had been introduced to an Anamite woman who foresaw that his forty-six piastas monthly pay would amply maintain her *canya*, feed the ducks and pigs, and keep herself in opium and her soldier in *chum-chum*. She was no novice at the marriage racket, having had at least three previous legionnaires as lodgers in her thatched bamboo shack. To my critical eyes, she looked far from prepossessing in her long brown skirt and short brown jacket, her wrinkled face and her teeth black from betel nut chewing. Still, my comrade did not fare badly with her, thanks to her canny management. Each month she collected all but a piasta or so of his pay, and with this she purchased food and *chum-chum* and opium, and perhaps some native cigarettes. Each night my friend would request and receive permission “de la nuit”.

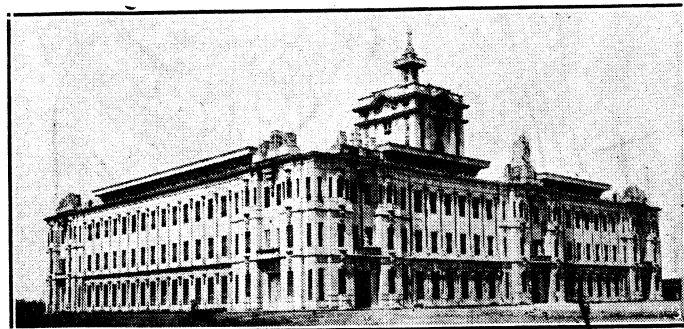
HOW WE SPENT OUR EVENINGS

Often a number of us would get permission till midnight and would visit the couple in their little earth-floored hut, set well back in a dark street, and would drink and play cards and yarn the evening away. About ten o'clock the lady of the house would lay aside her opium pipe long enough to prepare some sandwiches and tea. Then when we finally moved to go she would pass around little slips of paper to which we would courteously affix our signatures. On payday, the thrifty housekeeper would present these chits to the Company paymaster, and thus was my friend recompensed for his *chum-chum* and sandwiches and Mary Moy enabled to buy more opium for herself and more liquor for her husband.

I may have envied my friend just a little and I called at his house at every opportunity. It was there that I smoked my first pipe of opium, and my second and my third. We soldiers were forbidden to touch the drug, but it was sold openly in every store in Dap-cau and was smoked at all hours of the day and night in every native *canya*.

OPIUM SMOKING

The woman of my friend was a confirmed addict, and often rolled and smoked a dozen pills at one sitting without manifesting any marked effect. One day she cooked a half dozen pills for me, and as each shiny globule of gum was deposited in the bowl of the pipe from the slender wire on which it was cooked over the small peanut oil lamp, I would in one deep inhalation draw the vapor from the

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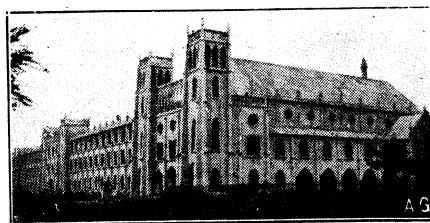
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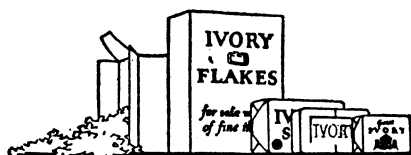
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bubbling pellet into my lungs. Six times I passed the long-stemmed pipe to the squatting brown figure which patiently dipped the wire into the small glass jar filled with sticky gum and twirled it into a ball over the dancing yellow flame of the cooking lamp. I did not become an addict, but I did become very ill.

The domestic comforts of my friend eventually appeared so attractive to me that I resolved to find a wife. I cautiously put inquiries afoot in the village and in the surrounding *canyas*, but no where could I find a woman who cared to share the fortune of a twenty-two piasta legionaire.

DEBTS AND "CREDIT"

So on through the ensuing dry, but none the less hot, "winter". Each week four sweaty days in the quarry, two dank days in the jungle, and one day of rest—when we might have ourselves washed our clothing, but this economy was denied us. The powers pretended to believe that the glaring sun reflected from the water would harm us. We had to give our dirty linen to native boys to wash at two piastas a month. Our servant problem did not end there. For a piasta more we enjoyed the services of a mess boy, and the native barbers made further inroads on our pay. The few remaining piastas went for *chum-chum* and cigarettes, as long as the money lasted. Then we resorted to "credit". Our officers, with characteristic efficiency, allowed us this credit up to one piasta of our expected pay at the coöperative store. It takes no mathematician to see that one piasta was all we ever got on pay day.

I was in debt with most of the rest of the legionaires, and looked with envy on a few of my debtless comrades who had thrifty wives. With such a bride one might get out of debt, I reasoned. One would have at least an evening meal to assuage the pangs of hunger of that long fast between the supper at 5:30 and the breakfast-dinner served seventeen hours later. . . . And there were of course other reasons which readily come to mind. I even pictured a dawning love, or, at least, affection.

THE END OF THE ROMANCE

And then my friend blew up after an orgy of *chum-chum* drinking. He ran amuck in the Commandant's office, and among other things heaved a new Oliver typewriter out of the window.

"Oh!" I said. "Sixty days in the guard house, and without pay! Too bad! Too bad! But then he has Mary Moy. Two years they have been living together, and she will be waiting for him. He has that to look forward to, at least!"

But what a laugh! Did Mary Moy wait? She used the last of his pay to buy opium. When this was gone she broke up the stems of her drug-soaked pipes and steeped them in water and drank the tea thus brewed. Then she sold what remained of his personal belongings, and converted her shack into a brothel. And that was the end of that romance, and all such thoughts as I may have had for a romance of a similar character for myself.

Taking all things into consideration, life in the legionaire's Indo-China paradise was a hard one compared with life in Africa. But I am out of it now, and have no more to say than to repeat the old fighting slogan, "*Vive La Légion!*"

Pants... with Hiding Places

(Continued from page 685)

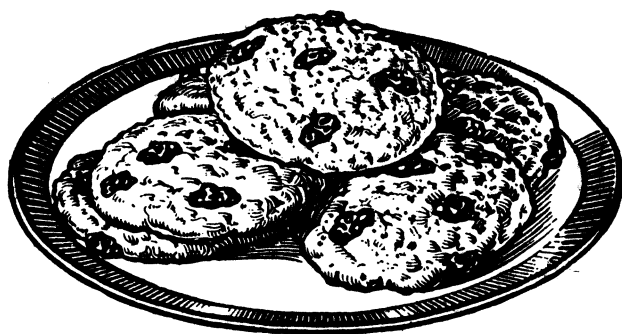
young Moro boy. He took a biscuit, bit into it with relish, then plunked down one of his centavos. The *galeta* tasted good, crisp and sweet as it was, and Upao bought another. Again a centavo was plunked down upon the rail which was the counter, and again the woman reached for the jar. Not a word was spoken. A third *galeta* was purchased, and a fourth; but at the fifth Upao experienced the faintly distressing symptoms of the law of diminishing utility; in other words he had eaten all he wanted of *galetas*.

Still there remained a heap of coppers in his hand. Still his eyes roved over the tempting display of goods around him. And suddenly he realized that he must make up his mind pretty soon. Time was trickling away. Already the haggling at the other end of the deck had given way to the voluble tones of Señor Tonio who had come over from the lighter, and was telling his taciturn customers a story which he, apparently, enjoyed the most of all. The purchases lay packed and bundled alongside the squatting men, waiting to be dumped into the *vinta* below. Soon the tide would turn and they would all scramble down into the craft and start their all night and half of the next day trip back home. And still there remained money in Upao's twitching palm.

Should he take the pistol thing? Leaning over the rail he took one in his hand; the woman at once had a small bowl of water ready and Upao was shown the way the contrivance worked. But he shook his head. Thin as a needle, this spurt. Living like a fish, as much at home in the water as out of it, Upao found the investment not worth his while. Very patiently Señor Tonio's wife put away the bowl, and sat down again on her box behind the rail. She had had many particular customers before, and knew that it was wise to let them do their own choosing. It had never happened that anyone had left without finding something that appealed to his fancy. She resumed her slow fanning, more out of habit than of need, for the heat of the afternoon was slipping into the freshness of the early evening.

At that moment the door at the fore end of the boat opened and from the tiny room stepped a boy, sleepy-eyed and yawning. Upao stared at him; he had never seen the boy before. About his own age he was, or a little younger; he was, however, a fat boy. His undershirt, pink-and-white as Upao's own, seemed in danger of cracking, so stretched it was across the chest; and his brown *sawars*, his trousers, fitted him like a skin. He stretched, still half in dreams, then yawned once more. It must be Señor Tonio's son. Upao forgot his own predicament, so absorbed was he.

The señora was all smiles; then calling out to the boy in a language Upao did not understand, she motioned to him, pointing at the same time to the tall container that so importantly stood on the shelf behind her. The yawning and stretching stopped at once. The fat boy nodded eagerly, his face all wreathed in a smile of pleased anticipation; and babbling all the while, he reached for the glass jar and set it down upon the rail that was the counter. Removing the top, he sank his hand into the mass of crisp *galetas*, far more quickly than could be



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expected for one his proportions; and more quickly yet, he extracted a respectable number of the biscuits. Was he going to eat all of them at one time? Upao stared fascinated. One after one the biscuits went down the length of those brown sawars. What was he doing with them? Throwing them on the floor? Throwing galetas away!

Upao raised himself on tiptoe. What had happened to the galetas? He could see no sign of them on the floor; and still the fat boy went on dipping his hands into the jar and sliding them along his sawars. The jar had been almost full, and now it was more than half empty, and still the boy was helping himself. He must have hiding-places in those pants, this boy. Upao leaped over the rail. Yes, the fat boy's pants had hiding-places.

At that precise moment Upao knew what he would do with his money. Pants with hiding-places! The very thing! Upao probably did not, as whilom Archimedes, explode into the word "Eureka"! He was not given to demonstrations; so he did not rush forth shouting in glee at the solution of his problem. But all of a sudden the pennies in his hand seemed heavy no longer; almost by themselves they leaped out, falling haphazardly among boxes of cigarettes and tins of salmon stacked about. He rescued them in haste; then puffing from stooping, joy, expectation, fear, he pointed to the fat boy's legs: "Like that sawar. . . with hiding-places" he shouted, his voice a trumpet, as he placed all his wealth into the woman's lap.

She looked at him bewildered, her eyes question-marks. Pants with hiding-places! Upao repeated the query, less patiently, his hands pointing, flying. Suddenly she understood. Pants with pockets! To store away some of his things! The bright little fellow! Well, there was no such article in stock. . . who had ever heard of Moros buying pants for their young ones? She was sorry, she would have to return the money. Here was one customer who would leave without having found what he wanted at her store.

Then she remembered that there was an old pair of Ramon's trousers somewhere. She went into her room, found them, handed them to the beaming Moro boy. He slipped into the garment at once, all shaking and stammering with excitement. They were, to be sure, a little too wide, but the pockets were still in good condition.

Upao, sitting upon the bundles in the vinta, felt an immense satisfaction envelop him. His hands dug deep into the recesses of cloth. How deep those hiding-places! How many things he could store away in them! This time, he knew, he had made a very good investment.

With Charity to All

(Continued from page 686)

A Typical Commencement Address

MEMBERS of the Graduating Classes: (wild applause) You go out of these portals of learning with smiling faces and optimistic hearts. Your days of constant grind, you say to yourselves, are over. Gone are the days when you have to labor like Hercules of old with no consolation but the hope of glittering successes and shining victories in the near future. (Applause) Life to you now is one grand dream of beauty. (Bravo!) But my friends, let me tell you that you are mistaken. When you have freed yourselves from the sweet embrace of Morpheus (Bravo!) and you find yourselves on the solid ground of reality, you will

think differently. You will know that life is duty, not beauty. (Applesauce) My friends, I warn you that in the University of Hard Knocks life is even more difficult. And you all have to pass through it. You have to suffer the blows and the buffets of Fate. (Applause) Yes, my friends, life is oftentimes difficult. But do not despair. Keep the light of hope ever burning in your hearts. Fight like men. Live up to high principles. Live for Service, for Justice, for Truth, for Virtue and for your Country and you will triumph. Victory in the end will be yours. (Thunderous applause. The commencement hero and his audience are both swept off their feet.)

A Commencement Address As It Ought To Be

MEMBERS of the Graduating Classes: (No applause) I hope this is the first and the last time I shall be condemned to deliver a commencement address. (No applause). It has never been my ambition either to fool graduates or to uplift them. It a commencement speaker is the successful man that he generally believes himself to be, he will certainly not be so foolish as to tell you the secret of his success. That would be tempting the police. (No applause) But if he is not a successful man but the impostor that he generally is, he has no secrets of success to impart and the sooner you hoot him the better and the merrier. (Absolutely no applause)

Last Gamble of Kiangnan
(Continued from page 688)

He slung him on his back and took him to his hut. Old Kiangnan died that night. And all the village approved; the son's act had been justified, and it was a family matter, according to the traditions of the Ifugaos.

The four old men had been left staring at that strange arm whose hand still covered the fatal coin. It was Haynub who finally bent forward and lifted the hand to disclose what lay underneath.

It lay with the rude cross upward. Kiangnan had won his last gamble. He would have chuckled if he had known.

Philippine Home
(Continued from page 691)

were quite brazen about it. Their actions even after they had been received without invitation, were far from courteous and from what I could gather, came near to rowdiness. I was gratified to find that my own daughter was thoroughly disgusted with such lack of consideration. It occurred to me that the parents of these thoughtless young people must in some manner be to blame for this sort of conduct.

The spirit of this pleasure-loving age may be in some way responsible for the attitude of our boys and girls. In this connection I was interested in the following quotation from a well known writer on economic subjects:

"Recently I suggested that later the nations would recognize the economic value of accumulating spiritual wealth but that they are not now in the mood to do so. . . . Such a time may, however, be much nearer than I had thought. Apparently, people today are not only tired out physically, but they are discouraged. They lack that faith that is essential to personal or national progress.

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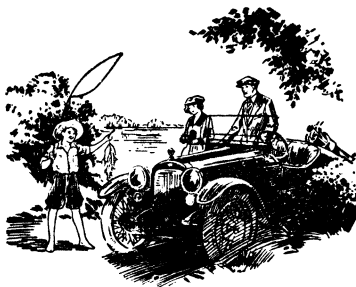
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Accompanying this lack of faith is a disrespect for law, order and experience. Children are self-sufficient of their parents; and parents are self-sufficient of their God. In fact, faith, to be effective, must be backed up with righteousness. Faith cannot be bought or quickly obtained when in trouble—like medicine. Faith must be acquired slowly, before it is needed—like education. Faith comes through patient devotion, right living, and service to others."

This expression from a matter-of-fact business expert seems to me to be full of valuable suggestion. Most of us need to seek a re-appraisal of spiritual values. Selfishness, thoughtlessness, and disregard for others are due in many instances to forgetting the parental teachings of what we now call a sterner age. Our more liberal ideas, what we sometimes call tolerance, have led us away from the spiritual realities, from the sterner stuff that builds character.

There are a few things that suggest themselves by means of which we may regain our sense of spiritual values, and help to instill those values in the minds of our boys and girls. More regular church attendance is one thing; the simple act of saying grace before meals is another. In addition we can gather our children around us once a week, or oftener, for heart to heart talks, not necessarily preachy affairs, but sympathetic discussions of the problems which our children are facing or are going to face soon. The old-fashioned traits of good character still are a necessary background to any kind of success, and it is the responsibility of parents to aid their sons and daughters in this most important preparation for life.

If You Are A Poor Sailor

ONE hesitates to suggest a remedy for seasickness, because many have been advanced but none seems to fit every case. For the benefit of those who may be taking a sea trip during the coming vacation period, I will mention a "cure" which came highly recommended, and it is so simple and harmless that it is worth a trial. Anything that will alleviate that terrible nausea will be a relief. A friend who has traveled across the Pacific many times is responsible for the prescription which is this: two parts soda to one part salt, and a dose equivalent to an old-fashioned headache powder taken whenever the sickness is felt coming on. My friend, who is an excellent sailor herself, stated that she had seen this simple remedy bring almost unbelievable relief to a number of persons. It is something worth jotting down in your travel book for future reference.

Shopping Hints

COLOR ensembles today include even the bedding of the well-appointed bedroom. For those who still use the pure white sheet and pillow case, there is now in the market a clever new idea. The hem of the sheet and the pillow case is finished with a tiny piping of color. This is a great help in the home that has different sized beds. The color of the room and the sheet piping matching, there can be no time lost in finding the proper size.

* * *

So strongly has the tendency developed for indirect lighting that it is no longer confined to the floor lamp, but is appearing in center chandeliers as well. Instead of the light shedding its rays down into the room, it is being thrown upward. This new method of lighting does away with glare and eye-strain.

* * *

Electrical clocks supplying synchronized time that is as reliable as the motor of the plant from which the current comes, are a great convenience in modern homes which reach out for the latest electrical conveniences. No more clock-winding is necessary. You have always the correct time. These clocks are available in attractive shapes and in finishes to harmonize with your scheme of interior decoration.

Kiangot's Kapok Tree

By DR. ALFRED WORM

AFTER residing for three years in the little Moro community on the shores of the Sulu Sea, near the southern tip of the island of Palawan, the privilege was bestowed on me to attend the religious services of the people, with all the rights of a believer in the Koran. In fact, my wife and I had behaved so well, never eating pig's meat and always cooking and frying with *langis* (coconut oil), that the Datu across the bay had once boasted to the provincial governor that I was a better Moro than a Christian, and never went to church. Well, it would not have been hard for anyone to be a bad Christian and miss church on Sundays, with the nearest church at Puerto Princesa, a hundred and twenty-seven sea-miles away, and the only transportation a Moro baroto.

When I was first officially permitted to attend a Moro ceremony, Panglima Lusay honored me with a little speech which was received by my fellow Moros with great enthusiasm.

"Señor," the Panglima said, "we Moros are proud of you. You have always kept your house clean, you are a good sailor when with us at sea, and you are a good sport all around with the Moros". This is only a free English translation, as I can not find the words to express exactly the sentiments of the Panglima.

Kiangot, who had married a niece of the Datu, was assigned to explain to me the meaning of the ceremony, and kept constantly at my side. Ilana, a little, six-year old Moro girl, was dead, and her funeral was to be that afternoon.

While the old women sat around chanting Mohammedan chorals, Hadji Sula washed the body and then wrapped it in a single, long, narrow strip of white cotton cloth till nothing was visible but the face.

Near the house a couple of Moros were busy with their bolos constructing a bamboo stretcher on which the body was to be carried to its grave.

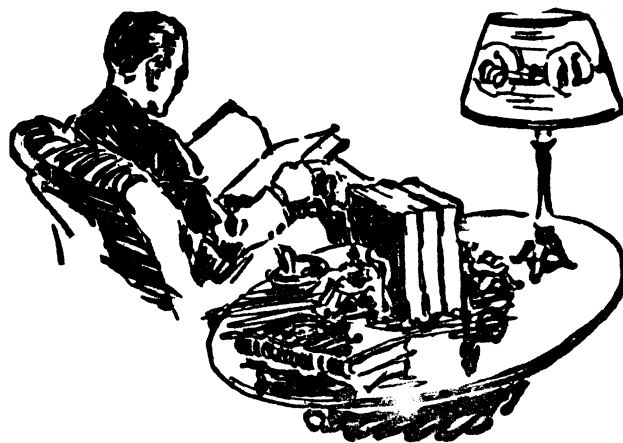
"I am in charge of the cemetery and of the three men digging the grave," said Kiangot. "The men are at work already. Let us go and see how far they have got with it."

Leisurely we walked along the sandy beach to the mouth of the river and then along the left bank for a few hundred meters, till Kiangot turned to the right, and led me over a narrow trail through a patch of dense underbrush and grass, in the center of which was a clearing, the cemetery with its graves of departed Moros.

The place was so cleverly hidden that no stranger walking along the river bank could have found it. The entrance to the plot was never cleared, but the brush simply bent aside to let funeral processions pass. As in this little community deaths occurred only once or twice a year, and some years not at all, the traces of such passages soon disappeared.

I knew of course the location of the graveyard, but had not even secretly visited it, as my tracks in the soft ground and broken branches and grass stems would have betrayed me and caused resentment among my Moro friends.

I looked at the many rectangles marked with rocks carried from the beach, and in each of them one, two, or three, seldom more, graves with space left for others. I



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was just going to ask Kiangot about the meaning of this, when he pointed to a small square with one grave and beside it an empty space for another grave.

"This is the grave of my mother. You knew her, Señor, as she died only a year ago. The vacant space is for my father who wishes to be buried beside her. You will see many of such empty spaces reserved for relatives who desire to be buried beside those dear to them who have gone before."

He pointed to a square of rocks still empty.

"Here I will be buried, next to the grave of my mother and father," Kiangot said without any apparent emotion.

"And your wife, Kiangot?" I asked curiously.

"No one can tell, Señor. It is not proper for Moros to choose a burial place beside one who is still alive. It may cause the displeasure of Allah, who is the guide of destiny. My wife may die first, and I marry again. Or we may separate, and my wife marry another Moro who would never allow her to be buried beside me, and her broken vow would cause her soul restlessness".

The sun was close to the western horizon when the funeral procession arrived, accompanied by the chanting of the Hadji, the monotonous refrains repeated by the chorus of the men walking behind the small corpse carried by four men on the bamboo stretcher. No women or children accompanied the procession, but they assembled at a respectful distance around the edge of the graveyard. Even the mother of the dead child was not allowed near the grave till the ceremony was over.

The Hadji lowered the body into the grave, and to my surprise did not place it in the center, but close to one side of the pit. One Moro handed him a number of flat pieces of kapok wood, prepared before hand, which the Hadji put cross-wise in the grave, one end resting on the bottom close to the corpse, and the other end resting against the wall, side by side until the body was sheltered from above by a sort of lean-to, which would not allow the earth to touch it.

After due prayers and more chanting, the men shoveled the earth into the grave, and then dispersed to return home by way of the beach, while the women and children now crowded around the new grave, adorning it with a headstone and other rocks.

Kiangot and I had remained for a while longer, then took a trail through the jungle which led over my land to my house.

"Señor," said Kiangot, halting before a kapok tree standing a hundred yards from my house at the corner of my vegetable garden, "if I should die, will you cut this tree for my grave? We have become good friends, and I should like to have something with me to remind me of a dear friend when I make my last journey!"

I looked at my Moro friend, but Kiangot smiled, took my arm, and said:

"Let us go to your house, I will tell you."

Sitting on the veranda overlooking the rippling waters of the Sulu Sea, I lighted my pipe while Kiangot rolled his self-grown tobacco in a piece of nipa leaf, keeping silent until my wife, who had brought us a cup of chocolate, had left again. Then he said:

"You know, when a Moro dies and has been buried he travels first to Mecca, and afterwards to what the Christians call heaven.

For this he has to have a boat to sail through the air, and he uses one of the flat pieces of wood given him in the grave. This wood is always from the kapok tree."

Kiangot sipped of the chocolate and after taking a puff at his cigarette continued:

"Señor, you would ask why always the wood of the kapok tree? The wood of the kapok tree is very light, and can be easily lifted by the spirit when it leaves the body in the grave. The light kapok wood will also float easier in the air than the heavy woods."

My face remained grave, although I was sceptical of this effort at overcoming the law of gravitation. I always respect the religious beliefs of other people, and Kiangot and I parted as good friends as ever.

Was my friend prompted by a premonition when he spoke to me about my kapok tree, or was it pure accident?

A month later I had to cut down the tree in the corner of my vegetable garden, "Kiangot's Kapok Tree" I had called it since the day he had asked me for it.

Kiangot, only twenty-four years old, was dead.

He had dived for button shells and had been caught in the vice-like grip of a giant clam from which his comrades recovered his body only after great difficulty.

The Rice Planter

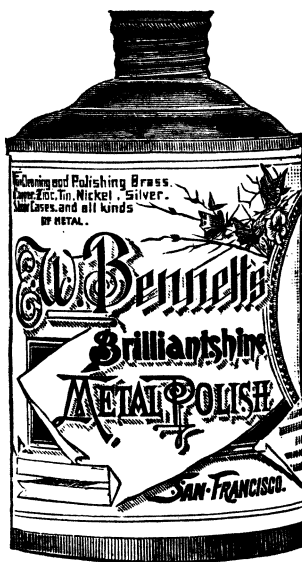
By LEOPOLDO B. UICHANCO

Years have carved their telling changes
in his custom-hallowed ways,
Crowding fast to cruel oblivion
all his bonds with older days.

But he toils in prime contentment
breaking hard, resisting sods,
Sowing faith across the ages
in deposed, forgotten gods.

Feels he then the joy of living
when he puts the seeds to bed,
Each with love to deftly nurture
till it lifts its golden head?

As his fathers did before him,
keeps he, at his wonted pace,
In a nation wide rehearsal,
the tradition of his race.



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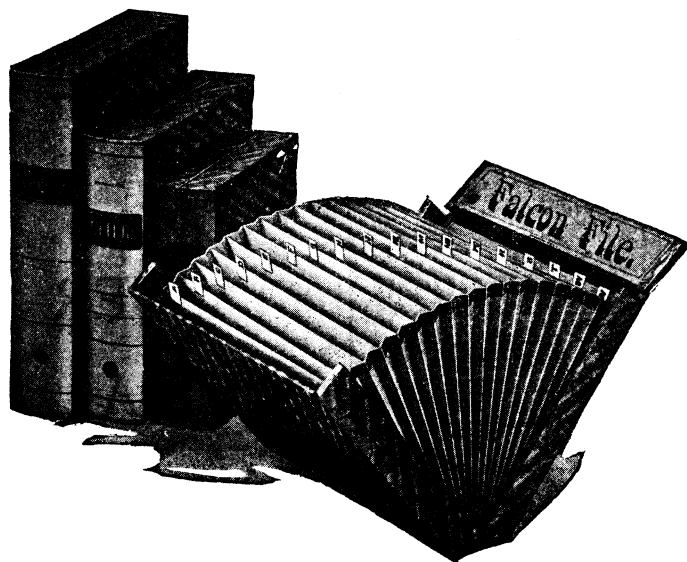
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Tayug, Pangasinan,
March 1, 1931.

The Editor,

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE,
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Dear Sir:

I received the copy of the *Philippine Magazine*, February issue which you forwarded to me. The article, "The Tayug 'Colorums'," greatly attracted my attention, and without losing a minute I ran through its columns, to find out what was said about the affray.

I appreciate your interest in tracing the truths of the unusual event while you were in Tayug, but I beg to inform you that in spite of your efforts to dig up the facts of the uprising, you were misinformed in two details which I should like to call your attention. I refer to the particular parts of the article where you state with seeming definiteness that "about a hundred wildly excited people from the barrios of Tayug, Pangasinan, . . . paraded shouting around the plaza," and also the fact that your informant "saw a mob of seventy or eighty people break into the Municipal building across the plaza and then proceed to the house of the Justice of the Peace, which they set afire, a little later also setting fire to the Post Office next to it."

As a native of Tayug, Pangasinan, I should like to inform you that less than half of the Colorums came from the barrios of Tayug, the rest hail from the neighboring towns of San Nicolas, San Manuel, and San Quintin. I know this fact because of the Colorum affidavits which were sworn to before me.

Being myself the Justice of the Peace of this town, I flatly deny that my house was intentionally set afire by the Colorums. I with several others personally saw that the fire first broke out from the Post Office quartered under the house of my father and from which mine caught fire. I am particularly desirous to have these items corrected through your columns so as to change the false impression your article has created in the public mind. I can not tolerate nor bear the insinuations that all the fanatics came from Tayug and were hot against me for revenge. As a matter of fact, only your paper, the *Philippine Magazine* made mention of my residence as one of the targets of the rioters. All other papers had the Post Office as the center of storm.

As a newspaper man you must know the influence of your articles over your patrons who are supposed to be of the intelligent class; and since the above quoted parts of your article are prejudicial to the people of Tayug in general and to me in particular, I have sought through you to approach the public that due justice be given to us concerned.

Sincerely yours,

FELIX L. MAMENTA.

March 4, 1931.

Dear Sir:

I have just received your letter of March 1, and shall be glad to give it space in the *Philippine Magazine*. However, it will have to go into the April issue, as the March issue is already off the presses.

The information that your house was intentionally set on fire by the mob was given me by an eye witness, but it is possible that from his post of observation across the plaza he failed to follow the exact course of events.

By my phrase, "people from the barrios of Tayug", I meant merely that they came from barrios near Tayug.

Thanking you for your letter, and assuring you that we do all in our power to obtain accuracy of statement in the *Philippine Magazine*, and are ever ready to correct or explain inexact or misleading statements when our attention is called to them, I am,

Very truly yours,

A. V. H. HARTENDORP,
Editor.

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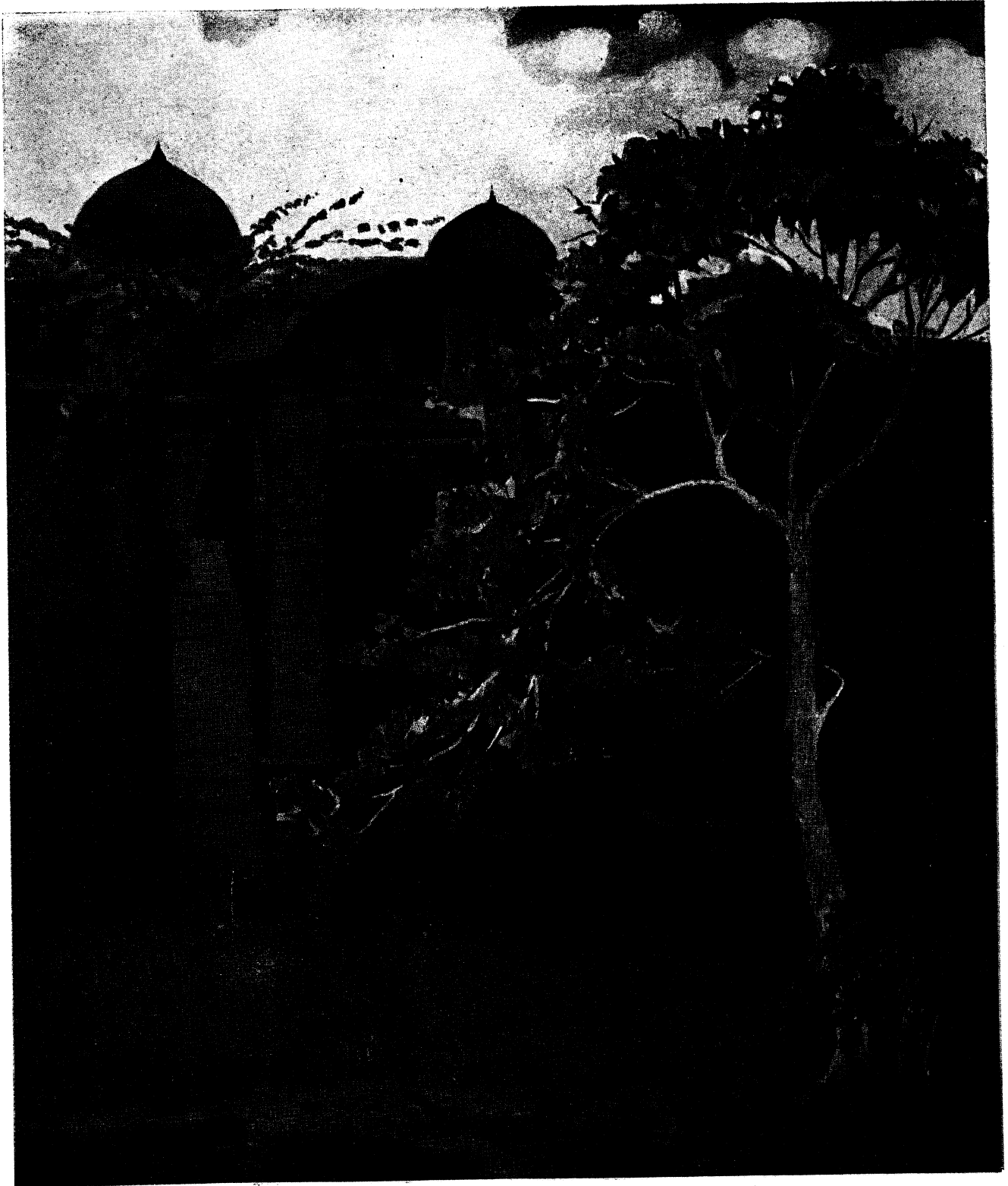
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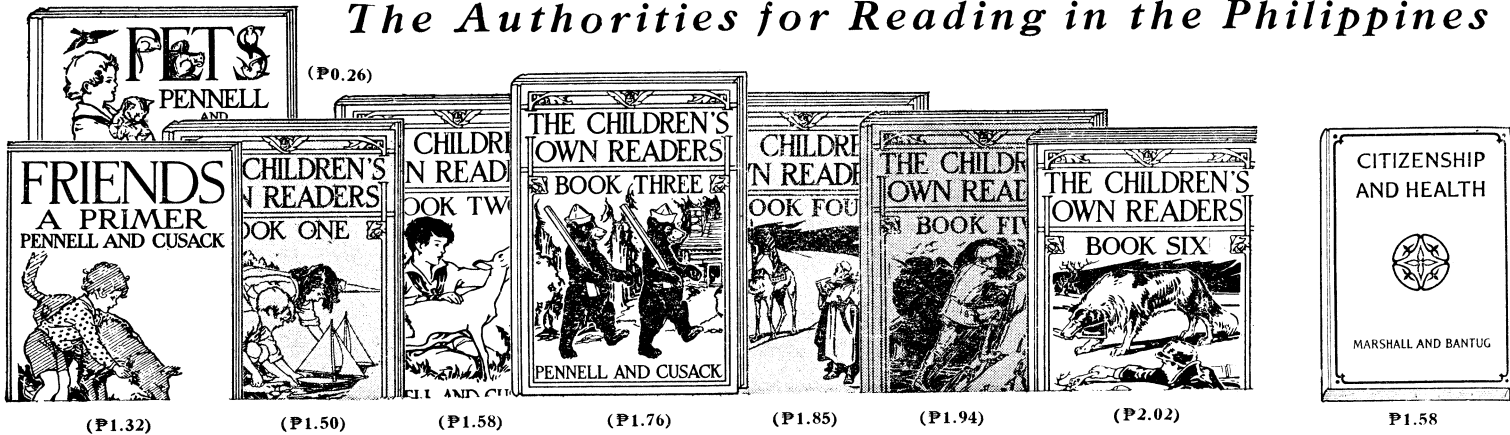
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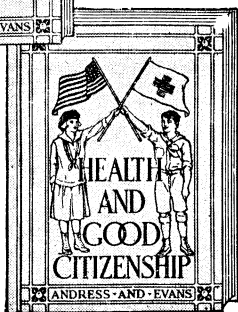
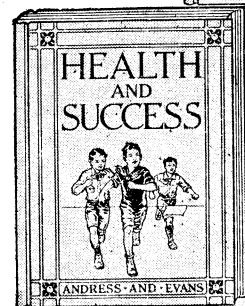
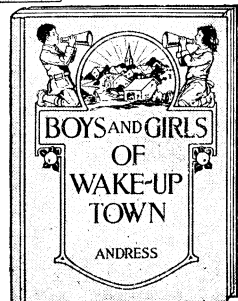
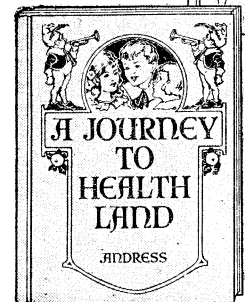
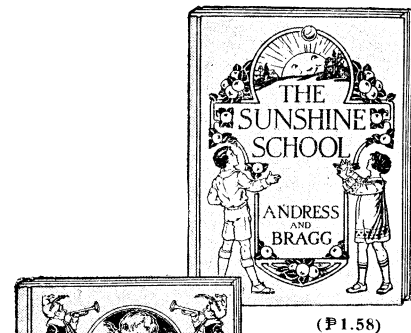


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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Edited by A. V. H. HARTENDORP



VOL. XXVII

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Business and Finance

By E. D. HESTER

American Trade Commissioner

March presents the first opportunity to silence, at least temporarily, the lugubrious "No Improvement Blues". Prices for sugar, copra, oil and hemp improved slowly but steadily during the month. Tobacco retained its satisfactory level, leaving rice the only important crop registering a decline. Manila sales tax returns at 35 per cent above March of last year were influenced by early sugar movement and more effective collection, indicated to some degree improved turnover in general merchandise lines. It is reported that old stocks have been cleaned out in many instances and new ordering should occur before summer.

The reader is warned against a hasty conclusion of return to normal conditions on the basis of the March improvement. It is not even possible to say with any degree of certainty that the "corner" has been reached. The situation must be taken as a welcome relief from the downward and more recently flat character of the business curve. If this curve has started upward, it is most sure to zigzag through a period of alternating gains and losses.

The average daily freight tonnage of the Manila Railroad was 13,000 tons as compared with over 15,000 tons for the same period last year. The drop was influenced by the cessation of sugar movement in Central Luzon. A report of the Railroad for the year 1930 showed operating revenue 15 per cent below 1929; cost slightly increased; 3.4 per cent capital return against 5.7 for 1929.

Manila construction permits were ₱666,000 as against ₱751,000 for March 1930.

The Bureau of Customs bulletin for February reported a decline of 25 per cent in both imports and exports. The commodities principally affected were rice, fish, automotive goods and tires, cotton and silk goods, electrical and industrial machinery, paper products and cigarettes. Increases were noted in flour, dairy products, mineral oils, cosmetics and fertilizers. Current declines in foreign trade are the effect of low export prices and low purchasing power continued through nearly twenty preceding months. It is altogether likely that recovery in foreign trade may lag for several months in spite of more encouraging reports as to local conditions.

FINANCE

Collection of Government revenues declines seriously during the first quarter of the present year. Returns in general were estimated at 20 per cent under the same period, 1930. Should this situation continue, a significant deficit in 1931 Insular and Municipal budgets will follow.

Owing to available sugar and copra paper in banks, sales of exchange by the Insular Treasurer for the four weeks ending March 28 decreased to ₱2,800,000, about one-half the amount sold during February.

The Auditor's report on Banking conditions in millions of pesos was as follows:

	March 28 1931	March 29 1930
Bank resources.....	244	251
Loans, discounts and over- drafts.....	124	131
Investments.....	49	23
Deposits, time and demand...	125	128
Average daily debits to indi- vidual accounts for four weeks ending.....	4.8	5.5
Total circulation.....	140	136

RICE

Palay and rice prices shifted up and down during the month, closed at five centavos below February. The tendency is still downward in spite of predictions made periodically since last November that the crop was short, that relatively heavy importation would be required, that prices would rise.

(Continued on page 717)

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Business and Finance

In the present disorganized condition of production and warehousing of palsey, it is quite probable that estimates of carry-over from the previous crop were considerably underestimated. Rice arrivals in Manila were heavy and approximately the same as for last year when a bumper crop was admitted.

MANILA HEMP

March hemp market opened steady and closed strong and firm due to drought in the Davao district and better London and New York demand. Prices were gradually but moderately upward closing at E, P19.00; F, P15.50; I, P11.50; J1, P10.25 to P10.50; J2, P8.25; K, P7.75; L1, P7.25.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

Manila copra market showed deadly advancing prices caused by European demand and later by offerings from local oil mills. Sellers were encouraged by better prices and tended to hold off. Receipts of copra during the first quarter of the present year were approximately 28 per cent better than last year which in itself does not indicate a continuance of the improved prices.

Comparative high and low prices follow:

	March, 1931	March, 1930
Copra rescada, per picul, buyer's warehouse, Manila:		
High	P6.25	P9.75
Low	5.25	9.25
Coconut oil in drums, Manila, per kilo:		
High	0.21	0.30
Low	0.20	0.28
Copra cake, f. o. b. steamer, Manila, per metric ton:		
High	23.50	48.50
Low	33.50	38.50

SUGAR

Centrifugal sugar opened weak at P7.75, advancing through P8.00, closing with P8.15 offered. Milling was early finished allowing an estimate for the present campaign at 795,000 tons compared with 785,000 for 1929-30. Exports from November 1st to the end of March were given at:

	Metric Tons
Centrifugal	413,360
Muscovado	None
Refined	18,061
TOTAL	431,421

TOBACCO

The Philippine tobacco market continued firm. It was reported that the Czechoslovakia Tobacco Regie called for bids for their 1931 requirements. Crops in Cagayan and Isabela were reported good but in need of rain. Exports of rawleaf, stripped and scraps were approximately 2,789,000 kilos, principally to Spain.

The United States purchased 11,780,000 Philippine cigars but the accumulative figures for the first quarter was 5 per cent lower than for the same period in 1930.

The Planets for May, 1931

By THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

MERCURY will not be in good position for observation, except at the end of the month, when it may be seen near the eastern horizon right before dawn.

VENUS is still the morning star, rising about 3:45 a. m., and at dawn it will be rather low in the eastern sky in the constellation Pisces.

MARS at 9 p. m. will be half way up from the western horizon, centred between Regulus, Procyon, Castor and Pollux.

JUPITER at 9 p. m. will be rather close to the western horizon, a little below and to the left of Castor and Pollux of Gemini.

SATURN does not rise until ten or eleven o'clock in the evening. At dawn it may be seen half way up from the southern horizon, to the left of the bright group of stars in the constellation Sagittarius.

For a Star Map Atlas for the latitude of Manila and other points in the Philippines, write to the Philippine Education Co., Inc. Price P0.85.

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News of the World

THE PHILIPPINES

March 11.—The new half-million peso library building of the University of the Philippines is inaugurated.

A second freight rate reduction of \$2.50 per thousand board feet on lumber going out of the Philippines was granted yesterday by the Associated Steamship lines.

March 19.—Glen Brophy, American flyer leaves Macao at 8:50 a. m. on his long delayed flight to Manila.

March 20.—Two earthquakes are registered in Manila, one at 4:15 a. m. and the second at 2:26 p. m. In Ilocos Norte the tremors lasted for ten minutes. Many old buildings were demolished, but no loss of life has been reported. It is thought that the center of the first quake was in the Celebes Sea, while the second one was in the China Sea, northwest of the 5,000-meter Marine Deep which lies off the coast of Ilocos Norte.

With 3,000 college graduates this year, an unemployment crisis is feared as soon as school closes.

Glen Brophy, who was due at Nichols Field at two p. m. yesterday, is reported lost at sea. Hydroplanes and destroyers have started a search along the coast of Luzon, and out into the China Sea.

More than fifteen local physicians are black-listed by the Medical Board, for undue and false advertising.

March 22.—At 11:08 p. m., Manila was again shaken by an earthquake of intensity three.

March 23.—All hope of finding Brophy has been abandoned, and except for constabulary look-outs inland, all searches have returned.

According to a survey made by the Bureau of Labor, the average weekly earnings of Manila cigar workers is seven pesos. The investigation, was conducted to see if laborers in Manila were sufficiently paid. Some 837 laborers were questioned, 454 men and 383 women. Of their earnings it was found that 70% went for food, the remaining 30% having to cover all other expenses. As a result of this many are in debt and paying usurious rates of interest.

The Bureau of Posts is now occupying their new building on Plaza Lawton.

March 22.—The U. S. S. *Houston*, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, leaves Manila for the annual trip to China. This marks the beginning of the exodus of the fleet for the summer in China waters.

March 25.—Under-Secretary of Finance, Guillermo Gomez, who will head the Bureau of Customs during the absence of the Insular Collector, Vicente Aldanese, takes over the bureau.

The establishment of a bank by Filipino rice-growers, will become a reality soon, according to Tomas Confesor, director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry. According to present plans the bank will be capitalized at from ₱500,000 to ₱1,000,000 and will deal exclusively with rice growers and dealers.

"King" Lucas, negrito, recognized by the United States government as a king, dies at Fort Stotsenberg. He is believed to have reached the age of 105 years. He formerly lived in the Zambales mountains, but friction with some of his subjects caused him to move to Storm King Mountain, near Fort Stotsenberg.

March 26.—Herbert Adams Gibbons, in a speech at the Rotary Club, creates quite a furor by his frankly expressed opinions. He says, among other things, that the United States has been, and is, at fault in not establishing a definite status for the Islands; that the preamble to the Jones Law is not worth the paper it is written on, and that no government is "stable" that has not proved its unquestionable ability to be economically self supporting. He humorously proposes

that if America is not wanted here, Japan might be given a mandate over the Islands.

March 27.—Vicente Aldanese, Insular Collector of Customs, and his family go on a year's vacation. While away, Mr. Aldanese will conduct a general survey of customs administration and port facilities in America and Europe.

March 28.—Experiments conducted by the Bureau of Forestry in Mindanao indicate that it is possible to produce, here, all the quinine needed to supply the demand of the Islands. On recommendation of the Malaria Control Board an appropriation of 15,000 pesos has been approved to continue the experiments in Mindanao.

March 30.—The new mill of the Insular Lumber Company at Fabrica, Occidental Negros, will be equipped with modern machinery for the manufacture of wooden shingles for roofing.

The third flight of Army trail-blazers, returns from a six-day trip to the south. The basic aim of these flights is to prepare the ground for commercial aviation. San José, Mindoro, Iloilo, Zamboanga, and Tacloban were visited. The flight from Leyte to Manila was made in three hours and twenty minutes.

March 31.—Dr. Hilario Anatacio Roxas, assistant professor and head of the department of zoology of the University of the Philippines, has been awarded a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, "for the preparation of a monograph on Philippine Alcyonacea, a marine invertebrate animal, and for studies of type material in certain European museums". Dr. Roxas is the first Filipino to receive the fellowship.

Clayton Young, former Manila newspaper man, dies in Chicago at the age of 37. At the time of his death he was publicity director of the Chicago World's Fair.

Acting Collector of Customs, Guillermo Gomez, has issued an order for general revision of the Philippine marine and harbor regulations in order to eliminate obsolete laws.

H. F. Wilkins, acting editor of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, returns from vacation, arriving on the *President Taft*.

Acting mayor, Santiago Artiaga, signs an ordinance voting ₱200,000 for the labor barrio, but the insular auditor refuses to release the fund.

April 3.—The Port Banga saw mills in Zamboanga are burned. Damages are estimated at ₱70,000. The cause for the fire has not, as yet, been determined.

April 4.—It has been announced that Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay will soon be assigned to the Navy General Board. Admiral Montgomery M. Taylor will relieve him as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet. The change will take place sometime before September.

April 8.—The Radical Party, a new political party in Manila, held its convention last night. Among other reforms it advocates an elective mayor for Manila.

April 9.—Dr. Ramon Macasaet, resigns from the faculty of the University of the Philippines. No reason is assigned for the resignation, which has been accepted by



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President Palma.

April 10.—Agustus P. West, of the Bureau of Science, tells Rotarians of the possibilities of the production of turpentine and rosin in the Philippines. While the matter is not yet far enough advanced to export the product, it is thought that enough for local use can easily be produced. Dr. Quisumbing also of the Bureau of Science is at present in the Mountain Province, where he will demonstrate to Igorots the method for tapping the trees and collecting the product. It is thought that this new industry will give hundreds of Igorots a means of earning a livelihood.

THE UNITED STATES

March 18.—Sir Hubert Wilkins, who has explored both the Arctic and Antarctic by Airplane, started today from Camden, New Jersey, for the Brooklyn navy yard, on board the submarine which he proposes to use in the Arctic for submarine exploration.

Theodore Joslin, of the Boston Transcript, succeeds George Akerson as secretary to President Hoover.

A mob of 1600 convicts set fire to the new Statesville prison at Joliet, Illinois. After an hour the mutiny was quelled and firemen were able to enter and control the fire.

March 21.—A plot to wreck the new navy dirigible Akron was bared today, when Paul F. Kassay, a former Austro-Hungarian naval officer, confessed that he had left out rivets at places where it would weaken the structure.

March 24.—U. A. Sandria, 24 years old, succeeds in producing a perfect radio television motion picture on a ten-foot screen. Heretofore a screen of eight inches has been the maximum for satisfactory pictures by television.

March 25.—The senate of New York State adopts a resolution asking for an investigation of the affairs of New York City. It is said that the present state of corruption is unparalleled, even in the days of Tweed and Croker.

Charlie Chaplin is decorated, by France, as a Knight of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his artistry.

April 1.—George Dorsey, author and anthropologist, who was perhaps best known for his book, *Why We Behave Like Human Beings*, dies at the age of 63.

Two convicts have confessed to having started the disastrous fire which burned 320 prisoners to death in the Ohio state penitentiary a year ago.

Rioting occurs in the chamber of the House of Representatives, Annapolis, Maryland, when a delegation of unemployed attempted to present a petition demanding relief. After clearing the chamber of the mob, the house decided to give the delegation a formal hearing.

April 9.—William Hale Thompson is defeated as mayor of Chicago by Anton J. Cermak, Democratic chairman of the Cook County Board. Cermak is elected by a 200,000 majority, the largest majority ever given a Chicago mayoralty candidate. More than 1,000,000 voted. The new mayor promises to install a business-like administration.

April 10.—Nicolas Longworth, speaker of the House, dies after a few days illness of pneumonia, at Aiken, South Carolina. Mrs. Longworth who was summoned from Washington, was with him when he died. Speaker Longworth had been representative from his district in Ohio for twenty years, and was elected Speaker in 1925. He was 61 years old at the time of his death.

Amelia Earhart Putnam flies to the height of 19,000 feet in an autogyro.

OTHER COUNTRIES

March 18.—The sealing steamer, *Viking*, carrying 143 people on which moving pictures of a whaling expedition were being made, was totally destroyed by an explosion, while off Horse Island, New Foundland. Less than a third of the crew are accounted for. Many are thought to be stranded on ice floes. Rescue work is difficult on account of floating ice.

Mahatma Gandhi is hooted in Bombay, by communists, when he tried to make a speech. The Congress Party flag was ripped from its staff, while one of the communists harrangued

the throng. Gandhi men removed the disturbers, restored the flag, and the speech was resumed.

March 19.—Some 127 survivors of the sealer *Viking* were accounted for this evening, after two rescue craft arrived. Varick Frisshell and A. E. Penrod, Americans who were actively directing the filming of the picture, are feared to be among the lost.

March 20.—More than 100 persons are injured in a clash with the authorities during a demonstration by the Seiyukai or minority party, as a prelude to the introduction of a motion of non-confidence in the Hamaguchi cabinet.

Don Niceto Alcala Zamora and his five colleagues of the Republican Revolutionary Committee go on trial before the Army and Navy Supreme Court, charged with inciting the rebellion of last December, which sought to overthrow the Monarchy and the establishment of a Republican form of government in Spain.

March 21.—Col. Umberto Maddalena, Lt. Fausto Cecconi, and Lt. Guiseppe Damonte, three of Italy's foremost aviators, are killed at Pisa when their seaplane fell 1500 feet into the sea, near the shore. Maddalena discovered the survivors of the dirigible Italia, the airship which was wrecked in 1928 during a flight to the North Pole.

March 23.—The German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Julius Curtius, announces the conclusion of an Austro-Hungary preliminary agreement providing for an international arbitration tribunal to settle tariff differences.

The Spanish government makes known that a decree will be published restoring immediately all constitutional guarantees. The censorship of the press will be lifted as part of the program while all restrictions on political meetings will be discarded. The government also announces that it will proceed with a plan to hold general elections for a new Cortes on April 12.

THE colored cut for
the 4-color cover
of the May number
of the PHILIPPINE
MAGAZINE was
made by A. Garcia.

A. GARCIA
PROCESS ENGRAVER
32 STA. POTENCIANA, MANILA

Mahatma Gandhi has agreed to participate in the second round-table conference to be held in London this fall if he succeeds in settling the Hindu-Moslem question.

March 25.—Communist activities within a range of 150 miles around Hankow, have reached an acute stage, causing the populace to move, seeking safety.

March 26.—Forty or more soldiers are killed at Lima, Peru, when they revolt against the Samanez Ocampo government. Martial law has been declared.

March 27.—Gandhi narrowly escapes injury when an opponent of his program of compromise with British authority swung at him with a section of a flag pole. Friends intervened and prevented him from being hurt. The incident, however, is indicative of the strong opposition which will be brought to bear when Gandhi proposes his compromise to the All Indian Nationalist Congress.

Two days after the restoration of constitutional privileges, riots again sweep Madrid, as medical students fly the red flag behind a barricade. Two are killed and about forty injured. It is predicted that a military dictatorship will be established if affairs are not straightened out soon.

Lloyd George promises the MacDonald Labor Government probably sufficient Liberal support to keep it in office indefinitely, provided it asks Parliament to do nothing of offensive to Liberal principles.

March 28.—Timothy Healy, first governor of the Irish Free State, dies at the age of 76.

Riotings in Cawnpore cause 80 deaths. Students in Spain continue the uprising, with demonstrations in Madrid, Barcelona, and Saragosa. Girl students demand the King's resignation.

March 30.—Arnold Bennett, well known British author, dies in London of typhoid fever. He was 63 years old.

President Paul Von Hindenburg today resorted to dictatorial powers to prevent further political rioting. He issued an

emergency law making all outdoor demonstrations subject to police supervision.

Gandhi wins the All-India Nationalist Congress over to a program of moderation in the independence movement. He will go to the next London conference as a delegate.

Gen. Ricardo Burguete, who presided at the recent session of the Army and Navy Supreme Court, which tried Zamora and his Republican companions for their part in the December revolt, is himself sent to prison for two months. His offense was that he issued a statement attacking the present administration and demanding an honestly elected Cortes.

March 31.—The Nanking government has issued orders that all foreigners entering the port of Shanghai must present passports with a visa by the Chinese consul stationed in the various countries from which the travelers come. The price for the visa is to correspond to the amount asked by the country in question for local visas.

Indian Congress delegates, numbering 60,000, vote for complete independence. Rioting has spread across the Ganges to Unao. Cawnpore was quiet today after the severe riots of last week.

April 2.—Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, is almost totally destroyed by earthquake, followed by fire. Not an important business building was left standing. Estimates of deaths are from 700 to 1,000 with many thousands injured, and 35,000 homeless. A series of eleven earthquakes began at 10:10 a. m. (11:10 p. m. Manila time) and lasted for about two minutes, on account of broken water mains there was no water available, so what the quakes did not destroy the flames did.

April 3.—Mahatma Gandhi, who is ill from the continued strain of eight weeks' political activities, is confined to his bed.

April 4.—No alien will be allowed to enter Australia without a permit from the department of external affairs.

April 6.—Premier Hamaguchi, of Japan,

again undergoes an operation to correct the effects of the wound he received at the hands of an assassin last fall.

Guam's second congress was summoned in its first session today. This marks a new era in self-government for the 18,000 Chamorros under the American flag.

Without one inhabitable house left, the authorities are perfecting the organization for complete evacuation of Managua. It is said that a complete rebuilding will necessary if the present town is to be used again.

April 7.—A terrific whirlwind destroys 20 airplanes, and damaged 50 others at the army aviation station, Tachiarai, Kyushu island, Japan. All hangars, except one, were destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$5,000,000.

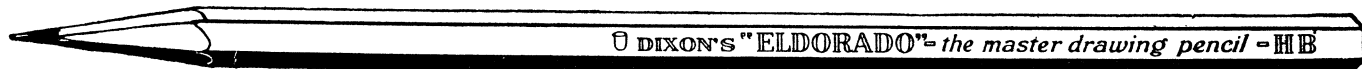
April 8.—Soldiers revolt at the post of Funchai, Madeira Islands, demanding the establishment of a constitutional government. The Portuguese government has named Fernando Bordes new high commissioner.

Because of his decision to dispense with his colleagues, and present the Nationalist's case alone at the second round-table conference in London, his critics complain that Gandhi is assuming the rôle of dictator.

Their majesties, the King and Queen of Siam, who are en route to the United States, are stopping for a visit in Japan. They were met at the Tokyo station by the Prince and Princess Chichibu. As a parting gesture of good will, a shower of millions of tiny white paper elephants were dropped from airplanes. One each elephant was the motto of Siam. While in Tokyo their majesties were guests at a banquet given by Emperor Hirohito.

April 14.—King Alfonso of Spain resigns, and gives way to a Republican Government. The King chooses to resign rather than abdicate. Niceto Alcalá Zamora, republican leader, is provisional president. The Royal family with the exception of King Alfonso have left Madrid.

Reijiro Wakatsuki, former premier, succeeds Yuko Hamaguchi as president of the Minseito party, and forms a new cabinet.



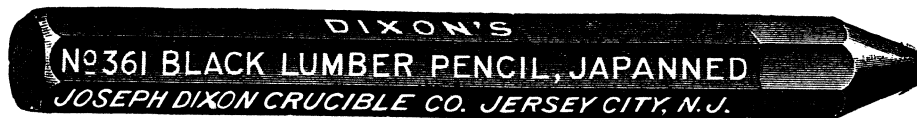
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Panel
for
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This is the twelfth of a series of panels symbolic of the months of the year in the Philippines by Mr. E. L. Ruiz, prepared especially for the Philippine Magazine.

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The Years Are Very Long

By BIENVENIDO N. SANTOS

Illustrated by Pablo Amorsolo

I

THE stranger paused under the tamarind tree. He took his load from his shoulder, and slowly laid it on the grassy ground. He wiped his face with a big, colored handkerchief, and looked at the dilapidated little nipa house. His eyes were young and bright, belying the thirty and five odd years on his face. As he gazed at the house, an old man looked out of the open window.

"Aba! he is still alive," the stranger muttered to himself, and, addressing the old man, he called loudly:

"Tatang, here I am again."

The old man must have recognized the voice, though not the face at that distance, for he leaned out of the window with an eager face.

"Siano? Why do you stand there, my son? The sun is hot. Come in." The old man disappeared from the window.

The bamboo stairs creaked beneath Siano and his load. He deposited his load in a corner, and kissed the hand of his uncle.

"Tatang, I am thirsty," said Siano as he went to an earthen jar, and, taking off the plate that covered its mouth, dipped in a coconut bowl, and drank, while the old man looked at his nephew.

"Your cousins are still out in the fields. They are coming soon. But perhaps Dencio will be delayed. His carabao strayed last night and trampled the rice fields of Don Goniong. It was caught by one of Don Goniong's men. And I don't know if Don Goniong will give him the carabao

(Continued on page 742)



Benguet Caños

By GLEN GRISHAM

THE beat of the solibao as played at a cañao [feast], echoing and reechoing between the pine-clad hills, is to me well nigh irresistible. The rhythm and the cadence that an Igorot can drum out of a hollow log with a piece of carabao hide stretched across one end, awakens the dormant primitive part of my nature and carries me back through the centuries to the time when my own ancestors were conducting their celebrations in the same way.

There is really no tune; but in skillful hands the drums and gangsas [gongs] as truly express the joy and the sorrow, the despair and the exultation of the Igorot as does the piano or violin in the hands of the most talented musician. By varying the tempo, the rhythm, and the volume of their music the gangsa players and drummers run the whole gamut of emotion.

After dark, when the noises of the various activities of the day are stilled, when the air is cool and clear, the cañao is at its best. Darkness draws the curtain over the often unbeautiful realities of the scene, to bring into relief only the fire, the musicians, and the dancers. Even the dogs, the houses, and the other guests are seen only in the reflected glow of the firelight or remain in complete darkness.

When one is near the gangsas almost drown out the sound of the drums, but at a distance the gangsas are hardly heard; it is the sound of the drums that carries. It is never loud but is a low, deep sound that can be heard for miles and has a peculiarly inviting note. Although a cañao may last for days, when the fires are lighted in the evening as the air begins to cool, the participants seem to take on new life and throw off the sluggishness caused by the hot afternoon sun and the potent tapuy. The tum-a-tum—tum-a-tum—tum-a-tum, setting a chord in ones inner being to vibrating, has in it the monotony of the uneventful lives of a people, and of the ruggedness and depth of the mountains.

Upon reaching the scene of the cañao I nod and speak in greeting; there are always half a dozen present with whom I am acquainted and a score that I know by sight, and I take my place among the onlookers, squatting on my heels with my arms resting on my knees. Soon a girl passes around the tapuy in a large enameled cup. Each man takes a sip or several gulps as his appetite demands and passes the cup on, wiping his mouth on the back of his hand which in turn he wipes on his bare thigh. Whether they interpret my look as the much begrimed cup comes around the circle toward me, or whether the honor is premeditated I do not know, but at any rate when I am third in line for the communal cup a bashful little girl proffers me a clean white cup full of the milky beverage. My eyes must express my

thankfulness as well as my lips for she forgets her bashfulness for a moment and smiles at me as if to say she understood the predicament that I was in and had come to the rescue. I take a couple of polite sips and hand the cup back to her, but she indicates that I am to keep it; for which I am glad because it is good wine and I want more of it. I continue to sip my tapuy while the common cup is passed around several times more and soon I have imbibed enough to enjoy the occasion with the next one.

Tapuy is an integral part of a cañao, and indeed it is almost a necessity, for to continue to dance, eat, and take an active part in the festivities, without losing too much time in sleeping, for thirty-six to forty hours and even longer in many instances, requires a liberal portion of artificial stimulant. The drink is made from partially cooked rice to which a little sugar is added to cause it to ferment, after which it is left to stand in earthen jars for a few weeks. It is quite potent in the early hours of the celebration, but unless the host is quite wealthy, it becomes weaker and weaker as time goes on. To run short of tapuy would be disgraceful, so to ward off the disaster water is added from time to time to insure a liberal supply for the duration of the cañao. A joint of bamboo is used to dip the wine out of the narrow necked jars from which it is poured out through the fingers of the girl dipping it in order to strain out the grains of rice. Not all of them are caught by this strainer, however, so that a mustache is quite an asset in straining out the grains that escape the girl's fingers; lacking this it must be sucked through the teeth for the first few drinks; after that it doesn't matter, the grains go down unheeded.

At all times of the day and night some are sleeping, some are preparing food, while many sit around the fires, smoking and talking, but dancing is in progress continually; as soon as one group is tired another takes its place. The dance affords the best opportunity for display of personal abilities and for the expression of emotions.

Two men seated on a log at one side of the circle formed by the dancers, furnish the basic part of the music by means of solibaos—long drums made from pieces of hollowed out logs with scraps of carabao hide stretched over one end to form the head. The guimbal, the larger of the two, is the base instrument and is played by tapping with the fingers of one hand upon the head in regular time. On

the smaller solibao the player taps with the fingers of both hands, supplying a little more semblance of a tune. The volume as well as the tone of both solibaos is regulated by pressure of the elbows on the bodies of the drums, which somewhat muffles or deadens the sound. Performance on these drums looks simple to one looking on, but it is advis-

(Continued on page 748)



Dream and Reality

By DR. HONORIA ACOSTA-SISON

I HAD a dream, a dream that follows me like a trailing shadow. Now that I am in full possession of my senses, I know it to have been a dream; but during those brief moments it held me enthralled, it bore such a semblance of reality that I sometimes wonder whether the present reality is not a dream and my dream the reality.

I was in a strange and beautiful country inhabited by a wonderful people. I fail now to recall the details, but I was vividly impressed by the lively air, the clear tone of liberty everywhere, the evidence of untrammelled growth, the freedom from fear, pain, and suffering.

There was absolute order, peace, and happiness, though there was no government, nor laws, nor punishments. There were no wars nor quarrels. There was no distinction of races or classes, and no multiple standards of morality, for the people lived in accordance with principles and not conveniences.

They had simple and beautiful, though not what we would call luxurious dwellings. Their food and drink was plain and was used merely to sustain physical health and never as the means toward sensuality and revelry. Their bodies were stalwart, vigorous, and handsome.

There were no sufferers, for there were neither idlers nor transgressors. There were neither invaders nor invaded, neither oppressors nor oppressed, neither masters nor slaves, neither superiors nor inferiors. There existed only the natural differences of varieties. Such superiority as existed was in spiritual development without superciliousness. There was absolute freedom for individual self-development, yet there existed a complete harmony between the diverse elements of the country because the only concern of each inhabitant was self-realization and mutual help without imposition.

One law, if it could be so called, pervaded the entire country, and it was observed not because of exterior compulsion, but from within as a spontaneous virtue as inherent in the people as magnetism in the magnet. That law was the law of universal love. There were no conflicts in religion, or bitter and acrimonious discussions, for all lived and not merely professed the religion of Universal Love.

Materially speaking, there were neither rich nor poor. The pursuit of wealth was not their aim. There were no paupers and no beggars for charity, for, next to the dignity of self-dependence, was the ideal of each and all to give and not to receive, to help and not to impose, to develop and not to subjugate.

Their goal was not happiness, but they found it nevertheless in self-conquest and in achievement through honest work and the constant application of their powers. It seemed that their development had reached such a level that the energy which with us is consumed in conflicts, in wars, and in retaliations, in mutual distrust, in rules, in corrections, and in punishments, was free to be dedicated to the realization of constructive idealism. This explained their rapid progress and their unusual happiness.

Men and women married not to seek happiness but to bestow it; not to demand love and devotion as a right but to be worthy of them; not to control, to subordinate, or to shackle each other, but to aid and to serve each other and to enrich each other's lives. With them marriage was not a license for unbridled passion, but a school for self-training. Marriage for them was not the weeping abode of disenchantment and disillusion, nor did it mean the submergence of all individuality. Marriage among them nurtured and fostered individual talents, bringing about their blossoming forth in full fruition.

They made the proper appraisal of scientific discoveries, giving them their proper values. In accordance with their principles of enlightened reason, they regarded Science not as an absolute determiner of their way of life, but merely as a regulator, a force to be utilized in furthering their evolution to a still higher moral and spiritual plane.

In my dream I stood spellbound at such an advance in human evolution, and when, upon awakening, I suddenly returned to a consciousness of the life about me, my pain was keen. Yet my faith in the unlimited possibilities in the moral growth of man is so strong, that I believe that in centuries to come my dream will become reality, and the present reality will seem a bad dream.

Pastorale

By RACHEL MACK

I N harvest time the neighbors gather to cut the rice. The bright dresses of the women make gay patches of color in the field, Like large, late blossoming flowers among the yellow stalks. There is laughter and gossip and joking.

Old Amboy, whose back is too stiff to bend for cutting,
Sits on the pilapil and plays on a bamboo cayayan he
made with his own hands
Music of the most tender sweetness,
Tunes of his very own.

I think of Belen my sweetheart,
Who looks at me always with laughter in her eyes
And will not give me an answer.
If I had a guitar and could play so tenderly as old Amboy
I think she would no longer keep me waiting.

A Neighbor of the Philippines

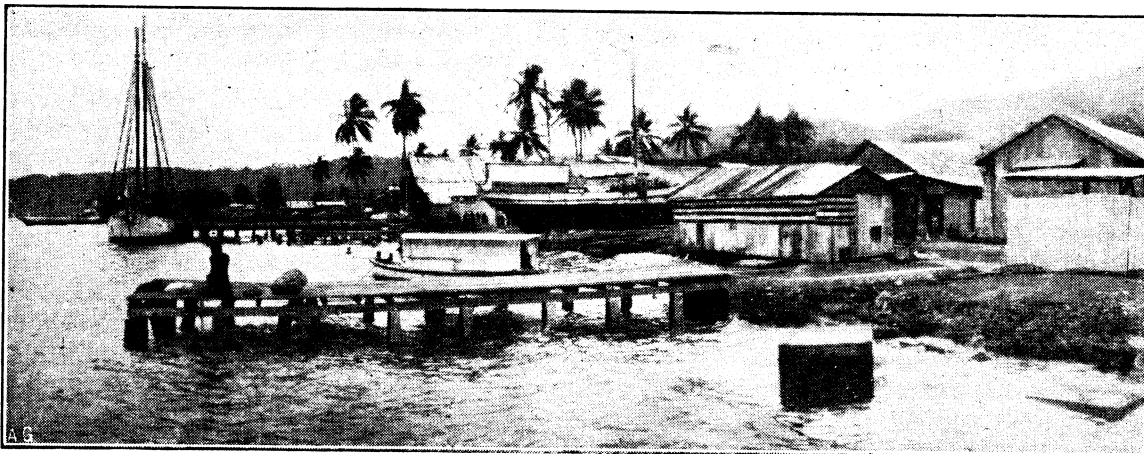
The Mandated Territory of New Guinea

By T. INGLIS MOORE

Formerly Professor of English, University of the Philippines

(Photographs by the Author)

IN the January number of the *Philippine Magazine* Dr. Albert Herre, formerly Chief of the Division of Fisheries, Bureau of Science, in his inter-



WHARVES AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN

esting article on "Some Pacific Colonies and the Philippines" criticised rather severely what he called "the incapable Australian Administration" of the mandated territory of New Guinea. The following month during my return to Australia I stopped at Rabaul, the capital of the territory, and investigated the truth of his criticisms. I discussed them with some responsible and well informed residents, including the Director of Agriculture, who has had a long experience of New Guinea, and the present German Consul, a plantation owner of many years standing in the territory. Thus I had the advantage of securing reliable information and points of view from both the Australian and the German sides. In Sydney I conducted further research into the question, studying the extensive material in the Mitchell and Public Libraries, which includes the various reports of the Administration to the League of Nations, the Royal Commission on the late German New Guinea, the official history of the territory, and travel or ethnographical books by impartial observers.

It appears from the above that Dr. Herre was misinformed in some particulars, or, at least, his information was inadequate and his conclusions incomplete. Thus justice requires some clearing up of important points upon which he touched rather hastily and partially.

Furthermore, the problems of New Guinea are worth studying in themselves. They throw light on the interesting question of the administration of territories under mandates from the League of Nations. They bring up general problems of the Pacific. And they are—or should be—of especial interest to Filipinos because they afford valuable comparisons with conditions in the Philippines. At the present moment there is much harsh criticism of American colonial policy in the Philippines. But this policy can only be understood and judged if it is compared with the colonial policies of other nations in the Pacific. Such comparisons give a balanced perspective. Criticism without such a perspective is of little value. For instance, Speaker Roxas has recently proclaimed that "The Philip-

pinas are writhing in the throes of hell, a hell of foreign slavery and domination!" Though a ridiculous remark, it may produce dangerous effects on

ignorant minds. Knowledge of foreign colonial policies would enable Filipinos to estimate American policy in the Philippines soundly and rationally. It would place Speaker Roxas' remark in its true light.

Compared with the Philippines, New Guinea has quite a modern history. Not till 1767 did the English explorer, Captain Carteret, discover New Britain and New Ireland. He did not take formal possession of them, however, and in 1884 enterprising Germany annexed the north-eastern part of the mainland of New Guinea, reckoned the largest island in the world. Germany also obtained possession of adjacent islands, including New Britain, New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands, most of the Bismarck Archipelago, and the islands of Buka Buka and Bougainville in the Solomon group. In 1914, almost immediately upon England's declaration of war against Germany, Australia seized Rabaul, the capital of New Britain, and took possession of other islands under the German flag. A military government was established, and continued the German system in force, except that in 1919 corporal punishment was abolished. In 1921 the Commonwealth of Australia took over the whole of German New Guinea under a mandate from the League. A Royal Commission of three was appointed to recommend the best mode of governing the new possessions. Judge Murray, well known for his administration of Papua, as that portion of the mainland under British rule is called, recommended that the Territory should be administered along with the Territory of Papua. The majority report, however, recommended a separate administration, and this was eventually decided upon. Thus British New Guinea (Papua) and the Mandated Territory are both administered by Australia as Commonwealth Territories, and the general policies are the same, but each has its own administrative service and the Mandated Territory is under the supervision of the League. The latter comprises an area of 92,000 square miles with a population of some 340,000. The administration has its headquarters at Rabaul, on New Britain.



NEW GUINEA NATIVES IN NATIVE BOATS

In his criticism of the Australian administration, Dr. Herre seems to have somewhat of a bias. The good points of the administration are only mentioned briefly at the end of his account. The bad points are put first and elaborated. Much of his criticism is sound, but he fails to take other circumstances into account. His general charge that the Australian administration of the Mandated Territory is less efficient than the Dutch one of Dutch New Guinea is certainly true. But then the Dutch have been in the Pacific a long time, their civil service is experienced, their policy old and tried. Australia has had only a few years to effect development in New Guinea. Again, the Dutch are free. The Australians are not. They have to govern according to the policies set down in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League. If the Australians tried to obtain the same efficiency as the Dutch have undoubtedly secured, and by the same means, they would break the terms of the mandate and be arraigned by the Council of the League.

Here we are at the crux of the problem—the determining principle of a colonial policy in the Pacific. When a foreign power takes possession of a country inhabited by natives who are “backward” in that march forward of economic organization which we dignify by the term “civilization,” the crucial question is: Who is to profit? The “backward” native? Or the “advanced” foreigner? It is difficult to try at the same time to benefit both equally. In many essential points there must be a clash of interests. And this is complicated by the difficult question of color. The foreign powers have been white, the natives brown or black. And the white races have almost invariably worked on the assumption of their superiority.

Thus in general there has been little doubt as to whose interests should come first in a conflict between foreigner and native. Colonial policies have been egotistic, not altruistic. For human nature is essentially selfish and greedy: altruism and self-sacrifice are the exception. This is even truer of nations than of individuals. But there have been interesting variations in the various colonial policies as seen with Britain in India, France in the New Hebrides and New Caledonia, Spain and America, in the Philippines, Holland in Java and New Guinea, Germany and Australia in New Guinea.

British policy was one of exploitation combined with firm but just rule. In India this was reinforced by the policy of laissez-faire as regards the native culture. There was little attempt to Anglicize the Indians: Indian religion

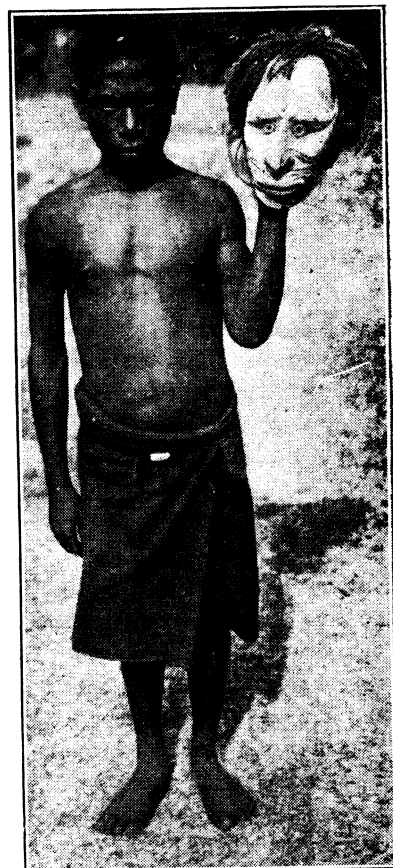
and culture were left almost intact. But the progress of Western ideas made India self-conscious, political repression became necessary, and to-day in turn has been abandoned at the recent Round Table Conference. India is moving towards some form of autonomy, and the old colonial policy has become impossible.

French colonial policy has been somewhat of a chameleon. Indulgence has been mingled with severity. But the French are less color-conscious than other white peoples, and this has made their government more difficult. It is hard to rule a race while admitting them to race equality. On the whole, the French have not been as successful colonizers as the British and Germans.

In the Philippines, as in the Americas, Spanish rule was marked by greed and cruelty. The Filipinos were sacrificed to the galleon trade. They were treated as “Indios,” definitely inferior to the white conqueror. The three centuries of Spanish government saw much injustice and oppression, but little development. On the other hand, they thoroughly Christianized the Filipinos. The old Malay culture-forms disappeared to be replaced by Spanish culture and religion. Yet even with the Christianity went oppression, and the pages of *Noli Me Tangere* show graphically enough how the rule of the friar was as bad as, if not worse than, the rule of the civil government.

The American policy is a complete contrast to the Spanish. Whatever may be the truth concerning Aguinaldo, Pratt, and Dewey, there is no doubt that America tried to combine commercial development for its own interests with an enlightened and benevolent development of the Filipinos. America has given them freedom of worship, education, health, economic progress, and general advancement along Western lines. In contrast with British, Dutch, and German policies, America has impressed its own culture upon the native race. Democratic ideals have taken root. Costumes and manners are westernized. Jazz has replaced the *kundiman*. Even in the provinces the victrola blares where once strummed the native guitar.

Thus the Philippines presents a contrast to other Pacific countries. Its progress is due to two factors: the altruism of America which has done so much for the Islands with comparatively little return, and the adaptability of the Filipino which has enabled progress to be rapid during the few decades since 1898. Men like Leonard Wood and



TYPICAL NEW GUINEA NATIVE
HOLDING A SKULL DECORATED

(Continued on page 749)

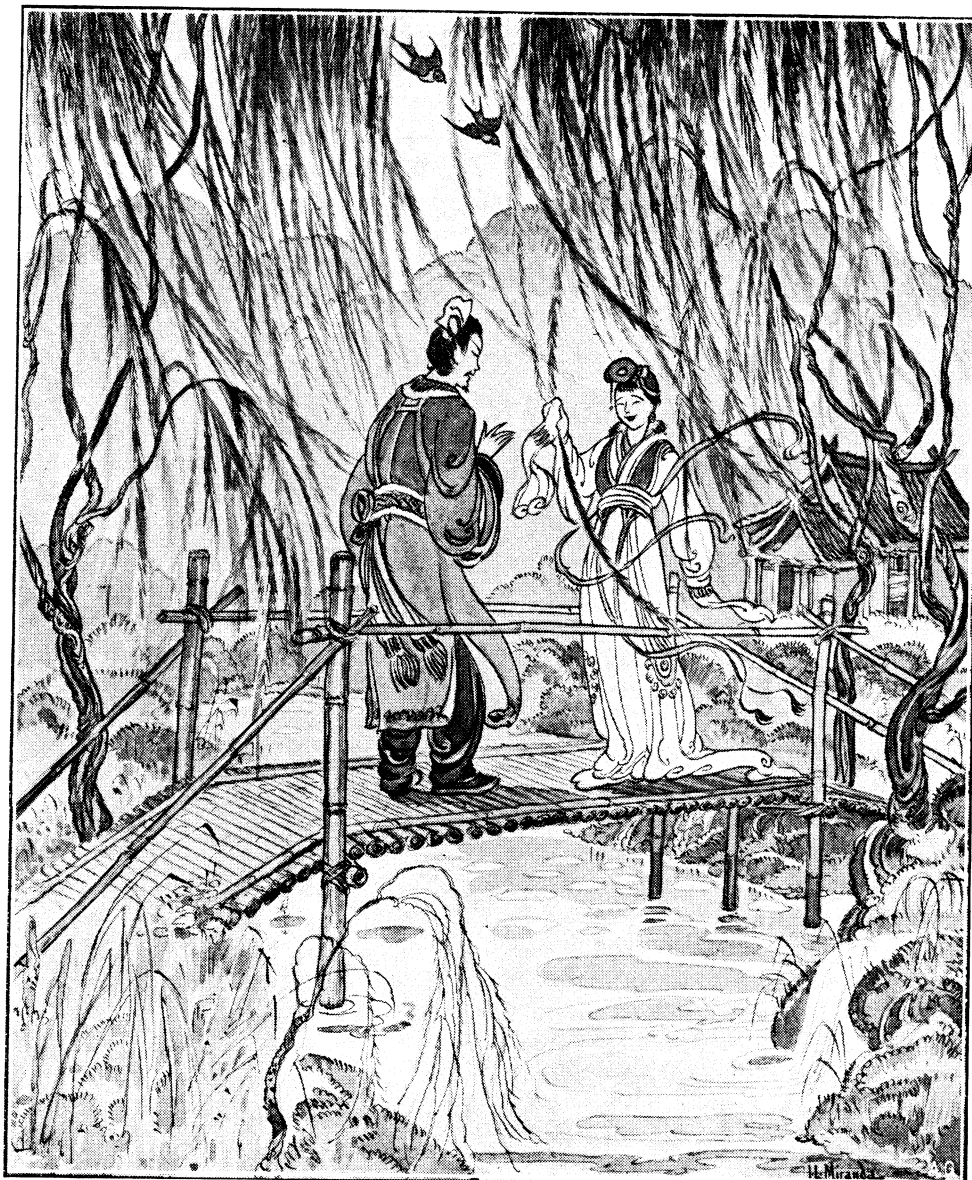
The Willow Landscape

By CLARK ASHTON SMITH

Illustrated by I. L. Miranda

THE picture was four hundred years old; and time had not changed its colors, unless to touch them with the mellow softness of ancient hours, with the gathering morbidez of bygone things. It had been painted by a great artist of the Sung dynasty, on silk of the finest weave, and mounted on rollers of ebony tipped with silver. For twelve generations it had been one of the most cherished possessions of the forefathers of Shih Liang. And it was equally cherished by Shih Liang himself, who, like all of his ancestors, was a scholar, a poet, and a lover of both art and nature. Often, in his dreamiest or most meditative moods, he would unroll the painting and gaze upon its idyllic loveliness with the feeling of one who retires to the seclusion and remoteness of a mountain-warded valley. It consoled him in a measure for the bustle and blare and intrigue of the imperial court, where he held an official post of no small honor: since he was not altogether native to such things and would have preferred, like the olden sages, the philosophic peace of a leaf-embowered hermitage.

The picture represented a pastoral scene of the most ideal and visionary beauty. In the background arose lofty mountains rendered vague by the slow withdrawal of morning mists; in the foreground there ran a little stream, descending in mimic turbulence to a tranquil lake, and crossed on its way by a rustic bridge of bamboo more charming than if it were made of royal lacquer. Beyond the stream and around the lake were willows of vernal green more lovely and delicious than anything that was ever beheld except in vision or memory. Incomparable was their grace, ineffable their waving: they were like the willows of Shou Shan the Taoist paradise; and they trailed their



foliage as leaning women trail their unbound hair. And partly hidden among them was a tiny hut; and a maiden dressed in peony pink and white was crossing the little bamboo bridge. But somehow the picture was more than a painting, was more than a veritable scene: it possessed the enchantment of far-off things for which the heart has longed in vain, of years and of places that are lost beyond recall. Surely the artist had mingled with its hues the diviner iris of dream or of retrospect, and the wine-sweet tears of a nostalgia long denied.

Shih Liang felt that he knew the landscape more intimately than

any actual scene. And each time that he gazed upon it, his sensations were those of a returning wanderer. It became to him the cool and sequestered retreat in which he found a never-failing refuge from the weariness of his days. And though he was of an ascetic turn and had never married nor sought the company of women, the presence of the peony maiden on the bridge was by no means exceptionable: in fact, her tiny figure, with its more than mortal charm, was somehow an essential part of the composition and was no less important to its perfection than the stream, the willows, the lake, and the far-off mountains with their riven veils of mist. And she seemed to companion him in the visits and sojournings of reverie, when he would imagine himself repairing to the little hut or roaming beneath the delicate foliage.

In truth, Shih Liang had need of such refuge and of such companionship, illusory as they were. For, aside from his younger brother, Po Lung, a boy of sixteen, he was alone and without living relatives or comrades; and the

(Continued on page 752)

Masefield—Poet Laureate

By ROBERT AURA SMITH

IT seemed strange at first, when they made John Masefield the poet laureate of England. Not that he isn't a good poet. But somehow, it was too un-conservative. Imagine Masefield turning out a coronation ode, or a sonnet on someone's birthday. And the tradition... the saintly and polysyllabic Bridges, who received every honor that could be accorded a man of letters except the trifle of having his work read... or the Laureate of Laureates, Tennyson himself, with his devitalized Victorian version of honest old Thomas Malory... Wonder what Tennyson would think of "The Widow in the Bye Street"... or what would Queen Victoria, herself, think for that matter...?

But this Masefield... a roamer of the seven seas, a singer of sailors' songs, a poet of the prize-ring, the fox-hunt, the ship-yard, the county court... Of course, it is true that John Masefield has become a respectable English gentleman. His house on Boar's Hill is only three miles from Oxford, (although it seems like ten when you push a bicycle up in the fog), his teas are models of correctness... Mrs. Masefield is a good hostess... he walks in the garden in true manorial style, and only an adolescent imagination would catch the swing of the forward deck of an outward bound tramp steamer in his deliberate gait under the vine covered arbors. He is interested in homely English country-side drama. He has performances in his own garden, or occasionally rents the town hall. "Drama must be the return to folk-poetry" he says.

But a poet laureate who was once a bar-tender on the Bowery... who shipped before the mast... wonder if he ever put into Manila, and tied up in the Pasig... Of course, the completest respectability has sat upon his shoulders for almost twenty years now. Ever since, in fact, he startled us into a new apprehension of beauty with "The Everlasting Mercy". But his poetry, even now, does not conform. "Here in the flesh"... "Eternal April wandering alone"... "Not the ruler for mine, but the ranker"...

Those are all first impressions. Considered second thought resolves the paradox. Even officialdom sometimes does wisely, and creating Masefield the laureate, someone, perhaps, has builded better than he knew.

England's "wall of wood" is historic. Perhaps it is a subconscious knowledge of what the sea has meant to England, that has animated the choice of her greatest living poet of the sea for temporal, as well as spiritual honor.

It is a question whether the word "living" should be inserted in that sentence. We are always afraid of superlatives, when we deal with our contemporaries. In England it is hard to forget Campbell, Campion, and even Swinburne. "Rule Britannia" and "The Loss of the Royal George" have a place in history. So with Swinburne who may have been a most misguided young man, but who wrote nevertheless, "where, under the whitening wind of the future, rolls the wave of the world". One is not quick to forget "By the North Sea", or "A Swimmer's Dream". Or someone may be mindful of Byron's apostrophe, or the

immortal cantos of the shipwreck in Don Juan.

But in the hands of those romantics, the sea became a personal equation. Swinburne and Byron, after all were swimmers. "The ninth great peaceful wave"... "dawn on the water"... "the ghost of a garden fronts the sea".

Masefield is a poet of the sea in another, and we believe, much more English sense. He is the poet of the sea, as it relates to ships. He has followed the shipping of the world down the Mersey and the Thames, he has warped a tall-masted schooner around the Horn, he has come ashore with the tattooed sailormen at Liverpool.

No concept of the most refined aestheticism of Swinburne was ever so poignant as:

"I must go down to the seas again,
To the lonely seas and the sky;
And all I ask is a tall ship
And a star to steer her by."

This vein, in Masefield, is apparently inexhaustible. Deeply identified with his love of country, and the indelible impressions of his strange youth and boyhood, he returns to the sea for his imagery with infallible security. He wrote historical drama, but the best of his dramas is the history of the Armada. Latterly, he turned to folk lore and told us again the marvellous story of Isolde, but it was no accident that a sail on the horizon should play such a conspicuous part.

One book of his has appeared here, since his elevation to the laureateship, and, singularly enough, it harks back to the days when John Masefield was the young and somewhat madcap author of "Salt Water Ballads" and "The Story of a Round House". Called "The Wanderer of Liverpool", it tells anew the story of a tall ship and the men who sailed in her.

Nor has Masefield forgotten that sturdy power of vital monosyllables, which made him a master of prosody, as well as a dreamer of dreams. All of us remember the curious nervous shock when we struck those bold hard lines,

"Dirty British coaster with a salt caked smoke stack
Butting through the Channel in the mad March days..."

A trick of rhetoric, if you like, but one which enabled Masefield to say some of the things which have left the rest of us wonderingly inarticulate. Nor has he forgotten it. In this most recent publication, he tells the story of the passing of "The Wanderer", and in the midst of his exultant song, he solemnly drops these lines:

"The sea grants a truce, not a pardon: ships may not live long.
Ships tread on an uncovered grave and their last port is Death."

The man who can write those lines ought to be the poet laureate of England. Blank verse like that hasn't been written since the days of Milton.

When "Good Friday" appeared in 1915, it seemed that Mr. Masefield had done something to the good old English sonnet. We looked for the sonorous inanities of the sextet, and discovered a dramatist in fourteen lines. Those ter-

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Haight's Place

By N. W. JENKINS

ON the wall of the dining room at Haight's Place, 54 kilometers north of Baguio on the Mountain Trail, two portraits greet visitors to that highest of Philippine health resorts. They show, in the bleak, forthright manner of crayon enlargements, a man and a woman, both of middle age and dressed in the perfunctory style common in American rural communities in the 'eighties. They are pictures of the parents of Guy F. Haight, who settled on Mount Paoay, Benguet, less than two years after the American occupation of the Philippines and whose name was to become better known, perhaps, than that of any other American in the Philippines not in public life.



GUY F. HAIGHT

A study of the features of these progenitors of the pioneer who was to become so widely known is inescapable. They dominate the room, just as in real life they must have dominated their family and the community in which they spent their days. Not even the crude mechanical process by which the so-called portraits were reproduced from in-artistic photographs of an earlier day has been able to efface the character inherent in the originals. The face of the woman is stern, almost Spartan in its severity, the face of a woman inured to the self-imposed hardships of life west of the Alleghenies less than a century ago. The father, if less cold and forbidding, is serious of aspect, a man of purpose and determination whose chief concern in life was doubtless a strict observance of its conventions.

To one interested in the unusual career of their son, the pictures afford a means of understanding his activities, if not his motives. Guy F. Haight was of that facial type which does not photograph well. Of the numerous snapshots taken by curious visitors to his unusual mountain home, the few still in existence in which he appears show his features indistinctly, and none is available from which to reproduce his likeness. In personal appearance he was what is described colloquially as "long and gangling". Six feet, three inches in height, he was big-boned and spare of build with the slightly stooping loose-jointed gait of the natural hiker. Although farming was his avocation he had little interest in it, or in anything except mechanics, for which he was untrained but for which he had a natural aptitude.

The story of the growth of Haight's Place from an obscure mountain home to a resort famous wherever travelers gather for the discussion of visits to out-of-the-way places of the earth, has grown up around the legend of a man sick unto death and ordered to leave the Philippines for a colder

climate. The illness is variously described as tuberculosis, sprue, and amoebic dysentery. These, the legend states, were dispelled and he was restored to health by the curative air of the Benguet Mountains.

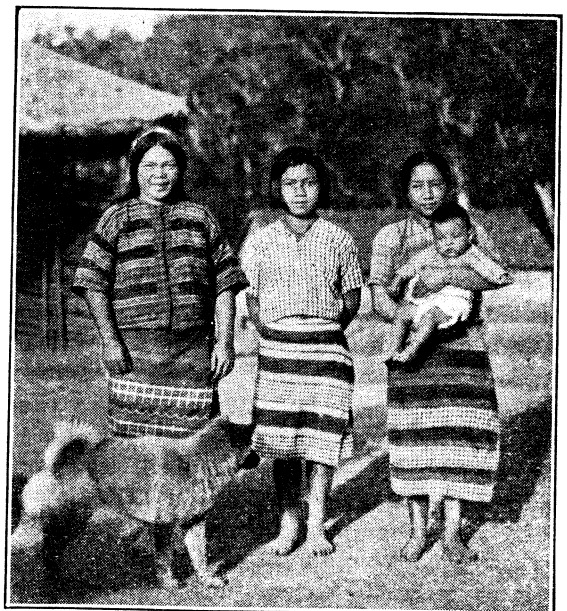
It is a pretty legend, and splendid propaganda. Like most legends it conforms to the facts only where the facts are convenient. It recites, for instance, the presence with Mr. Haight of a loyal Igorot boy who, learning of his infirmities, told him of a wonderful place on a wonderful mountain in the back ranges where the air was always cold and where nobody ever was sick. The wonderful mountain, the cold air, the Igorot boy and his loyalty are fact. Mr. Haight's illness was no fiction. But his ailment was nothing serious and he took it to the lowlands, not to the highlands.

What really happened was that while working on the Benguet Road he was indisposed and proposed for himself a trip to Manila, his physician agreeing. He picked up an Igorot boy named Celo who accompanied him as cargador to carry his personal belongings. They hiked to Dagupan, the railhead, where Celo was paid off and given a letter to an American on the Benguet project recommending him for a job.

Mr. Haight did not go to Manila. He became almost immediately well and strong upon arrival at Dagupan. He returned to Benguet, not to work upon the Benguet Road, but, well supplied with provisions, to go into the mountains farther north on a prospecting trip. He looked for and found Celo, whom he took along as personal attendant and intermediary in his dealings with the barrio people.

Celo was a Kapangan boy and had never been farther north than Atok. But he proved invaluable on the trip. They hiked to Atok, where Mr. Haight, he says, made inquiries for an American friend named Brown who had passed that

way some months earlier. Brown, who was also prospecting, had kept to the foothills west of the range and was said to be somewhere beyond, probably at the foot



MRS. SUSIE HAIGHT, CELO'S DAUGHTER FLU, AND GASTENG HAIGHT HOLDING MARY WHO REPRESENTS THE 3RD GENERATION

of Mount Paoay, several days distant.

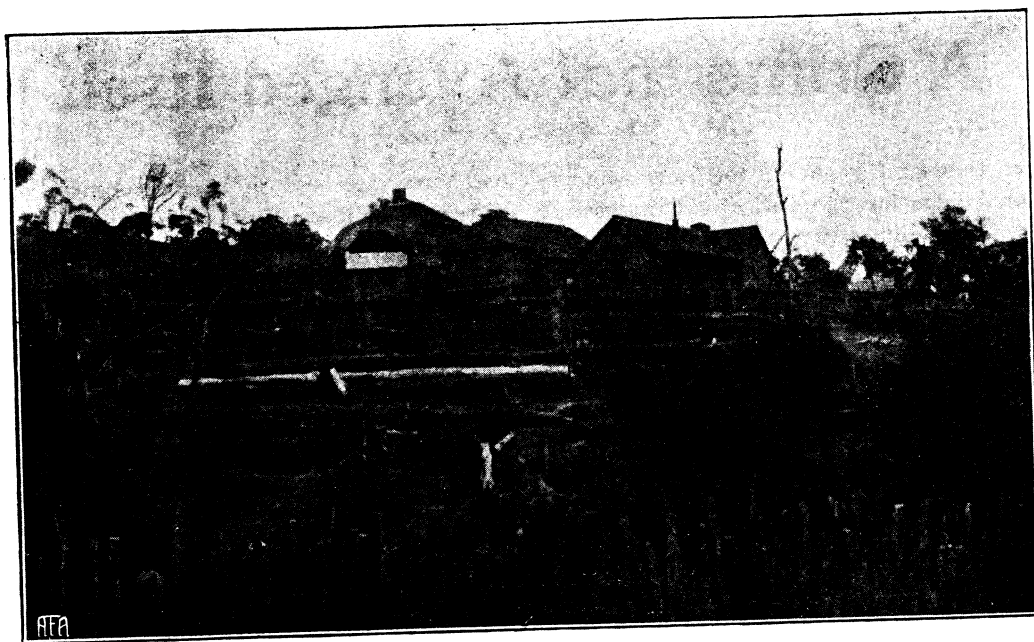
Following the trails he had traversed, making inquiries in the barrios through which he had passed, they found him. He had met with little success and had decided to turn back. Another American, whose name Celo does not recall, was

further on, but when they had come up with him they found that he, too, was about out of supplies and, tired of living on the country, was going back to the Benguet Road and a regular job with regular paydays. He remained with them for a few weeks, however. Their headquarters were on a small river where good soil and natural irrigation led Celo to make a garden, planting gabi, camotes, and other vegetables, the roots or seeds of which could be obtained in neighboring barrios.

Back of them, to the east, rose Mount Paoay, the source of the small river on which they had their camp. The stream fascinated Haight. Its gravelly bed showed in different signs of the gold that had brought him there but he felt an urge to explore its source, said by the Igorots to be on the crest of Mount Paoay. At the close of a rainy season they started to climb the heights, following the course of the stream.

To one who from the top of Mount Paoay, where Haight's Place is located, views the western face of that massive mountain, something of the climb made by Haight and Celo can be imagined. The west slope approaches the perpendicular, especially along the stream bed which they followed. Their path, if path it could be called, was a disconnected series of indistinct trails, most of them made by animals, that zig-zagged about and between enormous boulders, across rock walls of appalling height, up and over the intervening steep. At one point there is in the course of the stream's descent a series of waterfalls of great volume which drop down the sheer cliff with incalculable force and indescribable beauty. Often they had to make long detours, sometimes they had to turn back and retrace steps that had cost them the utmost of physical effort. Always the way was upward, and as they entered the rarefied air of the upper reaches, breathing became difficult and the climb more arduous. The course of a mountain stream is always erratic and the way was long. The trip occupied several days, but eventually they emerged on Paoay, as the depression on the crest of Mount Paoay was known locally.

They built a rough grass hut, a crude fireplace. Water was abundant and wonderfully clear and pure. Trips to points lower down provided them with the beginnings of a new garden. They had neither gun nor ammunition and



HAIGHT'S PLACE AS IT LOOKED BEFORE THE FIRE

to get some needed supplies such as axes, saws, and perhaps a few cups and plates—for they had by this time erected a larger dwelling, one in which Haight could stand up, the earlier residence being of the Igorot type in which one perforce sits down. This they had given over to an old Igorot whom they had taken on ("employed" is too vague a term) for garden work. With the completion of the new structure Haight seems to have become ambitious for the niceties of civilized existence, such as a cup to drink from and perhaps even a knife and fork.

Later Haight made a trip to the lowlands and returned after two or three months. He had gone to Manila and found work. With the returns from his labor he bought the desired knife, fork and spoon, an ax, some blankets and—prized possession—many boxes of matches which were packed in a cracker tin and wrapped with many thicknesses of oil cloth.

The history of Haight's Place really begins at about that time. Governor Pack of Benguet cherished a plan which was now beginning to materialize, a foot trail which, unlike the up-and-over trails of the Igorots which made the distance between two points by the shortest possible route, would connect Baguio with Bontoc, that interior community where trouble was always anticipated and often realized. Haight, on his visit to Baguio, had talked with the governor and had agreed to round up the adult males of Pacay and vicinity and build several kilometers of the proposed trail if the governor would agree to route it across Paoay, to pass his place.

With the opening of the Bontoc Trail came venture-some visitors. They were always welcomed and given the finest the mountain gardens afforded. "States" vegetables, which were sold only in tins under labels at that early day, grew prolifically at Haight's, and the development of Baguio with the completion of the Benguet Road provided a market. The trees of the forest proved to be the abiding place of the busy bee and "orchid honey" was added

meat was a luxury, though they did occasionally trap a wild bird or secure venison from the hillmen after some community hunt or during some neighboring *caña o* [feast].

Celo relates that one day Mr. Haight announced that he was going down to Baguio and try

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A Crime that Avenged Itself

By PERCY A. HILL

AFTER seven thousand years of tortuous wanderings, human beings have formed about themselves the veneer called civilization. This veneer they are constantly breaking through. The chief transgressions against the civilized code are those that grow out of the primal passions.

A case of such a crime which peculiarly avenged itself, is that set forth in the old annals of the town of Opon in Cebu. On the 14th of September, 1712, the strange disappearance of one of its inhabitants was reported to the authorities. This was Tiburcio Orendain y Oraño, a merchant of Opon dealing in Chinese silks and the piña, calivo, and sinamay woven on the native looms. He was about thirty years of age and had built up a profitable business. In his hours of relaxation he was passionately addicted to the chase and it was on one of these hunting excursions that he had disappeared in the hills of Pangniban.

He had left a wife and two children and his aged mother who lived with them in the store, and their appeals to the authorities to clear up the case are set forth in the annals. All they knew was that Tiburcio had gone on a hunt in the mountain from which he had never returned. He was known to have no enemies and was a careful man in the woods, but in spite of the reward offered, neither trace nor clue was forthcoming. Witnesses had seen him leave for the hunt with his dogs. Some claimed to have heard the chase, but neither his body nor his hunting equipment could be found.

* * *

The true history of the crime came to light many years later after being pieced together. Some five or six years previously, Tiburcio had sought in marriage a girl who had Spanish blood in her veins and who although of dark complexion possessed the beauty and regular features of the Castilian. Nothing was known of her antecedents except that she came from the opposite city of Cebu and was called Inay. Her beauty attracted as was natural, a host of suitors, rich and poor, wild and tame. While her modesty discouraged their attentions these were constantly renewed, due as the annals say "to the power of her eyes which captured every heart".

Amongst the most passionate pretenders to her hand was a rude mountaineer, a hunter named Kalias, who due to his wild nature and occupation had never been baptized, and who had nothing to bestow upon her except the name given him by his pagan parents. She gave him no encouragement and in time the ardent admiration and persistence of the merchant Tiburcio prevailed and he married her and she became the mother of two children, fully content with both her husband and her station.

The disappointed suitors all married and even Kalias found a companion in his wild solitudes and settled down to the occupation of a hunter on the sierra of Pangniban, living in a small forest clearing high up on its slopes. However, hatred smoldered in his heart for Tiburcio. That he had been only one of the many suitors, and that he

had never received the slightest encouragement, made no difference to him. Primitives lack logic for the most part, and are the abject slaves to the primal passions. Silently brooding, all he desired was the opportunity to revenge himself upon his successful rival. Here we have the motive and the cause for the crime.

* * *

On the 13th of September, 1712, Tiburcio set out with his hunting equipment, provisions, and his two well trained dogs to hunt the wild-boar on the slopes of Pangniban. The hunt was fortunate for he succeeded in killing two wild boar. As he was descending a steep wooded scarp burdened with his quarry and attended by the dogs, a hunting *bancao* was thrown with such fierce dexterity that it pierced him from side to side and he fell dead under his burden. The dogs escaped into the near-by jungle and later returned home, where their mournful howlings informed the wife and mother of Tiburcio that something had happened out of the ordinary.

Alarmed at the non-appearance of her husband, Inay reported the occurrence to the town elders. As he did not appear on the following day, search parties were sent out to trace him. They found out nothing more than has already been related. Inay, a simple, confiding soul, still hoped that only some minor accident had happened, but as time passed and the reward remained unclaimed, the authorities wrote the episode out at great length and it became one of those unsolved mysteries common to isolated communities. The merchant's business, however, was carried on by the widow and her growing son Leoncio, and supplied them with a comfortable living, or at least the simple wants of a simple age. As time passed the disappearance of the unfortunate Tiburcio was forgotten.

* * *

On the day in question, Kalias from his caingin had heard the sound of the chase, and stealing through the jungle armed with his spear, he saw Tiburcio burdened with the trophies of the chase descending from the upper slopes. The opportunity had thus presented itself, and without the slightest compunction, and driven by his obsession, he had poised his spear and thrown it with such ferocity that Tiburcio fell dead in his tracks. Emerging from his covert, Kalias retrieved the game which he carried to his clearing and which served him and his wild companion as food for several days. The arms and equipment he buried by the torrent. The dogs he was unable to secure as they eluded him and later returned to town, as previously related.

The night was one of full moon, and as the vindictive Kalias lay before his smoldering fire, he began to be worried about the dogs leading a searching party to the spot and finding the body. A dull fear began to assail him. Taking his arms he rose, leaving his wife asleep, and returned to the scene of his crime, consumed with imaginings of possible consequences. Arrived at the spot, he was surprised to find the body has disappeared. At first he supposed that not being killed out right Tiburcio had

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The Manila Aquarium

By ALBERT W. HERRE

Stanford University and the United States Bureau of Fisheries

EVERY one admires beauty and grace, gorgeous color and intricate designs, and delights in the sight of gem-like loveliness weaving kaleidoscopic patterns. All these and much more can be observed in a visit to the Manila Aquarium, that most uniquely housed of all public exhibits in the Philippines.

The very approach to the Aquarium is intriguing. Leaving Calle General Luna, one traverses an ancient stone causeway over what was once the great moat surrounding the Walled City. This leads to a centuries' old bastion of brick and stone, its frowning portal once guarded by a portcullis and drawbridge where in former times an armed guard was always maintained.

The drawbridge disappeared long ago, along with the Spanish soldiers. Entering the gateway, one goes through a cave-like passage, cool and dark, from which one emerges into a large patio made pleasant by flowers and shrubs.

Ascending a few steps at the left, one enters a long dark corridor built against the original bastion, with many tanks for the display of fishes along the side next the patio. In these tanks are to be seen some of the most beautiful and most singular of fishes, since no region in the world surpasses the Philippines in the number and variety of its fishes. In a magazine article it would not be possible to describe all the kinds that delight and astonish the visitors to the Manila Aquarium, but a few of the most notable are mentioned here.

THE SAPPHIRE FISHES

Of all the fishes on display, those that attract the most attention and are admired by the greatest number of people are the sapphire fishes. These brilliant little blue fishes flit here and there like living incandescent jewels. To watch them darting about at play is to behold the living incarnation of loveliness. The sapphire fishes belong to the family Pomacentridae, the damselfishes, small, quickly darting fishes that swarm about the coral reefs. *Pomacentrus pavo* or the peacock pomacentrus is the commonest and perhaps the most beautiful of these.

More gorgeously colored and to many people equally as attractive are the pomacentrids belonging to the genus *Amphiprion*. These entrancing little creatures are from

45 to 60 mm. long when fully grown, and are brilliant orange red to blood red in color, with three bright pearl-white cross-bands, each band with narrow black edges. A hundred or more of these excessively active little fishes in a tank is a sight that fairly dazzles the spectator as they wind in and out in a maze of brilliant color. It is a singular fact that these brightly colored little fishes often take refuge inside the body cavity of large sea anemones.

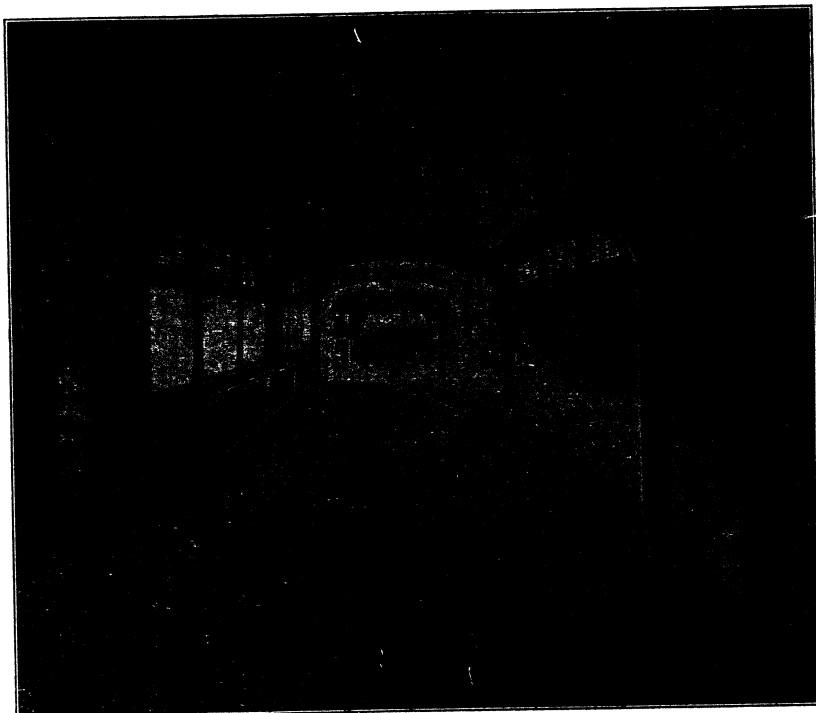
THE BEAUTIFUL BUT POISONOUS ZEBRA FISHES

Near them is a tank of fishes of a very different character. Notice their strange shape, weird head, basilisk-like eyes, enormous pectoral or breast fins, and gorgeous coloration. They are zebra or lion fishes, also known as the "turkey of the sea". Their pectoral fins are spread out like great filmy wings, and if a finger is poked at one it will usually spread its wings, elevate the spines along its back, and strut and swagger like an angry turkey gobbler. Across the head and body are many broad bands and lines of red, brown, black, and white, which give it the name of zebra fish. These bands of color extend upon the fins and tail likewise, and on the outer portions of the fins form series of brilliant spots that seem to be floating detached in the water, the fin membranes between the spots being colorless.

The turkey of the sea is however far more dangerous than any real land turkey, and in fact is as dangerous as most poisonous snakes. Each one of those greatly elongated and delicate-looking spines on the back is in fact a terrible weapon, a very sharp hollow needle nearly as strong as steel, with a pair of poison sacs at its base. If you touch one of those needle tips ever so lightly the fish will inject into you a poison that causes agonizing pain for hours. Should a careless bather or barefooted fisherman unfortunately step on a zebra fish and get a full dose of venom from all the spines he would be lucky to escape with his life or

the loss of his foot; often the victim dies in agony in a few hours.

The largest tank in the aquarium, and the only one on the inner side of the corridor, is occupied by a number of large lap-lapo or sea bass, great brown spotted and barred fellows that have occupied the tank ever since the Aquarium was opened away back in 1914. They are the Aquarium's oldest residents.



(Continued on page 765)

Moro and Pagan Legends of Mindanao

By DATU GUMBAY PIANG

The Creation of The Earth

A TIRURAY MYTH

From a Paper by Celedonio Urit Basilio

COUNTLESS ages ago, there was no land throughout the world. There were only the sky and the sea.

In those days of long, long ago, there already lived in heaven a superhuman being whom the Tirurays know as Sualla.¹ Sualla had a sister who lived in Bonggo, the kingdom of the dead. Both Sualla and his sister were very powerful, and were able to change any object to other forms.

One day Sualla went to the place of the rising sun to visit eight *khnenontaos* (*khnenontao* is the Tiruray word for statue) which stood against the walls of heaven. The eight *khnenontaos* were made from the pith of a very hard wood, and had been there since the beginning of time. When he arrived, Sualla touched one of the central figures. The *khnenontao* he touched was given life, and thus the first man was created.

Sualla left the man he created. But the first man was always sorry. Oftentimes he would visit his creator, and ask what he could do.

When Sualla found that the man he had created was always sad and lonely, he took one of the man's ribs and made a woman of it. Sualla married the man and the woman.

Not long afterward a very good-looking son was born. But, alas, the boy would never stop crying. His cry was so loud that it was heard throughout the universe. He became sick, and the parents were much worried. The woman sent her husband to Sualla to ask medicine for their sick child.

When Sualla heard that his *omat* (man-creation) was in distress, he was sorry and said that he would never again directly increase his human creations. He gave the necessary medicine for the sick boy.

Before sending the man away, however, Sualla said, "You will meet a man on your way. Do not let him see or take hold of the medicine I have given you."

On his way the *omat* met the king of the demons who had been sent by Sinonggol, the sister of Sualla.

"What do you have in your hands there?" the king of the demons asked.

The *omat* did not answer, so the king of the demons grabbed the medicine and deftly changed it. As soon as Sualla's creation had back what he thought was his medicine, he hurried on.

When he arrived home, the *omat* gave the medicine to his boy. The boy died immediately.

The wife again sent her husband to their creator, this

time to ask for a burial place for their dead son.

"What did you do with the medicine I gave you?" Sualla asked.

"The king of the demons took it away from me," replied the man.

"My sister has been envious of my work again," muttered Sualla, and he felt sorry. Then he called for his four brothers from the four corners of the world. Their names were Mentail, Micael, Mintlafis, and Osman Ali. When his brothers arrived he ordered them to buy soil from *Navi* (Prophet) Mokammad (Mohammed)² so that Mentalalan, the boy who was dead, might be buried.

The four brothers of Sualla proceeded to *Navi* Mokammad's place, which was and is, also, in heaven. When they arrived, and were asked their mission, they replied that they had been sent by Sualla to buy some soil. They were immediately given freely of what they asked for.

It was a fine morning when they reached the place of Sualla. After deciding the location, Sualla went to Colina,³ the center of the world, and planted the soil. This soil has now grown and spread throughout the world. After planting the soil Mentalalan was buried.

From different parts of the body of Mentalalan various food crops grew. The first corn grew from the teeth of Mentalalan. From the navel the first rice sprouted. The hands grew as the first banana trees. God is really a loving and wonderful Being.

Sualla's sister, Sinonggol, was so jealous of her brother's work that she threw down her comb, which became the first pig—to eat and destroy the bananas and other crops. She also spit out her *buyo* and threw it away. The *buyo* became the first rats, and thus to this day the rats eat and destroy our rice and corn.

It is said that had it not been for the jealousy of Sualla's sister we should all be living now as immortals. We should never be hungry because the crops would not perish away. The bananas, the rice, the corn—all things that Sualla made for us—were changed or modified by Sinonggol.

But we must also take into consideration that Sinonggol did all these things because she also loves us. Persons, beasts, insects, plants, and all other things, have to die, because she wants them in her abode at Bonggo, the kingdom of the dead.

¹ *Sualla* is a Moro and Tiruray word for voice. As is common among these people, it is here used as a synonym for *Tullus*, the Tiruray word for God.

² The Tirurays, of all Mindanao Pagan tribes, have come in very close contact with the Moros. Note the Moro influence as shown by the names of the characters in this myth.

³ "... now, if you want to know where *colina* is, it is the present Constabulary Hill..."

Love Flies in at the Window

By RACHEL MACK

Characters:

Miguel Norona.
Pilar Norona.
Felisa Norona, their daughter.
Amparo Lampit, an old friend of Pilar's.
A postman.

THE scene shows a sala. Felisa sits at a small table. She is making a charcoal drawing and now and then holds the sketch at arm's length and looks at it. Pilar Norona sits at the other side of the room, occupied with some sewing.

The door bell rings. Felisa rises and goes to the door, stage back. The postman bows and after he has searched in his bag a moment or two, hands her a letter.

[Exit Postman]

Felisa—A letter for you, Nanay. The postmark is Laoag, so it must be from your friend Aling Amparo. I hope she is well (goes back to her drawing).

Pilar (taking the letter and putting it aside while she finishes a seam)—Yes, yes, she is always well—physically, but her heart is sick, poor woman! She's always thinking about her son.

Felisa (holding up the sketch)—If I had a good-for-nothing son who ran away from home and would not let me know where he was, I should not worry my head about him any more!

Pilar—But Amboy was always a good son when he was at home. Amparo has always said he was the best one of her children.

Felisa—Aba! I think mothers are always foolish about their children—especially about the naughty ones. He quarreled with his father, didn't he?

Pilar—Only once—only a very little quarrel, Feling. His father accused him of being lazy, and...

Felisa—Hoy! and he was lazy, wasn't he?

Pilar—No, no, it was only a foolish quarrel. I suppose his father was angry about some little thing, and it seems Amboy was a little headstrong...

Felisa (making a few more strokes with her pencil)—A little? Ah, Nanay, I think he was probably very, very headstrong! I think he must be a wicked person, really I do.

Pilar—No, Feling! You must not get such foolish ideas into your head. Amparo's boy is the best of sons. It was only this once that he quarreled with his father.

Felisa (smiling a little)—How do you know, Nanay? You have never seen him.

Pilar (insistently)—But Amparo writes me all about him, and I know from what she says that her son is an unusually fine young man. All sons have little quarrels with their fathers now and then. I suppose Amboy lost his head and made a boast and then he was ashamed not to live up to it. His father called him lazy and Amboy said he intended to do as he pleased because he didn't need to depend on his father. He said he could support himself and his father said, "Then go ahead and do it." So Amboy left home. I guess he's making good his boast.

Felisa—I think he's probably spending his time at a

cabaret somewhere.

Pilar (excited)—But you have no right to be insulting the son of my best friend, Feling. Amparo and I have always been like sisters. You have never seen her son.

Felisa (laughing)—Neither have you, Nanay.

[Enter Miguel]

Miguel—Why in the world are you two shouting so loud? Are you having a quarrel?

Felisa—We were just talking about Amboy, Amparo Lampit's son.

Miguel—Well, there's no use having a quarrel about him. He is a splendid young man.

Felisa (laughing)—But you have never seen him, either, Inay!

Miguel—Of course not, but...

Felisa (putting down the piece of charcoal and looking at her parents)—Dear Tatay, do you and Inay think I'm so foolish that I don't see through your little plans? You are always praising Aling Amparo's son because you want me to marry him. And you want me to marry him because Amboy's father is very rich and because Aling Amparo is your old friend and would be willing for us to marry. Isn't that true?

Pilar (shocked)—'Sus Maria, Feling!

Felisa (triumphant)—It's true, isn't it? Isn't it, Inay?

Pilar—Aba! What if it is true? Aren't we your parents?

Miguel—Isn't it natural we should want you to make a good marriage?

Pilar—If a young man is good-looking and agreeable, it doesn't do him any harm to be rich, does it?

Felisa—But he ran away from home and he won't tell his parents where he is.

Pilar—But he writes to his mother all the time. He lets her know that he is well.

Miguel—Only he doesn't give her any address.

Felisa—A fine son!

Pilar—He is one of the best...

Felisa—Aba! Let us not talk of him any more. I'm not at all interested. I don't intend to marry him.

Pilar—Feling!

Felisa—I have another sweetheart.

Miguel—Who?

Pilar—She is just joking, Miguel.

Felisa (teasingly)—I am not joking. I have a sweetheart. He sings serenades to me at night, and he comes to see me and brings me little poems telling me how much he admires me. I intend to marry him.

Miguel—Caramba! I won't have any daughter of mine getting notes from strange men!

Felisa—He isn't strange to me; I know him very well.

Miguel (uncertain, but inclined to be angry)—Pilar, have you been allowing our daughter to go about unchaperoned?

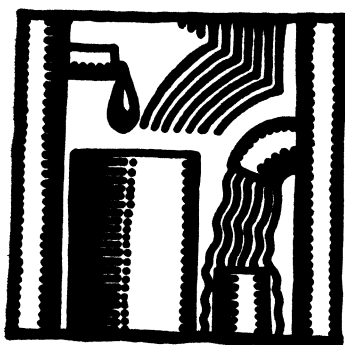
Pilar (incensed)—You know I have not! She is never out of my sight an instant.

Felisa—Sometimes you go to sleep perhaps, Nanay.

Pilar—Nonsense! Don't believe a word she says,

(Continued on page 763)

EDITORIALS



Speaker Roxas is to be commended for his statement—made in his commencement address at the University of the Philippines: “Some way must be found where-
The Few and by industry
the Many can be com-
pelled to

realize that its interests

must at all times be subordinated to the sacred duty of the state to safeguard the well-being and the lives of its citizens”.

In his address, Speaker Roxas dwelt chiefly upon the evils of unemployment, so widespread at the present time and leading to so much distress. He assigned as a cause the machine and mass production, leading to overproduction, and he drew the conclusion that “there must be devised a means to curtail both the efficiency and expansion of modern industrialism”.

However, that there is an actual overproduction in foods, raw materials, and manufactured goods is untrue. With hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat in the warehouses, hundreds of thousands of people are going hungry. And the world over, people are insufficiently housed and dressed, and do without many of the conveniences and luxuries with which our factories could supply them.

The Speaker alluded to “the right of man to toil and life”. Few who have known real toil would care to insist on the right to toil if his wants could be otherwise supplied. The machine is relieving man of an unimaginable amount of drudgery and exhausting labor. Man does not work for work's sake, but for the ends his labor brings about. Man does not dig a canal merely to be digging and by digging to gain a small daily wage, but to construct, say, a passage for great ships that will save thousands of miles, bringing him the goods he needs from foreign countries more quickly and more cheaply.

The Russians rather than the followers of Gandhi have the right of it. The Indians are short-sightedly fighting the machine. The Russians are bending their every effort to modernize production.

Some way must be found whereby the products of modern large-scale agriculture and mass production in our factories can be brought within the reach of all citizens. This will have to be done, and is gradually being done, by decreasing the share of capital and increasing the share of labor and management in the products of industry. Ways will have to be found for cutting down the profits of the few for the benefit of the many.

There is, as yet, no such thing in the world as overproduction. There is overconsumption on the part of a small minority, and underconsumption on the part of the great masses of the people. There is our problem, and the solution does not lie in curtailing the expansion and reducing the

efficiency of modern methods of production, but rather in extending and increasing them, and making sure, at the same time, that all, and not only a few, will share in the results.

It is fortunate that, in extolling the economic development of the neighboring European colonies recently visited by his party, Governor General Dwight F. Davis did not fail to make public recognition of the merits of the Philippine system of development. Whereas in the countries visited the average expenditure of about five per cent of the revenues is devoted to the education of the people, in the Philippines we spend for this important item of social welfare over twenty per cent. And in the expenditures for other social services and public welfare, such as health and sanitation, we stand favorable comparison.

Another outstanding feature of our system is the larger measure of popular autonomy enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Philippines.

For us the great lesson to learn from our neighbors is the utilization of modern scientific technology in their economic development. The European rulers of our neighbors have had one great objective to the attainment of which they have consistently directed their thought and energy—the exploitation of natural resources by means of science.

Naturally enough, they attained success in what they started out to accomplish. They created big plantations of their own. They produced plenty of wealth for themselves. They made great fortunes for their own leisurely enjoyment.

But what about the development of the human beings who formed the bulk of the population of our neighboring colonies? What about the right of the people to have a share in the government of their country?

We cannot be asking these questions without going against the grain of European colonial system—a system which has been based upon a double standard of political morality, one for Europeans and another for native Orientals.

The American ideal for the Philippines is, at least, based upon a single standard. It looks to the independence of this dependency. And to the attainment of that goal it places emphasis upon the development of human beings into an intelligent and democratic citizenry. That is why it has commended itself to the sympathy of Filipinos, and the admiration of liberal-minded persons.

America was long ago regarded as having blazed a new trail in Oriental colonization. Some day she will be called upon to give an account of her experiment in colonization in this part of the world. When the day of reckoning comes, will she be found wanting? Will her accomplishment be short of the plan she announced to the world to be the American way of dealing with colonial dependencies?

These are some of the questions to consider in comparing the merits of our own system with the material development of our neighbors.

CONRADO BENITEZ.



After the natural beauties of the pine-covered hills and flower-filled valleys and the cool and invigorating climate, what impresses the visitor to Baguio the most is the evident efficiency of the Baguio City Government, as indicated especially in the remarkable road or street system.

How Baguio is Run

The City of Baguio covers some fifty square kilometers, of which only some four or five square kilometers can be said to make up the city proper, yet within the area there are no less than sixty-three kilometers of first-class roads and twenty-one kilometers of second and third-class roads. About half of the first-class roads are asphalted. These roads are the delight of automobilists and pedestrians. They are wide and dustless and wind along the brows of the hills, opening up vista after vista of mountain beauty. They are lined with green banks and shrubbery, and everywhere one sees colorful plots of flowers and ornamental plants. The whole city is as clean as a well-kept private garden. It is one great park. Baguio illustrates the value of city planning, the Burnham plan of 1903 having been closely followed.

The visitor wonders how one small city, it is really no more than a town (the resident population numbers between eight and ten thousand), can keep up such a system. The tax on buildings and land (agricultural lands are exempted) is only one per cent, with another special sewer assessment on land of one per cent, and the business and professional

license taxes are not unreasonable.

The general city revenues last year, exclusive of operation accounts and aid from the Insular Government, was ₱165,454.16. The gross profits (not including depreciation) on operation accounts, exclusive of interdepartmental operations, amounted to slightly more—₱167,091.27, but practically all of this was reappropriated for the extension of the public utilities operated by the City of Baguio. Most of the amount came from the sale of electric light and power, for the city had built and operates two hydro-electric plants and one Diesel plant. The city water works bring in the next largest amount of revenue, although not in profit. Because of the absence of any large enough single source, there are ten sources of water supply with eight pumping stations. One of the complications in supplying Baguio with water is that different parts of Baguio, due to differences in elevation, require different pressures. The city also operates a telephone service, now connected with the long-distance system, an ice plant, and public markets. A modern purification plant for sewerage is being installed. All this is in addition to the usual public services, such as education, health, police, etc. And a notable thing is that since last year, the City of Baguio has no bonded indebtedness and no loans outstanding.

The regular annual aid to the City of Baguio from the Insular Government is now ₱125,000.00. In former times the Insular aid amounted to more—fifty per cent of the

city expenses for free services rendered to the Government and because of its large real estate holdings. This Insular aid is less than that granted to provinces of equal revenue. It is granted Baguio because it is in fact as well as in name the summer capital of the country, from where many of the affairs of the Government are directed for two or three months of every year, and also because it is the summer home of many thousands of people from the lowlands—and not only of the rich because accommodations may be procured at very reasonable rates.

One of the striking characteristics of Baguio is the complete absence of advertising billboards. Act 2711, Section 2243 (A), as amended by Act 2819, Section 4, prohibits advertising on public lands, and the Baguio City Government holds that streets and roads are public lands. Act 2819 also empowers municipal *presidentes* to prohibit unsightly advertising on private property. With this authority, billboard advertising of every sort has been kept out of Baguio. Even the signs over places of business are strictly regulated as to size and appearance.

The “secret” of the success of Baguio is that it is honestly, economically, and efficiently run. The Mayor, Mr. E. J. Halsema, was appointed by Governor-General Harrison in 1920, and is also the District Engineer. “Politics” plays a very small part in his life, but he is backed up by a good City Council and by a wide-awake Chamber of Commerce as well. Baguio is one of the two cities in the Philippine Islands with an appointive mayor—Manila being the other. Mayor Halsema is really acting as the best type of city manager.

Baguio may well be taken as a model by other cities and municipalities of the Philippines.

Men who beat their wives will lavish affection on a dog, and women unwilling to bear children will pamper a puppy,

The Animal Nonsense There are societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals; there are no societies for the prevention of cruelty to man. No domestic animals are ever allowed to starve.

Children walk the streets with empty bellies.

Naturalists spend their lives in the loving study of animals. Whole libraries are devoted to telling us about “our wild friends”. But they are not our friends. Man’s history is a bitter tale of a long struggle with other members of the “animal” world for survival. They still challenge our possession of the earth.

With the exception of a few species of animals which we

eat, a few more which we work, and one or two others of which we make use, the whole animal world is inimical to us. Some of the larger, carnivorous animals, like the lion and the tiger, have been mercilessly hunted and, fortunately, are almost exterminated. Yet these do not approach in deadliness a host of other animals—rats, for instance, which not only do untold damage, but transmit dangerous diseases. The insects are our worst enemies, destroying every year millions of dollars worth of crops, even wiping out entire industries; and they foul our food and inject us with poisons and deadly fevers. Some of the most loathsome of animals are parasitic on us—worms and flukes, and we have but to mention such pests as fleas, lice, and bedbugs.

The amount of damage animals of various species do to us in causing human death, illness, and low vitality, and in destroying our possessions and interfering with our industries, is incalculable, and beyond a doubt far exceeds any benefit we may derive from them. With the increase in our knowledge of physics and chemistry, the few animals which we have been able to make useful are steadily becoming of lesser importance. Mechanical means of transportation and traction are doing away with riding and draft animals. Following up our experiments in tissue culture in our laboratories, it will probably become possible to grow our meat supply artificially. Other animal products, such as dyes and silk, will be made synthetically. Several species of insects play a rôle in the cross-fertilization of some of our plants, but supposing the same end could not be accomplished artificially, the loss of such crops would be a small price to pay to rid ourselves of our insect enemies.

We should have done with sentimentalizing over animals. Let us observe and study them, but with the aim always in mind of exterminating them. We may find it possible in the future, after successively removing the human population from one locality after another, to destroy everything else that lives, especially insects and rodents, by means of poisonous gases. Experimental areas would first, of course, have to be established.

Man should devote his intelligence to strictly human problems—to babies rather than bugs. Some animals are more dangerous or more destructive than others, but we need none of them except as temporary allies to fight the others.



With Charity To All

By PUTAKTE



Communist Players

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR VENTURA yesterday formally announced that he will not confirm elections of provincial and municipal elective officials who may be found to be communists.—*News item.*

Ah, poor, poor Reds! My heart goes out to the cook, the cigar worker, the chinela maker and the farm hands you have chosen to represent you in the government. I know what fine patriots they are. They are only too willing to sacrifice their dignified callings and come down to the level of politicians just to be of greater service to the people. They are not fired by the ambition to graft. That would be a bad start. Perhaps they occasionally allow themselves to be thrilled by the prospect of becoming respectable which most politicians strive in vain to be. But you cannot blame them. They are human and they know that we know they are human. *Ergo* they must take advantage of the fact. Eventually they will find out that being a politician is all beer and skittles. For when these zealous preachers of the dignity of labor succeed in landing political jobs they will know by experience that such jobs are far from being dignified and do not involve labor. Then their conscience will begin to bite and—they will keep their jobs. Well, this is simply human nature again. Of course, we might say that Mr. Ventura's unwillingness to confirm them is also human nature. But this would be abusing human nature.

I am only too aware of what Mr. Ventura is up against. To confirm or not to confirm is not the only question. Difficulties of fantastic proportions beset him. For instance, should he countenance the political ambitions of cooks, cigar workers, chinela makers and laborers, there is nothing that can prevent the whole *barrio obrero* from running for the Senate. And before long, every mother's son of us will be holding an exalted position in the government. Then we shall have something worse than communism. We shall have democracy.

Needless to say, I do not make this statement to throw discredit on the local communists. To me a cook is just as good as a politician who is not good at all. And then it happens that only one cook appears on the list of Red

candidates; so there is no danger of his spoiling the broth.

No, my communist friends, I have nothing against you. But I must tell you frankly that I do not approve of your political schemes. I have never approved of any political scheme. To me there are only two kinds of political schemes: scoundrelly political schemes and worse political schemes. Your sticking your honest, toil-hardened fingers in the political pie therefore strikes me as absolutely unwise and unworthy of communists. I know you will not agree with me. You are resolved to reform the government even at the expense of government and to make politics as dignified as labor. But I tell you, no number of cooks and chinela makers can ever invest politics with dignity. Perhaps your only chance of realizing your aim lies in converting the Legislative Building into a gigantic kitchen and chinela factory. But this I believe is unconstitutional. So there you are.

You may not know it but the only way to make this country a decent place to live in is to reduce the number of politicians, not to swell it. These Isles will be more fortunate if the politicians will turn chinela makers instead of chinela makers turning politicians. If my communist friends would do the country good, they should aim at the abolition not of government but of politics. For it is not government but politics that is of evil.

I beseech you therefore to count one thousand before you turn politicians. Once a politician always a politician. That's the tragedy, you see. A communist turned politician ceases to be a communist and remains a politician. . . .

In this country there are only two major evils: one is to be a politician and the other is not to be a politician. But you need not choose to be politicians. I believe you would do better to remain Communist Players. For as Shakespeare in one of his inspired moments said—

"Politics is politics and Reds is Reds
And never the twain should meet"



I Nominate for the Hall of Fame (With apologies to the *Vanity Fair*)

THE Spanish mestizo who threw the tear gas bomb into the tennis court of the Philippine Columbian Club because he has so far evaded arrest; because the bomb was a genuine United States army tear gas hand grenade; and finally because the idea is absolutely original.



Speaker Roxas because he has renounced his old Packard and now rides in a magnificent Chevrolet limousine and because this car was, as everybody knows, made in the Philippines, by *bagong Katipuneros*.



The Armadillo of the Mehan Gardens because it has successfully imitated the exploits of the Luneta Police

station jailbreak artists; because it has also managed to evade capture for several days; and finally because its example may soon be followed by the leopard, the bear, the tiger, and the elephant.



Lieutenant Roque S. Nagtalon of the insular police because he has succeeded in closing the well in Macalba, La Union, which had long been held in reverence by the barrio folk as possessing miraculous healing powers and because he was able to do this without causing any *Colorum* uprising.



The U. P. graduates because negotiations are at present under way to send them to Mindanao and make them work despite the fact that they are well educated.



Companionate Marriage in the Visayas

THAT over 10,000 men and women in the Visayan Islands had been living together freely without having been legally married by either the church or the justices of the peace, was revealed yesterday by José Lopez del Castillo, chief of the division of register of priests, National Library, who arrived last Monday from an official trip in the South

—*News item.*

Now this is interesting. I have always been under the impression that Judge Ben Lindsey was a prophet honored only in his country. I have always thought that companionate marriage was a peculiarly American form of marriage. Now it turns out that even the Americans have nothing on the ultra-progressive Visayans. Our brothers of the South are among the standard-bearers of civilization without our knowing it. It would seem that the only thing that sets them apart from the other progressive peoples is the fact that they don't make any noise about their doings. They do not trumpet their achievements. In fact they make it a point to throw a veil around them. Modesty is their middle name. And it is an incontrovertible fact that the great are modest—in fairy tales. Mr. Castillo has therefore done a highly laudable thing and rendered the country a great and lasting service by telling the world of our "ten thousand."

But in this world every silver cloud has a black lining. The Redemptorist fathers, hearing of the famous "ten thousand", have decided to redeem them from "sin", an ecclesiastical term meaning civilization. And they may succeed!



Loudspeaker nuisance: Speaker Roxas.

Philippine Books

By VERNE DYSON

ANOTHER EDITION OF WORCESTER

The Philippines Past and Present. By Dean C. Worcester. With 144 plates and two maps. New edition in one volume, with biographical sketch and four additional chapters by Ralston Hayden, Professor of Political Science, the University of Michigan. The Macmillan Company. New York, 1930. pp. 862. ₱13.20.

To the detached student of Filipino-American contacts, Dean C. Worcester, his career and his writings, present difficulties. Yet, he was such a towering object in the early scene that he cannot be ignored by the honest inquirer; he confronts both Filipinos and Americans in any understanding review of the formative decade and a half of Philippine history which followed Dewey's victory.

Loved by the pagan, and hated by the Christian Filipinos, Worcester becomes anomalous and perplexing. Some of the mountain tribes worshipped him as though he were a god; in the lowlands he was stupendously unpopular, his name anathema. His countrymen at home praised him as a scientist, publicist, and as the nation's most distinguished colonial administrator; while in the Philippines he was by the educated natives universally condemned as an arch imperialist, the Pharaonic embodiment of the spirit of oppression.

Worcester was just beginning to recede somewhat, to become a legend; the two editions of his distinguished book, *The Philippines Past and Present*, were quickly

sold, and ceased to attract the attention of reviewers; his death came in 1924. With his book in the museums and he himself in his grave, the Filipinos were becoming less conscious of Worcester. Then, at a time of cooperation and lovefeasting at Malacañang, the spirit of the man suddenly returns to these Islands in a new edition of his book, to vex and to stimulate.

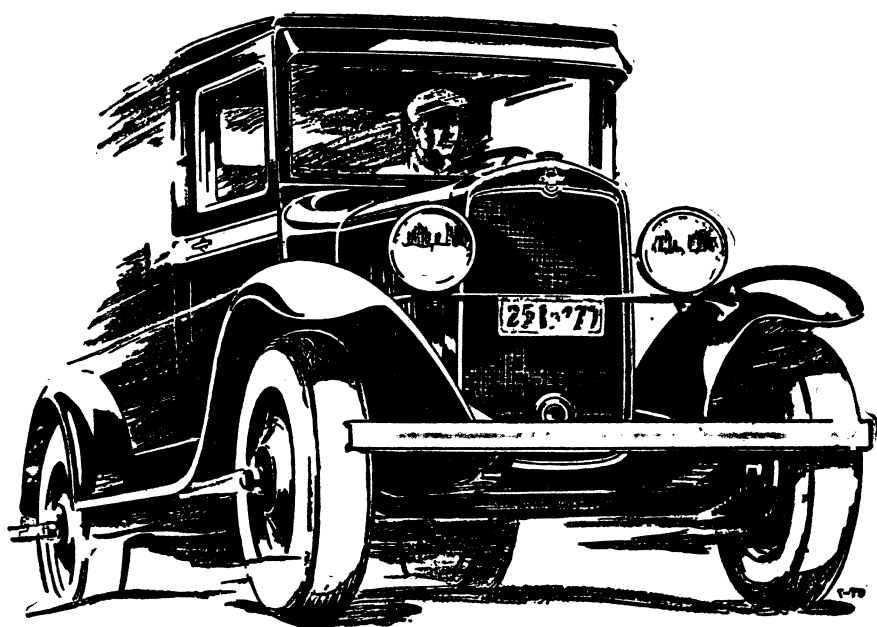
"Facts," said Smollett, "are stubborn things."

Dean Conant Worcester has been the most stubborn fact encountered by the Filipino people in their thirty years' existence under American rule.

Happily for everyone concerned—the Filipinos, the Americans, Worcester's reputation itself, and the living members of his admirable family—the book written in 1913 when the heat of battle was still upon its author has been amended dispassionately, sympathetically, and intelligently by one eminently fitted, in temperament and training, for the task.

In revising Worcester's famous book, Professor Ralston Hayden made two important additions, and two important alterations without, however, in any particular weakening the original message. He wrote a biographical sketch of nine short chapters, 79 pages in all, which was placed at the beginning of the text. This new department, in which is found the best existing exposition of the enigma of Worcester's personality, meets with welcome; to some it may be the most interesting part of the book. Secondly, many objectionable and unnecessarily harsh passages were

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excised. Again, the editorial blue pencil was applied vigorously to almost one hundred pages devoted to a personal controversy with James H. Blount who had attacked the author under the unpleasant epithet of "Non-Christian Worcester." Much of Worcester's lengthy reply was pure Billingsgate, undeserving of a place in any serious work. Further, the subject matter was brought down to date—in two ways: By the use of footnotes throughout the text, and by the addition of four new chapters at the end, carrying the narrative down to 1929. Professor Hayden also contributed a useful bibliography. Pertinent documents are given in the appendices.

While the book has been considerably softened in tone, its fundamental message has in no way been impaired; rather, it has been strengthened. So the work remains supreme in its field as a history, from the American viewpoint, of the founding of American institutions in the col-

ony; and as a fearless, often ruthless, criticism of the Filipino people, their institutions, and their country. The brooding heat, poisonous insects, the deadly tropical diseases, peonage, slavery, brigandage, tribal feuds, torture, atrocities of war, and fundamental cultural, political, and racial weaknesses—as he saw them—were boldly exposed to the world, and with a master hand.

The Years Are Very Long

(Continued from page 723)

without a fine. But sit down. You are tired." And the old man indicated an old stool that he must have made himself in his younger days.

"Well, Tatang, here I am again."

"When were you here last?"

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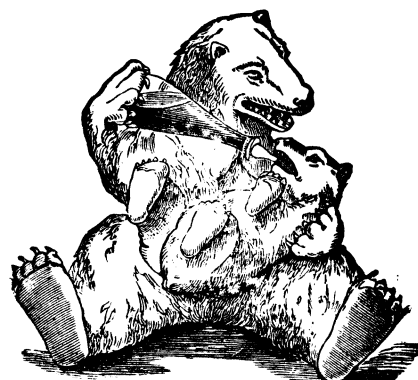
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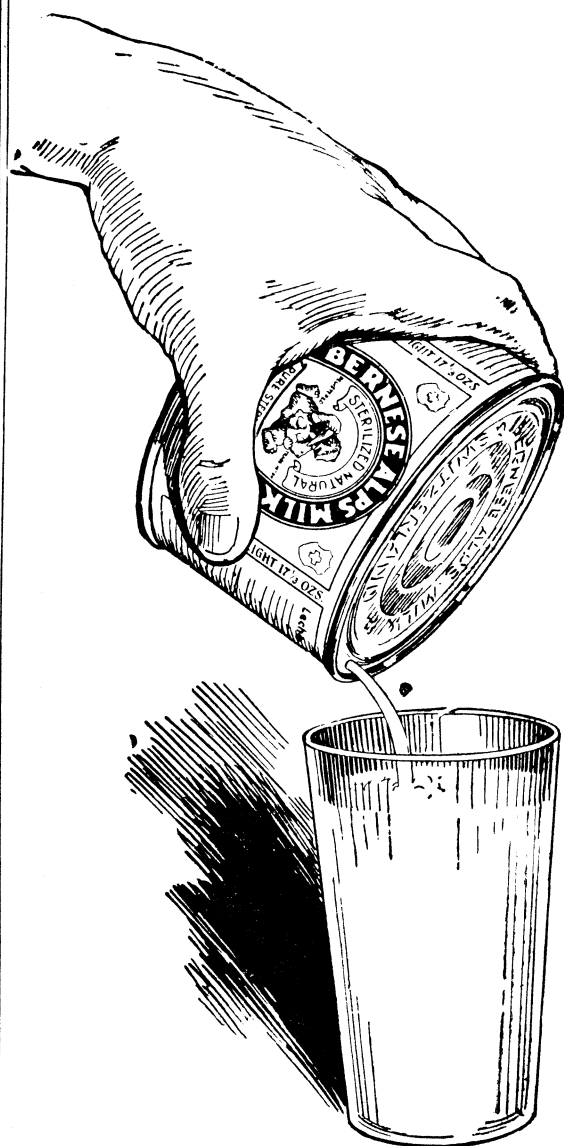
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"I don't know. Perhaps six or seven years ago. I am not sure."

"Ah, it must be six years ago. I remember now. We were still mourning for your late Aunt."

"Oh, yes, I remember. Just the year previous to that when I came here for the first time, my Aunt was strong and healthy. That is why I told you then that her death surprised me so."

The old man's attention was caught by the appearance

of a little girl who was approaching the house. He saw her through the open window.

"Here is Marta," the old man said, and Siano looked out of the window, as his uncle continued, "She cooks for us. She is the daughter of your uncle Aciong. Aciong sends her here everyday to cook, for your cousins are away most of the time. I help her, of course, when I don't feel weak. But sometimes. . ."

The little girl paused at the door when she saw the



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stranger.

"Marta," the old man said, "this is your cousin Siano. He has come again."

The little girl approached Siano and kissed his hand.

"God help you," Siano murmured.

"When he first came, you must have been a little baby yet. Oh, yes, I remember," and the old man's face lighted up with the recollection, "for when your Aunt died, you were still sucking."

"Where did he come from?" the little girl smiled, but her voice was shy.

"Oh, from many places." It was Siano who answered.

"Siano sells *stampas* like those," and the old man pointed at the pictures that decorated the nipa walls, pictures of the Virgin Mary, and Jesus Christ with the bleeding hands, "He gave those to us when he was here last. Once in a while his journeys take him to our house." He paused. "Bah! Marta, quick! Don't stand there staring at Siano. He must be hungry now. Cook more this time, and quick!"

Marta ran towards the kitchen where two stoves stood side by side, covered with ashes and soot.

"Perhaps uncle, you do not know yet," and Siano smiled at his uncle, "that I am married now. I met her in one of my journeys to the south, married her, and took her home. We have a little boy now. I really didn't want to leave them any more, but I still have many little accounts scattered around in different places that I must collect. And how can we live if I don't sell these *stampas*?"

"I never knew that," and the old man began pounding

his *maman*, "but your wandering life must be a wonderful one. New places, new faces, new friends—always. It must be happy to live that way."

"Maybe," and Siano looked through the open window at the winding path "but it is also sad. I am always saying good-bye."

"I don't know why, but I can't eat without salt," Siano remarked as he reached for the salt on the *dulang*.

"But suppose you are eating *tuyo*?" Marta asked.

"Even then, I have to have some salt."

Everybody laughed.

"Don Goniong was unusually kind to-day," Dencio told them while he picked the bones out of a little fish.

"Did he not fine you?" Leon asked his brother.

Dencio only shook his head for his mouth was full.

Siano was preparing to rise.

"We have plenty of rice, Cacang Siano," Marta remarked. "Here... you are not yet satisfied."

"What? Through already?" said the old man, gazing at his standing nephew, "Why, when I was at your age, I ate a lot."

"Thank you. But I am already satisfied, Tatang." Siano smiled, patting his stomach.

"We have plenty of rice. I cooked more for you," urged Marta.

"Never mind," Siano replied as he approached the earthen jar, "when your Cacang Poldo comes from the fields, he will be very hungry. He will eat all of that."

Nothing could be heard but the sound of the plate being

only the price has changed



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removed from the mouth of the earthen jar, and the splash of the coconut bowl as it was dipped into the drinking water. Siano did not notice the abrupt silence. When he turned back to the group, Marta broke the silence.

"He does not know yet?" she said, casting an inquiring glance at his uncle.

"What?" Siano looked puzzled.

The old man turned to his nephew and said, "Your cousin Poldo is already dead. He died about two years ago. The *albulario* said it was *pasma*."

"Oh, I thought. . ." Siano did not finish, but they knew what he meant.

II

The gnarled, tamarind tree that shades the house still stands, bigger and mightier with the passing of the years. Mang Siano paused beneath its shade. He had looked last at that tree about ten years ago. Or maybe, eleven. He was not sure. The years are very long.

The house is there, too, but the fence is gone. Siano picked up his load, and approached the stairs. He heard somebody coughing from inside. At a sound behind him, he turned, and saw a young woman carrying a jar of water on her head. Mang Siano looked at her closely and wondered who she was. She looked at him too, then at his load of stampas.

"Oh," the young woman gasped, and the water in the jar made a splashing sound, "let me kiss your hand, Cacang Siano."

"Are you Marta?"

"Yes."

"You have grown. You are a woman now."

"I didn't recognize you either, but when I saw those stampas I remembered you."

"Who is that?" An old, weary voice issued from the house.

"Is that Tatang?" Mang Siano asked Marta.

"Yes," she replied.

"Tatang, here I am again," Mang Siano called loudly.

"Who? Ah. . . come up, my son."

Mang Siano found his uncle sitting on a mat, and leaning against the nipa wall. He was thin, and had long, gray eyebrows that shaded a pair of ancient eyes, blurred with the many years they had seen.

Mang Siano stooped to kiss his hand.

"I don't recognize you any more, my son. My eyes are dim. But I know your voice."

"Are you very weak, Tatang?"

"Oh, no. My weakness comes only once in a while. Sometimes I can walk and even help Marta cook. Just the other day, I tried to chop wood for fuel."

Mang Siano laughed. He was still laughing when Marta approached them.

"It seems as if it were only yesterday when you were here last," Marta remarked.

"Yes, but that was many years ago. And you were a little girl then. Now you are a woman. I wonder how many young. . ."

"Marta will be married next month," the old man interrupted, and Marta blushed.

"Oh, I wish I could stay that long."

"And why can't you?"

"You know, I must be on my way again, selling stampas."

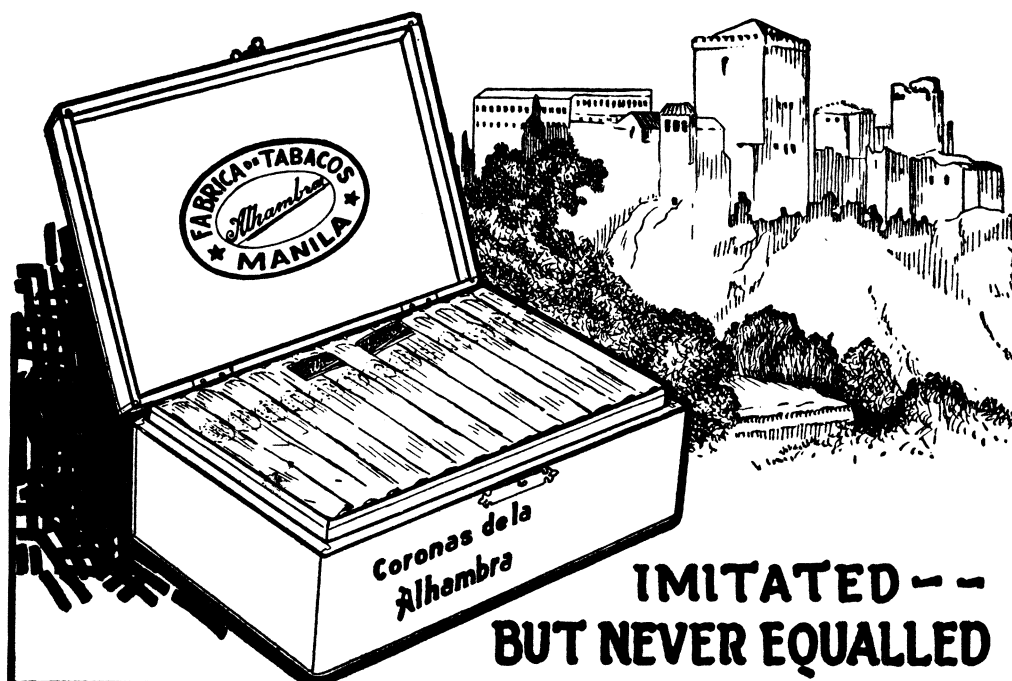
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Thus more millions—unwilling to gamble with priceless complexions—turn each year to Palmolive—and this soap *alone*—to Keep That Schoolgirl Complexion.

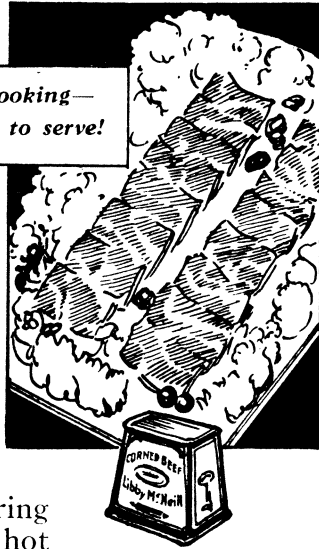


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Ask for It

Before I forget, I have two stampas here for you." He looked at those hanging on the walls, "Those are already old."

He rose and unpacked his load, and took out two of the lithographs. He showed them to Marta. The old man could not see.

"This one with the child Jesus between Joseph and Mary is beautiful. Dencio will like this. And this one, Christ bleeding on the cross, is Leon's favorite. The last time I was here, I think he mentioned this, but I had none at the time. Now, here it is. He will like this I am sure. Don't you think so, Tatang?"

The old man nodded, but his head remained bowed like that of the Christ in the picture.

Marta explained: "Cacang Dencio and Leon have been dead all these years. Cacang Dencio died first. That was... I am not sure. Maybe, about three years after you left. I cannot remember. About five years later Cacang Leon also died. Was it five years, Tatang?"

The old man could not remember.

III

The shabby house still stands. The branches of the tamarind tree are swaying in the afternoon wind. The sound they make is harsh.

A bent, old man was approaching. He paused beneath the tamarind tree. It was cool there.

A little boy, humming a song, came running down the path, past him. He called the boy. The boy turned, and shyly approached the old man.

"Don't be afraid, my child, I am a harmless old man."

The little boy came nearer.

"Where is the old man who lives there?" and the old man pointed at the lonely house.

"My Incong? He is dead, sir." And the little boy ran on with the notes of his little song trailing behind him.

The bent old man shouldered his load, cast a long, lingering look at the house, and went on.

Benguet Cañaos

(Continued from page 724)

able not to try it if the ego is held in any esteem. The secret is in the wrist action which comes only with practice.

The galsac and pinsac, two large plate-shaped gongs of solid brass, are played by men who join the circle of dancers and take a more or less active part in the footwork of the dance. The pinsac is played in continuous, regular time while the galsac furnishes the jazz. A fifth instrument is composed of two pieces of iron which are struck against each other in time with the guimbal. Although the noise produced by this assortment of instruments can hardly be called music, still it has a tantalizing rhythm that stirs the blood.

The galsac, the larger of the gongs, in skilled hands is as a thing alive. The musician bends low over his galsac, takes a few springy steps and hits his gong resoundingly, letting it ring, following this by a few taps which are muf-

fled by the movement of the elbow against the back of the gong; then it is raised high above the head. The position and movement of the gong depends upon the steps of the dance. As the player approaches the circle of dancers, he pauses for a moment, galsac and beater poised, while he gets the time of the solibaos, then striking his gong resoundingly several times in quick succession he bends low and starts off with a crouching, shuffling step in which the knee action is the principal feature. At the conclusion of this measure, gong raised high above his head, back arched, he pauses and pivots on the left foot, executing with the right a series of quick jerky steps of a quarter of a turn each, all the while muffling his strokes with the elbow against the back of the gong. This measure finished he crouches again, swaying his body far to the right, then far to the left, holding his gong at arms length, alternating between muffled and ringing strokes. The galsac is always in time with the other instruments and the player keeps step with the other dancers, but the tempo and the regularity with which this instrument is played varies with the mood of the player as well as with the spirit of the occasion.

A Benguet dance in its natural setting is a sight not soon forgotten. To the beat of the drums and the clang of the gangsas, the graceful dancers move about in a circle with no apparent leg action, the feet hardly leaving the ground; the entire body being propelled forward by the muscular toes working in coordination with the upper part of the body. The women especially, with their arms outstretched, their bodies swaying gently from side to side, "dance and dance and dance and never move their feet." There is more distinct action in the man's step. The chief dancer has blankets on his shoulders which spread out like wings when he raises his arms and moves his hands in imitation of a flying bird. The arms are then set akimbo and he takes a few quick steps as he gyrates around, weaving in and out of the circle of dancers.

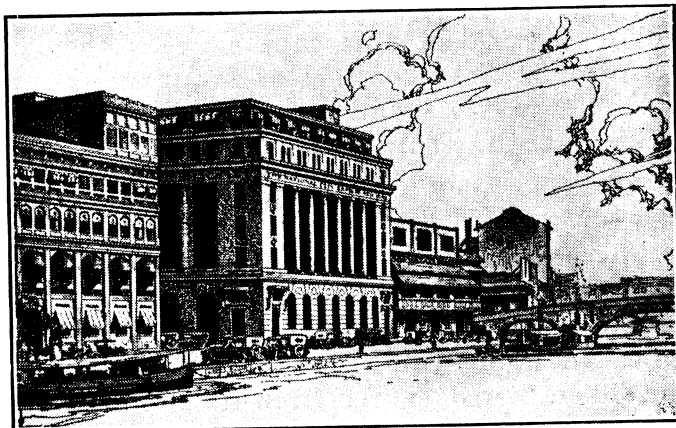
It is at a time like this—when the fires are lighted in the evening, and the rhythmic tap of the drums echo between the hills, with the gongs chiming in with a regular cadence, now strong, then fading, now muffled, then allowed to ring; when the dancers begin to move around the fire, their sinuous muscles rippling beneath the brown skin of half-naked bodies, smooth and shiny in the firelight—that the visiting stranger almost forgets and has a tendency to regret the centuries of culture that form the dividing line.

A Neighbor

(Continued from page 727)

Dean Worcester have given of their best to the people of the Islands, unselfishly and unstintingly. In spite of some mistakes, American colonial policy has shown itself amply generous.

The Dutch and German policies have been along the same lines as the British—efficient, just, but based on superiority. There has been little attempt to foster any self-government among the natives or to educate them along modern lines. Before the war of 1914, German New Guinea was prospering. And G. S. Mackenzie, dealing



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with Rabaul in the *Official History of Australia in the War*, states that "when government influence had been definitely established, the German methods of administration and control of the native population were in themselves free from harshness."

But the German methods were felt by the Australian administration not to be in strict accordance with Article 22 of the League Covenant, which proclaimed that "the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples (as the New Guinea natives) form a sacred trust of civilization," and the mandatory power should "promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and social progress of the inhabitants" of the mandated territory. Dr. Herre charges the Australian administration with "sheer stupidity and ignorance" and implies an effect unconsciously "malicious" upon the natives. The truth is rather the reverse. The government where ineffective has been so largely because it has tried to carry out in practice the idealistic and humanitarian theories of the Covenant.

Let us take the important question of corporal punishment of the natives. This was abolished as "entirely repugnant to Australian sentiment." Now an Australian can be—and is—fined or imprisoned for laying a hand upon a native. But the fear of flogging had been one of the main things which had inspired the native with respect for his German master and had enabled the Germans to run New Guinea "efficiently." Prison entails no disgrace and little inconvenience for the native. He does not understand legal processes which are complicated to him. By the time the court punishes him for an offence, he has forgotten his crime and feels aggrieved. The result has

been that the native has lost respect for his white ruler, the Australian finds government difficult, and the old-timer German shrugs his shoulders and says that "things are now impossible."

The question of labor is perhaps the most important for the development of the Territory. The Germans used forced labor and a system of indenture by which Chinese recruiters gathered the natives into the plantations without awkward questions being asked the Chinese how they "recruited" the labor. By such methods the just but iron-handed German Bulominski was enabled to build his splendid road in New Ireland. But the Australian administration uses no forced labor and is very particular about recruiting methods. It tries at every turn to safeguard and benefit the native. The result has been that labor is difficult to procure. The system is a three-year contract, and about 30,000 natives are now indentured. But the native dislikes the plantation work—in fact, any form of work at all. The wages form little inducement, since he can exist without them. Unlike the Filipino, he has no desire for progress or advancement. He is content with simple necessities of life. And so we find in the list of native offences that by far the largest number are those against the Native Labour Ordinance, and of these the majority are for desertion.

It is difficult to see how this fundamental trouble can be overcome. The native simply does not want to work. And the planter cannot make him, the government will not. The New Guinea native, indeed, does not want the white man and can get along happily without him. As one of them put it to the Director of Agriculture, "We want just to be left to ourselves, *Taubada!*" "But what about Se-

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nika?" asked the Director. Senika was the native name for the missionary. "No," said the native, "we do not want Senika." "Then what about Harry?" tried the Director again, referring to the storekeeper who supplied the natives with all their "civilized" goods. "No", came the reply again. "We do not want Harry. We want just to be left to ourselves!" Here is the whole problem in a nutshell.

Another complication is the White Australian policy. Here Dr. Herre's criticism is just. The attempt to apply such a policy to New Guinea is absurd. Under it imported labor is prohibited. As much labor as possible is given to whites, even simple clerical work which under the German administration was performed by Amboinese and Chinese at low wages. To-day this work is done by Australians at current Australian salaries. Thus we have an Australian messenger drawing £400 a year for his salary as well as £120 for his six children at the rate of £20 a year. Before his work would have been done by a native, Chinese, or Amboinese for about £12 a year. The result is that government is unnecessarily and absurdly expensive.

Australian politics make the matter further complicated by permitting "political" appointments which sometimes make for inefficiency, and by discouraging exports such as fruit to Australia by means of heavy taxation. The patriotic prejudice against things and people German also made the planters disregard German methods even where these were the best.

On the other hand, there has been more development than Dr. Herre recognizes. He states that "both planters and officials seemed to be amazed when I brought up the

question of trading in rattan, etc." But the Director of Agriculture at Rabaul informed me that the question of rattan import had been under his consideration, that he had sent samples to Sumatra and Java to be reported upon, but that they were found unsuitable for export trade to the East. They were now trying to find a rattan suitable for commercial purposes.

The Department of Agriculture was also encouraging the development of such products as oil palm, kapok, coffee, and cacao, as well as assisting planters by a demonstration plantation and by eradicating pests and diseases. Copra is still the main product, and planters have been hard hit by the recent fall in prices. Improvements have been effected in the way of public parks, etc., around Rabaul, and further roads have been constructed. There are two elementary schools, at Rabaul and Kavieng, a technical school at Rabaul, and 1,305 Mission schools which have a total of almost 40,000 pupils. Pupils of the elementary school have been sent to Australia and will form the nucleus, of a staff of specially trained native teachers to assist in the expansion of native schools. The importation of liquor and dangerous drugs has been successfully prohibited.

It is curious that Dr. Herre in his brief mention of the positive achievements of the Australian administration has omitted the fine work done in preserving and improving the health conditions of the Territory. The expenditure for Public Health is easily the largest in the government expenditure out of revenue. This was spent almost entirely for the welfare of the natives. In the face of this and the list of public works constructed (*vide* last Report of 1928-29) it is hard to see anything but bias and unfairness

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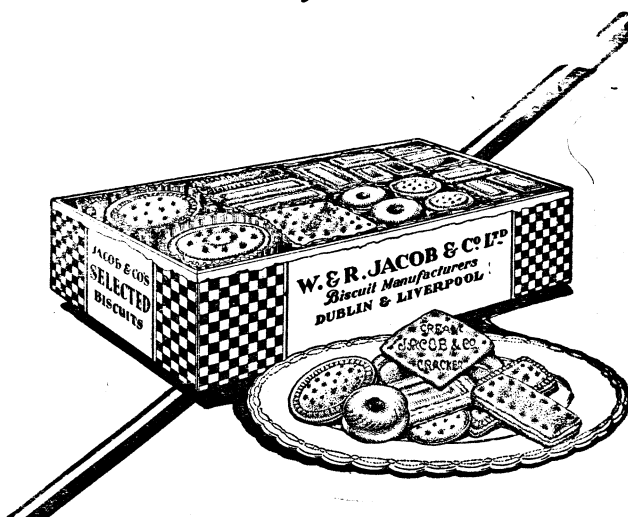
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in the round declaration of Dr. Herre that "all the public improvements in the New Guinea Mandated Territory are due to the Germans." I invite him to study the official figures and gain complete information. It must be borne in mind as well that the majority of the Territory is still out of the government area, that the taxable population is very small, and there is little revenue upon which to effect improvements.

Dr. Herre criticises "a preposterous head-tax of ten shillings, which the Australian government levies upon each native man." Again he is quite misinformed. The tax is only levied upon each "efficient" native, one earning regular wages or in receipt of some income. The Native Labour Ordinance prescribes a minimum rate of five shillings per month, but many natives are paid much higher, some over five pounds a month. But, in addition to pay, the laborers are provided with food, clothing, lodging, and medical attendance. The employer is also required to pay a Native Education Tax of twelve shillings a year for each native employed. Furthermore, the levying of the head tax is left to the discretion of the District Officer, who often reduces it or remits it altogether.

On the whole, then, the Australian colonial policy in the Mandated Territory approximates to the American in the Philippines in that it is altruistic and humanitarian. Its main aim has been the welfare of the native rather than economic exploitation, such as prevails in Dutch and German policies. It is not so efficient as the latter, but the words of C. S. Mackenzie seem justified: "The change from German to Australian control has meant for the natives of New Guinea more personal liberty, better protection of tribal and communal property, as well as a higher regard on the part of the Government for the sanctity of human life."

The Willow Landscape

(Continued from page 728)

fortunes of the family, declining through several generations, had left him the heritor of many debts and little cash or property, except a number of priceless art-treasures. His life was increasingly sad, and oppressed by ill-health and poverty; for much of the stipend from his secretarial post at the court was necessarily devoted to the canceling of inherited obligations; and the remainder was barely enough for his own sustenance and the education of his brother.

Shih Liang was approaching middle-age; and his honorable heart was rejoicing over the payment of the last family debt, when there came a fresh stroke of misfortune. Through no fault or remissness of his own, but the machinations of a covetous fellow-scholar, Shih Liang was suddenly deprived of his position and found himself without means of support. No other position offered itself; for a certain amount of unmerited disgrace was attached to the imperial dismissal. In order to procure the necessities of life, and continue his brother's education, Shih Liang was now forced to sell one by one many of the irreplaceable heirlooms, the antique carvings of jade and ivory, the rare porcelains and paintings of the ancestral collection. This he did with extreme reluctance, with a sense of utter shame and profanation, such as could be felt only by a true lover of such things, and by one whose very soul was consecrated to the past and to the memory of his fathers.

The days and years went by, the collection dwindled piece by piece; and the time drew near when the studies of Po Lung would be completed, when he would be a scholar versed in all the classics and eligible for a position of both honor and profit. But, alas! the porcelains and lacquers, the jades and ivories had all been sold; and the paintings

(Continued on page 756)

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The Philippine Home

Edited by

Mrs. Mary Macdonald



Danger-Points to Children's Health

THE children who have the best chance in life, the ones who do best in their school work and give early indication of good prospects in the later years, are those who are properly nourished, healthy and well cared for. There are so many children who have apparently the best of food and the most painstaking care, yet appear sickly, listless and sometimes stupid, that it is surprising that parents do not realize the importance of immediate medical attention. Often the recommendation of school nurses goes unheeded.

One of the greatest danger-points in child health is infected or diseased tonsils and adenoids. The harm which may result can hardly be estimated since children thus afflicted are much more susceptible to the more common children's diseases such as whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles, with the attendant complications which may result. Diseased tonsils and adenoids also hold poisonous germs which may frequently be carried to other parts of the body and cause sickness. Rheumatism

and heart disease often come in this way. The germs may also cause stomach, bowel, or lung troubles.

Aside from the general unhealthy condition of a child, the following symptoms of diseased tonsils and adenoids should be noticed: tendency to take colds easily; fever sores or eczema around the nose and mouth; mental dullness; tendency to stand and look at you with mouth open; sleeping with the mouth open and snoring; earaches.

The advice of the family physician should be sought if there is the slightest indication of diseased tonsils and adenoids. When they are removed the child will begin almost immediately to improve in health and general physical condition.

One physician recently stated that the majority of illnesses among growing children could be traced to tonsils or adenoids, and that these danger spots should be carefully watched if a child's health is to be properly safeguarded. Many of the so-called backward children who are found in every school room would be normal and bright mentally, if infected tonsils and adenoids were removed.

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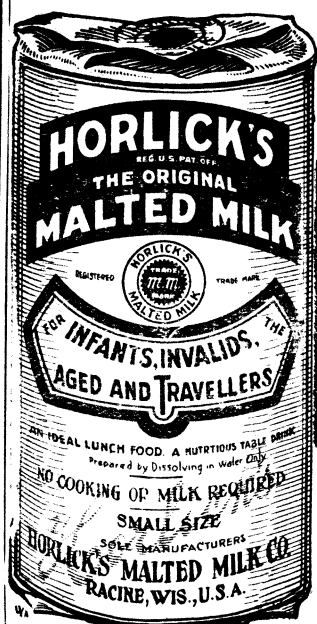
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season to have their children examined by their physician so that they may regain their health before another school year opens.

Recent Films Suitable for Children

ONE of the recent very good films for children to be shown in Manila is "Cimarron," which is a powerful presentation of Oklahoma's climb from frontier conditions to statehood.

Another outstanding film, first shown locally last month, is "A Lady's Morals," with Grace Moore of grand opera fame. It charmingly pictures the career of the great singer, Jenny Lind. Fine singing and notable acting make this production really notable entertainment.

There are two jungle pictures, lately released, which are very highly reviewed, and which will undoubtedly be shown in the Philippines in due time. They are: "Rango", an unusual and thrilling picturization of the struggle for existence in the wilds of Sumatra, and "Trader Horn," which gives some superb photographic effects of African jungle life.

"The Great Meadow," a story of Kentucky pioneer days, is heralded as an excellent and inspiring picture for young people.

"Fighting Caravans," a late Paramount release, is recommended as a good picture for children, and "City Lights", the long awaited Chaplin picture, is given enthusiastic approval by the reviewers for young and old. These are pictures worth waiting for, as is also "Tom Sawyer" in which Mark Twain's boy hero takes on new realism.

Other films recommended for young people, some of which have been seen locally, other of which are due soon, are:

Check and Double Check
Remote Control
The Playboy of Paris
Abraham Lincoln
Call of the Flesh
Once a Gentleman
Parade of the West
Whoopee

The Princess and the Plumber
Part Time Wife
The Costello Case
Fair Warning
One Romantic Night
Raffles
The Runaway Bride
Pardon My Gun

Recipes of the Month

KEEPING the family fit and "pepped up" during the hot season is a task which requires patient planning and study. During the long, trying days of vacation children as well as grown-ups often become fatigued and peevish. There is a decided tendency toward failing appetites and unless special attention is given to the preparation and serving of food there is disinclination to eat.

Even in hot weather there are ways of creating desire for food. A spotless table-cloth and bright bouquet in the center of the dining table, help to make a cheerful atmosphere. Polished silver and gleaming glassware add their note of attraction. Lastly, see that the food which comes to the table looks appetizing. All these minor details go a long way in helping one to enjoy a meal.

To further counteract the effects of heat, fatigue and jaded appetites, the following recipes are recommended:

FRUIT SALAD

3 apples
1 cup of sliced pineapple
6 chicos, diced
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of walnuts
6 marshmallows
Lime juice, or $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon

Dice the apples and add lime or lemon juice to keep them from turning dark. Cut pineapple and chiccos into small pieces and mix together the fruit, nuts and marshmallows. Serve with this dressing:

Juice from pineapple
3 eggs
1 cup of granulated sugar
2 tablespoons of flour
2 tablespoons of butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of whipped cream

Boil the pineapple juice. Beat the eggs lightly and add the sugar and flour which have previously been mixed. Pour the boiling juice into this mixture, stirring constantly, then place on the stove and cook thoroughly, adding the butter. When cold add the fruit mixture. Just before serving stir in the whipped cream.

EGG-RICE OMELET, A LUNCHEON DISH

3 eggs
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt
Dash of pepper
2 tablespoons of butter
1 cup of milk
1 cup of cold, cooked rice

Warm the milk in double boiler and add rice and 1 tablespoon of butter; stir and beat until well blended, then add well-beaten egg and seasoning. Melt one tablespoon of butter in frying pan; when hot turn into it the rice mixture. Let it brown one minute. Put into hot oven to set, fold and serve with grated cheese.

LIVER EN CASSEROLE

1 lb. of beef liver
1 lb. of spinach
2 hard-boiled eggs

Cook liver in boiling water for 10 minutes, then put through grinder; cook spinach for 10 minutes in small amount of water; chop fine; season liver with salt and pepper and place in slightly buttered casserole, with chopped hard-boiled egg; cover with spinach lightly salted; dot with butter or place strips of bacon, and bake for 10 or 15 minutes.

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The Willow Landscape

(Continued from page 752)

were likewise gone, all except the willow landscape so dearly cherished by Shih Liang.

A mortal and inassuageable sorrow, a dismay that was colder than the chill of death itself, entered the heart of Shih Liang when he realized the truth. It seemed to him that he could no longer live if he should sell the picture. But if he did not sell it, how could he complete the fraternal duty which he owed to Po Lung? There was but one possible course; and he sent word at once to the Mandarin Mung Li, a connoisseur who had purchased other pieces of the old collection, telling him that the willow picture was now for sale.

Mung Li had long coveted this picture. He came in person, his eyes gleaming in his fat face with the avidity of a collector who smells a bargain; and the transaction was soon concluded. The money was paid immediately; but Shih Liang begged leave to retain the picture for another day before it was delivered to the mandarin. And knowing that Shih Liang was a man of honor, Mung Li acceded readily to this request.

When the mandarin had gone, Shih Liang unrolled the landscape and hung it on the wall. His stipulation to Mung Li had been prompted by the irresistible feeling that he must have one more hour of communion with the beloved scene, must repair once more in reverie to its inviolate retreat. After that, he would be as one without a home or a sanctuary; for he knew that in all the world there was nothing that could take the place of the willow picture or afford a like asylum for his dreams.

The mellowing rays of earliest eventide were sifted upon the silk volumen where it hung on the bare wall; but for Shih Liang, the painting was steeped in a light of supernal enchantment, was touched by more than the muted splendor of the falling sun. And it seemed to him that never before had the foliage been so tender with immortal spring, or the mist about the mountain so glamorous with eternally dissolving opal, or the maiden upon the rustic bridge so lovely with unfading youth. And somehow, by an unaccountable sorcery of perspective, the painting itself was larger and deeper than of yore, and had mysteriously assumed even more of reality, or the illusion of an actual place.

With unshed tears in his heart, like an exile who bids farewell to his natal valley, Shih Liang enjoyed the sorrowful luxury of looking upon the willow picture for the last time. Even as on a thousand former occasions, his fancy strayed beneath the branches and beside the mere, it inhabited the tiny hut whose roof was so tantalizingly revealed and concealed, it peered at the mountain-tops from behind the trailing foliage, or paused upon the bridge to converse with the peony maiden.

And now there happened a strange and inexplicable thing. For though the sun had gone down while Shih Liang continued to gaze and dream, and a twilight had gathered in the room, the picture itself was no less plain and luminous than before, as if it were lit by another sun than that of contemporary time and space. And the landscape had

grown even larger, till it seemed to Shih Liang that he was looking through an open door on the veritable scene itself.

Then, as bewilderment assailed him, he heard a whisper that was not an actual voice, but which seemed to emanate from the landscape and become audible as a thought in his inmost mind. And the whisper said:

"Because you have loved me so long and so deeply, and because your heart is native here but alien to all the world beside, it is now permitted that I should become for you the inviolable refuge of which you have dreamed, and a place wherein you can wander and abide forever."

And so, with the surpassing joy of one whose fondest vision has been verified, the rapture of one who inherits the heaven of his reverie, Shih Liang passed from the twilight room into the morning picture. And the ground was soft with a flower-embroidered grass beneath his heel; and the leaves of the willows waved and murmured in an April wind that blew from long ago; and he saw the door of the half-hidden hut as he had never seen it before except in fancy; and the peony maiden smiled and answered his greeting when he approached her; and her voice was like the speech of the willows and the blossoms. . .

The disappearance of Shih Liang was a matter of brief and passing surprise to those who had known him. But it was readily believed that his financial sorrows had driven him to suicide, probably by drowning in the great river that ran athwart the capital.

Po Lung, having received the money left by his brother from the sale of the last painting, was enabled to finish his education; and the willow landscape, which had been found hanging on the wall of Shih Liang's abode, was duly claimed by the mandarin Mung Li, its purchaser.

Mung Li was delighted with his acquisition; but there was one detail which puzzled him considerably when he unrolled the volumen and re-examined it. He could remember only one figure, a maiden in pink and white, on the little bamboo bridge; and now there were two figures! Mung Li inspected the second figure with much curiosity, and was more than surprised when he noted that it had a singular resemblance to Shih Liang! But it was very tiny, like that of the maiden; and his eyes were dim from peering at so many porcelains and lacquers and paintings; so he could not be entirely sure. But at any rate, the picture was very old; and he must have been mistaken about the number of the figures. However, it was undeniably peculiar.

Mung Li might have thought the matter still stranger, if he had looked more often at the painting. He might have found that the peony maiden and the person who resembled Shih Liang were sometimes engaged in other diversions than that of merely passing the time of day on the bamboo bridge!

Masefield—Poet Laureate

(Continued from page 729)

rific couplets burst from the verse form, and stamped themselves on the mind. We saw the stark power of a man who dared to take the gentle medium of Wyatt, Surrey, and even the great Shakespeare, and hammer out a line like:

"The God, the Holy Ghost, the Atoning Lord. . .
Here in the flesh! And never yet explored!"

For Masfield was dramatizing beauty, for himself, and for the rest of us. This power has not left him, when he left the ways of the world for the quiet seclusion of Boar's Hill.

Here is an example from this latest book, the sextet of a sonnet:

"Yet from her sweated strength an order rose
The full-rigged ship in her delightful line
So beautiful and tranquil in repose
But in supremest action so divine.
For in the trampling seas the beauty stood
Trampling those seas, and made her pathway good."

It seemed at first that Masfield had broken a tradition. Perhaps he has. But it is a tradition of laureateship, not of poetry. In his world, John Masfield goes back to the high fire of the great lyricists. He doesn't mind being told that.

On the other hand, his work in the revival of great narrative poetry is sometimes a sore point. It was impossible, for example, for any man to write the gathering for the hunt, as it is found in "Reynard the Fox", without having every amateur critic on two continents recall the prologue to "The Canterbury Tales". Having a genuine Chaucerian in the twentieth century was a novelty, and even more so, when he could practice, instead of preach. Therefore, with misguided enthusiasm, I once broached the question to him:

"How far were you influenced by Chaucer when you wrote Reynard?"

His answer was acid. "I am sick of that question. Anybody with common sense would know that every Englishman worth his salt has been influenced by Chaucer for five centuries."

Yet it is this very recognition of the main-springs of poetry in his own country which has made Masfield our greatest poetic contemporary. (Not afraid of the superlative this time.)

For just as "The Everlasting Mercy", "The Widow in the Bye Street", "Reynard the Fox" and "Daffodil Fields" are a great re-creation of the art of narrative poetry, by an Englishman, and about truly English folk, so every lyric is a reflection of a great English attitude toward the sea.

Our judgment has been re-adjusted. Happily, we have come to see that this new honor which has been accorded the poet is a natural recognition of the exact character of his work. It is pleasant to believe that John Masfield is England's official poet, not because of his extraordinary power in the use of the spondee, not because of the leaping swiftness of his tetrameters, (unmatched in English), not even because of the profundity of his quest for beauty, which has given us the greatest sonnets of our century, but because he has been able to sing the song of shipping and the men who go down to the sea, for a nation which is washed by the eternal waves.

Haight's Place

(Continued from page 731)

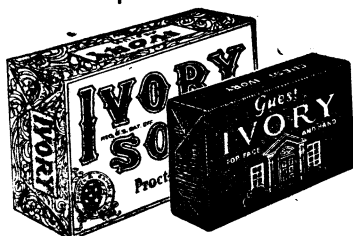
to the list of table delicacies found at this favored mountain home. "Me and Haight," says Celo, "bought a gun." Venison, wild boar, wild pigeons, and other game were plentiful at Haight's.

A feature was the "meat tree". It was the farm ice box

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and screen cupboard combined. Haight, experimenting with air-cured meat, discovered what some visitor termed the "fly line"—meat or game if hung about thirty feet above the ground kept fresh indefinitely no matter what the weather. Neither insects, temperature, nor humidity affected provisions hung above that line, which conformed to the contours of the ground. Hang a deer, a sheep, or a brace of birds thirty feet up, whether on Outlook, 8,000 feet high, or at the house several hundred feet lower, they "kept" in warmest sunshine or heaviest rain.

Visitors became so numerous with the widening of the trail that it became necessary to consider the financial aspects of their annual trips to Haight's. A schedule of moderate charges resulted. Haight, adopting the mountain as his home, found that it is not good for a man to live alone. After seven years of bachelorhood he met a mountain maiden to whose charms he succumbed. Susie Longed and Haight were married after the tribal custom of the

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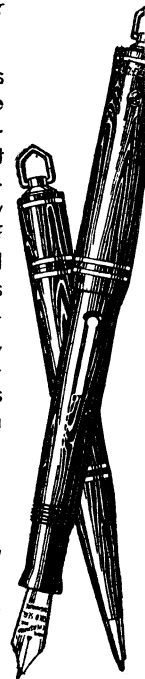


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region, the marriage being given church sanction soon thereafter when, in 1908, Bishop Charles H. Brent passed through the region and added to his numerous clerical deeds of importance by joining them as man and wife.

A real house was built following this event. Haight visited Dagupan on one of his infrequent descents from his home on the heights and found a dismantled sawmill available. He bought it, had it transported by Igorot cargadors over the mountain trails to his home, and in several years of arduous toil succeeded in damming the swift stream that traverses the valley below the Haight homesite. From hardwoods felled in the forest he sawed beams, boards, and rafters and constructed additions to the original dwelling that he might have accommodations for the growing throng of visitors. He cleared land for additional gardens, bought horses and cattle, a flock of purebred Shropshire sheep, another of thoroughbred hogs, and a number of pure strain Plymouth Rock chickens. He built a stable and barn of large size, half a dozen cabins for the accommodation of visitors, installed a laundry and the outhouses required for such practical purposes as housing the laborers, smoking the meats produced on the place, and protecting the tools and equipment of the establishment.

Among his activities were personal inspection and survey of the possibility of shortening the trail to his place. At about kilometer 47 the trail made a detour from the direct course past Haight's farm, to go around a massive stone mountain that stood in its way. An element in the construction of the Bontoc Trail was the simultaneous construction of a telephone line from Baguio. On this Mr. Haight worked as a lineman to expedite its progress. The line did not strictly follow the curves and turns of the trail's route but kept a direct course where possible, swinging across chasms and ravines and running up and over peaks where this was more convenient, speedy, or economical.

Another ambition of this ambitious pioneer was some mode of transportation that would eliminate the arduous hike from Baguio to Haight's. Visitors often arrived from the two-day walk footweary and exhausted. On a visit to Manila in 1921 Mr. Haight discovered a small garden tractor, the Midwest Utilitor, designed and manufactured for the cultivation of small truck farms. It was small and narrow, but sturdy and powerful. He purchased one from the Manila Trading and Supply Company, distributors. Taking it to Baguio he spent several weeks in the Camp John Hay machine shops making a frame and a body. The completed unit was loaded with prominent Baguio residents and ran through the streets of that astonished city on a triumphal tour.

Two or three of the passengers announced their intention of making the inaugural trip to Haight's on this unique bus, and the following day it departed. Its snorting progress through the Bontoc Trail marked the introduction of motor traffic in the Benguet mountains north of the summer capital. The frame was of iron, the little tractor being placed in the middle much after the manner of the base on which a see-saw is mounted. Passengers sat single file forward and aft and the combined engineer and navigator was in the center. At the first abrupt turn of the trail those forward found themselves sitting on narrow, teetering seats projecting out over a drop of several hundred feet. They got their breath as they swung back over the



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trail and howled to be let off. Haight, who was driving, stopped the engine just as the rear portion of the contrivance, which acted as a sort of pivot, swung out over the chasm leaving the rear passengers suspended in midair.

The old Midwest, lacking the serpentine qualities necessary to comfortable travel on a winding, narrow mountain trail, was put into service at Haight's for the operation of a food chopper, cutting fodder for sheep. It is still in the old barn, its iron framework dismantled, abandoned to rust and dust, a roosting place for chickens averse to confinement in the henhouse.

In 1917 or '18, from timbers cut in his own forests and sawed at his own sawmill, Haight constructed a large two-storey building which contained a slaughter house, a carpenter and machine shop, a store for such supplies as were called for by guests, a storeroom for supplies and equipment, and quarters for the employed staff. With this completed he felt that the nucleus was prepared for the kind of mountain resort he had in mind. The Bontoc Trail, beginning at Baguio, was being converted into a third class road; as fast as sections were finished and funds available they were improved and widened into second class, and in 1925 automobiles were making the mountain trip as far as kilometer 30, from which point visitors hiked the easy 22 kilometers up to Haight's.

Life at Haight's Place in those early days was exciting enough. The cold, bracing air of the tropical highlands found numerous devotees whose annual vacations were spent there. Mrs. Susie Haight developed into a wonderful cook of the kind that believes in abundance with quality. The Haight gardens produced lettuce, celery, cabbages, cauliflower, radishes, Swiss chard, turnips, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, rhubarb, strawberries, blueberries—in short, all the more desirable vegetable products of the temperate zone. Even the breakfast cereal was home-grown millet, and a change from Susie's marvellous sourdough hot cakes was found in buckwheat cakes from home-grown, hand milled buckwheat flour with home-made sausages from prize porkers. Other meats were venison and wild boar, supplemented by beef, mutton, and the fattest of purebred pullets. Fresh eggs, wild honey from nearby trees, johnny-cakes from home ground corn—it is not possible to list the menu of this remarkable resort, any more than it is possible to describe the perfect results achieved by Mrs. Haight in their preparation. Ladies visiting the place donned long aprons and in the kitchen hobnobbed with Susie, initiating that past mistress of cookery into the mysteries of their favorite recipes. These she never forgot, adding each to her extensive repertory of culinary triumphs.

In home-built beds of poplar or maple from nearby forests, guests snuggled deep under wool comforters handmade from the wool of the Shropshire sheep, while outside the mercury dropped below freezing and the water in the pitchers congealed. A blazing fire burned night and day for twenty years in the big fireplace Haight had built of rocks quarried within a stone's throw of the house.

Then, one unfortunate year the sawmill burned down, a victim of the failure of itinerant Igorots to put out their campfire. The following year the old house burned, victim of a combination of thatched roof and open fire. In the ashes of the latter were the accumulated riches of comfort and ease acquired over a quarter of a century. Not the

least of these were the "hotel registers", books containing names written by men destined to become presidents of the United States, ambassadors, masters of world transport, captains of finance, and leaders of trade and industry—men and women of world prominence who had passed that way and noted—with unanimous approval—the attractions of this homely dwelling place in the mountains. The old books bore many a fervent verse describing impressions, many a pen sketch showing toiling figures creeping on all fours up a steep mountain to a sketchy house at the top labelled "Haight's Place."

In 1925 Guy F. Haight died.

With him died the inspiration and the persistent determination which had caused this interesting mountain farm in the tropics to become a source of cheerful memory throughout the world. He was being treated with injections for what was described as "an obscure stomach trouble". On a visit to Baguio in June of that year he called at the hospital for this minor treatment of a relatively inconsequential ailment, telling the driver of his car to wait, as he would be only a few minutes and they would drive back to Paoay. The injection was given, his heart action stopped—Guy F. Haight, pioneer, was dead.

The effect of his death on the Place he had built was not at first apparent. The establishment ran along by the force of the momentum he had given it. But it was most truly "Haight's" place. His was the mind that conceived it, his the single driving power behind its progress. It was marked with his brand and at best it can, however brilliant its future, be no more than a monument to his memory. With the completion of the Mountain Trail and the easy accessibility by automobile of this spot once reached only by two days of intensive walking or riding, it may reasonably develop into something large, impressive, modern—even profitable. But if it does, it will lose much of the charm given to it by the "long and gangling" Pennsylvania farm boy whose dreams and whose initiative brought it into being.

A Crime that Avenged Itself

(Continued from page 732)

crawled to the jungle for shelter, but following the traces of blood, he found the dead man a short distance away, where he had been dragged by the dogs until their progress had been halted by a tangle of vines, and they had taken the homeward trail.

The body lay face upward, bathed in blood. Kalias approached to see if life was really extinct, drawing back his spear to complete his task if Tiburcio really lived. The corpse was cold and rigid. Tying a rattan to the feet, the murderer dragged the body into the thick shade of a giant bogo tree, overlooking a mountain torrent, intending to bury it to prevent discovery. With his spear he commenced to excavate a hole in the forest mould as rapidly as possible. Perspiration came to his brow, the effect of his labor as well as fear of his crime. He looked at the dead man. The corpse had been dragged into a leaning position, slightly above him, and the moon so



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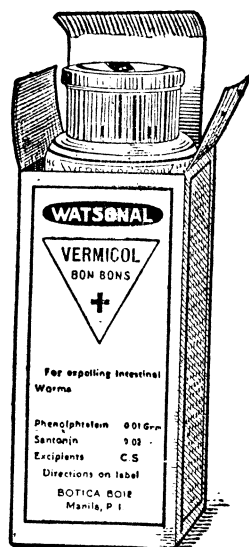
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BOTICA BOIE

shone on the teeth of the dead man that he seemed to be laughing at his murderer—the sarcastic grin of the dead. The attitude made him furious. It seemed that his futile victory was mocked, and his primitive anger rose at the thought.

Standing up he yelled, "Stop that laugh. I have already killed you, but I will stop your laugh forever." Drawing back his spear he hurled it with such ferocity that the force of the blow parted the teeth, the point coming out through the back of the skull. He tried to withdraw the weapon but the teeth held it as in a vice, defying all his attempts at disengaging it. He renewed his efforts with furious cursings and foamings. The *bancao* remained in the skull despite his struggles until he fell exhausted by the side of the corpse, mouthing vain vengeance on the inanimate body.

Leaping up again he cried, "I will fix that grin." Drawing his bolo from its sheath, he severed the head from the trunk. But the spear remained fixed in the cranium, despite his further efforts to extract it. Covered with the sweat of rage and fear, he took up the head and looked around for a point of vantage. If he could not pull it out the way it had entered, it must be forced completely through. He placed the head in a convenient crotch of the bogo tree, and reaching behind it, grasped the spear by the haft and exerted all his efforts to force it out and towards him. Time and time again he tried his strength. His hands slippery with blood placed him at a disadvantage. Stooping down he wiped them on the soil and renewed his struggle. A last superhuman effort and he succeeded. But the point of the spear came through the skull with such force that it entered the mouth of the murderer, transfixing him in exactly the same manner as his unfortunate victim, Tiburcio. He gasped out his life at the foot of the tree. In the agony of death he remained face to face with his grinning victim. Such a death, under the ghastly circumstances, can be imagined and its effect on the primitive complex of the murderer.

The moon looked calmly down on the scene, the torrent flowed on monotonously, the cries of the night-birds echoed on the mountain-side, but murdered and murderer moved no more. Face to face they remained in the eternal grin of death. The crime had avenged itself.

* * *

The disappearance of Kalias brought but transient grief to his companion, who laid it to some forest accident. As it concerned a pagan of little consequence, the disappearance was not reported to the authorities. The woman moved to a more distant part of the mountain and took up her residence with relatives. The flimsy hut in the abandoned clearing fell to ruin, and the caingin itself grew up to jungle and forest, the haunt of the deer, the javali and the civet cat. The occurrence was entirely forgotten. The ghastly remains hidden under the umbrageous canopy of the giant bogo on its jungle covered bank, remained undiscovered. The rains and suns of passing seasons came, the bones became scattered, all but the skulls which transfixed by the same spear, still glared hate at each other out of eyeless sockets. They formed a monument themselves to the crime.

* * *

The years passed. Leoncio, the son of Inay now grown

to manhood, also inherited the hunting spirit of his dead father Tiburcio, and he in turn chased the game on the slopes of Panganiban. The known details of his father's disappearance were a familiar story to him. And now we see the hand of fate or shall we call it—coincidence? During one of his hunting excursions he elected to stop and eat his meal under the shade of the same giant bogo aforementioned. It grew by no trail but was isolated on the sides of a turbulent torrent flowing through its precipitous ravine, the branches shading both sides. After his meal he lay down for a siesta, but the inquisitive dogs discovered the whitened bones of two skeletons.

And Leoncio, looking up, saw the two skulls transfixed by a strong but rusty spear, face to face as on the day of their death. He gazed fixedly at them, and across his mind came the story of the disappearance of his father. Might not one of these be his skull and moldering bones? The authorities of Opon informed of his discovery, came to view the remains. Conjecture became fact when all the clues put together formed a coherent story—the story of a crime that remained hidden for many years—but of a crime that avenged itself.

Love Flies In...

(Continued from page 735)

Miguel. She is only fooling.

Felisa (in sprightly mood)—Here's his picture (holding up the sketch). Doesn't that look like a real person?

Miguel—Who is that? 'Sus María! The face looks familiar someway. Who is that, Feling?

Felisa—Oh, I don't intend to tell you, for then you might be very angry and you'd be after my sweetheart with a bolo!

Pilar—Silly girl! Making up romantic stories about yourself—like a child, always imagining things!

Felisa—Here's a note he wrote me today (taking from her pocket a note and opening it). It says, "Dear Feling, I dream of you all night long. Your eyes are like stars. Your fingers are as soft as flower petals. Your laughter is like the stars singing together." It is signed "Yours until the end of time, Isang." Of course *Isang* is not his real name. But I must go and write an answer. He may come again today.

[Exit *Felisa* (laughing)]

Miguel (not quite sure whether to be angry or not)—This is an outrage, *Pilar*! Are you sure you have been watching *Feling* all the time that I was out of town?

Pilar—Of course I am sure. I tell you I never let her out of my sight. I don't want her to be having sweethearts until she meets *Amboy*. Then she will be sure to fall in love with him.

Miguel (picking up the sketch)—There's something very familiar looking about this drawing.

Pilar—Nonsense! And yet—something about the face—No, it couldn't be. *Feling* is always joking.

Miguel—The handwriting on that note wasn't hers. I looked at it.

Pilar—It would be easy enough for her to change her handwriting. Listen to me, *Miguel*. I am up in the morning before *Feling* is up; I go to bed after she goes to bed and is fast asleep. I take her to school at the convent every day and bring her back in the afternoon. She is never alone. The sisters say she is very docile and obedient.

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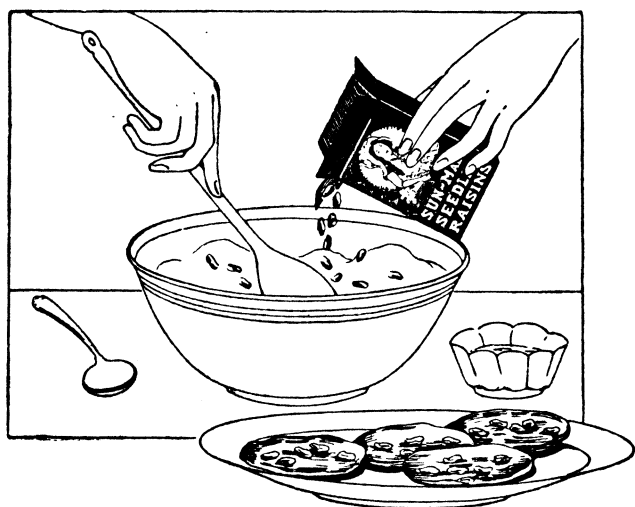
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Miguel—Does anyone serenade her at night?

Pilar—No one could get in the gate, nor climb over the wall without the dog's barking, and if anyone played outside, she could not even see from her window who it was.

Miguel (walking back and forth)—I don't understand the girl. When she speaks of her lover, it sounds as if she were speaking the truth, and yet she is always laughing and teasing. Aba! Parents must be very careful of their girls.

Pilar—The sisters say that Feling is very studious. The Mother Superior says that she has unusual talent at drawing. She is always making little sketches in her odd moments. That is why the drawing there looks so real to you. I myself am very proud of Feling's drawings. I sent one of her little sketches to Aling Amparo the other day.

Miguel—Just the same it reminds me of someone I've seen before.

Pilar—Who then?

Miguel—I don't know.

Pilar—Of course you don't. There isn't anyone. But . . . aba! I've forgotten my letter from Aling Amparo. (She takes the letter, opens and reads it, then starts with surprise and jumps up from her chair.) Listen, Miguel. She says, "A thousand thanks for the little sketch of Felisa's that you sent me. My happiness knows no bounds. I am coming to Manila Tuesday. I shall find my son again."

Miguel—Tuesday? Why that's today (looking at his watch). She must be coming on the five o'clock train. I'm afraid we are too late to meet her at the station. Aba!

Pilar (bustling about)—Let us hurry. We may not be too late.

[*The door bell rings. Enter Amparo Lampit. She and Pilar embrace. She shakes hands with Miguel*

Amparo—To think of seeing you again after all these years!

Pilar—My dear friend! I can hardly believe my eyes. Is it really you?

Amparo—And Felisa, your dear daughter, who will, I hope, be my daughter, too, someday? Where is she? And my son, my Amboy? Where is he?

Pilar (puzzled)—Hoy! That I don't know.

Amparo—'Sus! Don't tell me that. I was so sure. I couldn't be mistaken.

Miguel—My dear lady, I'm afraid you are nervous. Wait, I'll have the servant bring you something to drink. Please sit down. We'll do all we can to help you find your son.

Amparo—Thank you, thank you! I think you are a kind man, Mang Miguel. You understand a mother's heart. Where is Feling? Where is the little artist? The dear, sweet child! I long to take her in my arms! Please explain everything to me. My son . . .

[*Enter Felisa. She has put on a new dress and looks very pretty. At sight of Amparo she steps back, pales a little*]

Pilar—Feling, this is my dearest friend Aling Amparo. (Feling goes forward, kisses Amparo's hand.)

Amparo—My dear child! And now tell me where is my son? Ah, he is a handsome fellow, and it is not only his mother who thinks so! You two will make a fine pair! And when shall the wedding be? When shall we set the long table?

Felisa (summoning all her youthful dignity)—I don't know where your son is, Aling Amparo. I don't know anything about him, and I couldn't marry him anyway because I have another sweetheart.

Amparo—Aba! What is this?

Miguel—This is no time for joking, Feling!

Felisa—I am not joking, I tell you. I have a sweetheart. I have seen him everyday for months, only a few moments at a time, but those moments were very sweet for both of us. He is not rich, but we have promised to love each other forever.

Miguel—Don't be absurd, Feling! This is no time for fairy tales.

Amparo—What . . . what kind of girl is this?

Pilar—She has a way of joking.

Felisa—My sweetheart is waiting at the steps now. Shall I call him? Shall I introduce him to you?

Miguel (puzzled)—Yes.

Felisa—Inang!

[Enter the Postman!]

Pilar—'Sus Maria Josef! The postman!

Miguel—A postman . . . caramba! A postman is a man that delivers letters, not a man that one's daughter falls in love with!

Amparo—Amboy! My son! My boy!

Amboy (who is the postman)—Nanay! Forgive me for staying away so long. I wanted to show father that I . . . that I could make my own living.

Felisa (covering her face with her hands)—And now my little fairy romance is spoiled . . . all spoiled . . . all ended!

Amboy (going to her)—No, no, Feling! It is just beginning. I could not tell you who I was before. I was afraid if you knew you would despise me, and I . . . I fell in love with you before I guessed who you were.

[The dusk is falling. Amboy takes Felisa's hand and leads her to the window]

Amboy—See the little new moon, Feling! That's our fairy romance—just beginning.

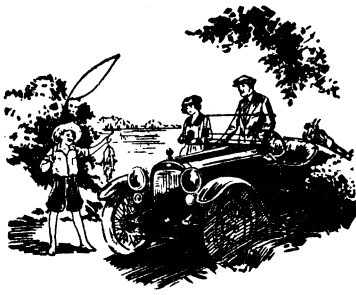
Manila Aquarium
(Continued from page 733)

THE ODD SUCK-FISH

Down the line is a tank with some fine specimens of the remora, the shipholder of the ancients, and often called suck-fish. These slender fishes, perhaps 600 mm. long, are bluish gray to dusky, with a whitish stripe down each side. On top of the head is a large elliptical disk composed of a double series of narrow plates something like hard rubber. By means of these the remora can attach itself to anything so firmly that it cannot be dislodged by a straight backward pull and in fact will allow itself to be torn asunder sometimes before it will release itself.

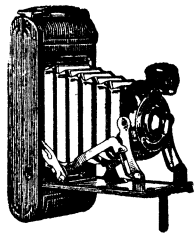
The remora attaches itself to sharks or other large free swimming fishes or to sea turtles or the hulls of boats and sailing vessels. In this way the suck-fish secures free rapid transit without effort on its part and when the host makes a killing secures some of the fragments for its own meal. The ancients believed that if a remora attached itself to the hull of a ship that it could hold the vessel immovably in spite of wind and sail.

In some parts of the world the remora has been used to



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Month of May

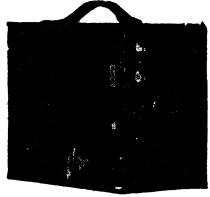
may be made more merry if one will make a permanent picture record of happy outdoor days.



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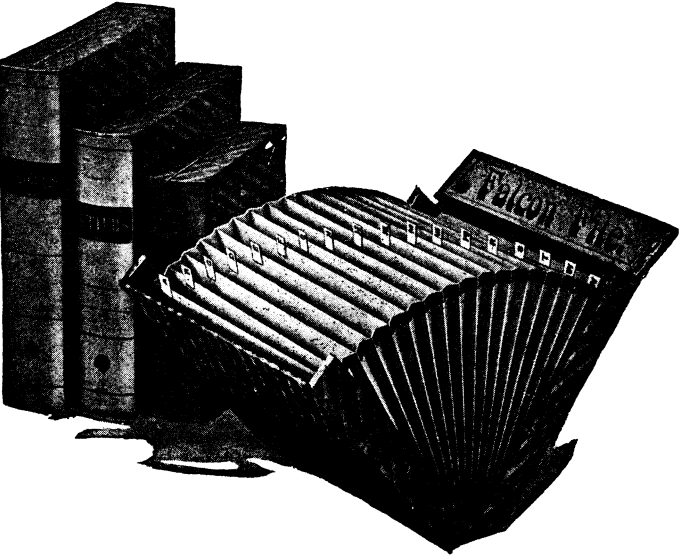


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catch large fishes and particularly to catch sea turtles. On seeing a turtle the fisherman releases in the water a remora, to which he has fastened a slender but strong cord. The remora darts to the turtle and attaches itself; the fisherman then begins to draw in his prey, playing the turtle as an angler does a fish, until he brings it close enough to use his harpoon.

SEA SERPENTS REAL

Did you know that sea serpents are real, and that they are common in many parts of the Philippines? One of the Aquarium tanks contains a number of very active sea snakes, rather handsome too, in a snaky sort of way. They are alternately cross-banded with bluish black and white, or with bluish black and yellowish. These sea serpents are related to the cobra and are very poisonous. Very fortunately they rarely bite man, and often will offer no resistance when handled. However it is not safe to pick them up, as some reckless people do. Sometimes when the fishermen haul a beach seine at Fort San Antonio de Abad or Maytubig one may see dozens of sea snakes in the net or writhing about on the strand.

These sea snakes feed largely upon small marine eels, which are just the right shape for them to swallow. I have obtained several very rare eels from the stomachs of sea snakes. But some eels play tit for tat. The huge sea eels of the coral reefs are sometimes one or two meters in length and as large around as the calf of a strong man. From the stomach of such great creatures I have often taken sea snakes which the eels had killed and swallowed.

THE PUFFERS

Here is a tank of puffers or swell-fish, the *boteti* of Tagalog fishermen. They have a thick, scaleless skin and a large mouth in which the teeth are welded into four great, solid plates with cutting edges, one smooth, polished, white plate for each half of each jaw. If a puffer is frightened it will swallow air and inflate itself until it is almost globose and floats belly upward at the surface until it thinks it safe to deflate.

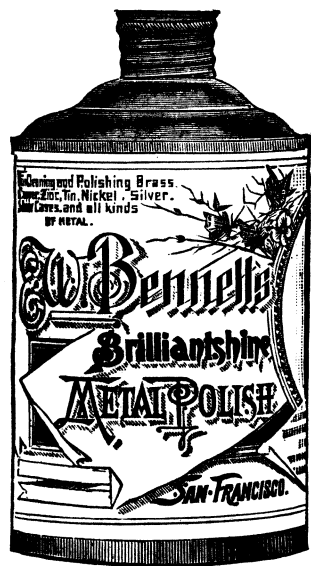
They are also able to inflate to a considerable degree by swallowing water. There is no doubt of the terrifying effect of sudden inflation upon would-be foes. It is a ludicrous sight to observe a small dog smell at some puffers for the first time and see him flee in terror when one of them suddenly takes on the shape of a balloon.

Balloon fish have bristles in the skin which they can erect or withdraw at will, and some kinds are at times so bristly that they seem almost covered with hair. Their relatives, the porcupine fish, of which the Aquarium usually has one or two, are covered with very long, hard, sharp spines which stand out in all directions when the fish is inflated, so that it is like a pin cushion with all the pin points sticking outward.

The flesh of puffers and porcupine fish contains a poisonous alkaloid much like that in poisonous mushrooms; every year a number of people die because of eating boteti.

THE TRUNK FISH

With the puffers are several trunk fishes, so called because they have the whole body covered with hard bony plates that form a regular coat of armor. Only the lips, tail, and fins are movable and the trunk is as hard and immovable as bone. There are two kinds of trunk fishes in



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the tank. One is smooth all over, and is covered with very handsome, small, white spots. The other has two long, horn-like spines projecting from the head, so that it is called the cow-fish; it also has two similar horns sticking out behind and below the tail. The cow fish is more or less yellowish in color, with a blue spot in the center of each one of the plates that goes to make up the box in which the cow fish is enclosed.

BUTTERFLY AND OTHER FISHES

There are twenty-four tanks on one side of the corridor, besides the large tank on the opposite side in which the large lapo-lapo are kept. Here are parrot fishes with startlingly rich and glowing colors that come and go and change from one to another in a way that no electrical display could rival. There is a display of beautiful and stately banner fishes, with broad cross-bands of silvery white and one of the dorsal spines elongated to form a white streamer sometimes longer than the total length of the fish. Butterfly fishes, nearly as deep as long, with beautiful orange and yellow, black, lavender, and other colors give additional charm to the display. A school of very broad leaf fishes, *dahon gabi* in Tagalog, challenge our attention with their great depth, sweepingly elongate upper and lower fins, and broad dusky cross-bands; some of them have been in the Aquarium nearly as long as the big lapo-lapo.

Albino *hito*, a kind of catfish, green and gold *bia* or gobies, black bass originally imported from the United States, *buan buan* or tarpon, silvery *talikitok* or pampango, a huge *apahap*, one of the most toothsome of Philippine fishes, gayly colored *samaral* and their close relatives *labahita*, or surgeon fishes with their fearful knives set on each side of the tail, goat fishes twiddling their chin barbels as they search the bottom for food, and many, many more kinds dazzle the beholder till his eyes grow weary with their endless evolutions and bright colors.

CROCODILE AND PYTHON

A prettily decorated grotto opens into a tank containing a large savage female crocodile nearly four meters long; she is interesting to look at but is far from being a nice playmate. At slight provocation she will rush open mouthed at the object of her wrath.

At the farther end of the corridor is a python which is really a handsome fellow when it has just moulted and its new skin shows iridescent blue, green, bronze, and yellowish.

Near the entrance and also the exit of the corridor are a number of small balanced aquaria in which live tiny adult fish from various parts of the world. Their brilliant colors and diminutive size make them well worth observation.

SEA TURTLES

Outside is a large salt water pool in which great sea turtles swim about. These creatures are common in Philippine waters and one species, the hawks-bill turtle, furnishes the valuable tortoise shell of commerce.

From the patio a bridge extends over the moat to the ancient Real Gate of Intramuros. Over this narrow roadway once passed Spanish friars and soldiers, gallant caballeros and gay señoritas, arrogant caciques and humble taos. Everyone entering or leaving Manila by the Real Gate had to pass through the strongly guarded bastion in which now the public comes to seek pleasure and gratify curiosity.

One should not leave the Aquarium without ascending the stairs and promenading behind the parapet. Flamboyant bougainvilleas clamber over an arbor and invite rest under their shade. Deep embrasures within the parapet mark where ancient bronze Spanish cannon once guarded Manila from foes without. Today they look down on golfers, and from them one can get a magnificent view of the city while enjoying the sea breeze in the cool of the evening.

Exhibits in an aquarium are not permanent, but are fluctuating. Some kinds thrive in captivity, but others survive only a few months so that a fine display cannot be maintained except by making frequent collections. Like everything else worth while an aquarium takes constant care and is rendered more attractive too by adding fresh specimens not exhibited before.

OTHER FAMOUS AQUARIUMS

No other form of public entertainment is as popular as an aquarium. In New York City more people visit the aquarium than any other form of entertainment or amusement provided by the government. More than a million people visit the Steinhart Aquarium in San Francisco each year.

The Manila Aquarium ranks second of those on the Pacific north of the equator, the Steinhart being easily first and one of the finest in the world. The aquarium at Honolulu has many advantages, but is very small and does not have anything like so many or varied fishes as our Manila aquarium.

A PHILANTHROPIST NEEDED

In most places the public aquarium is free, no admission fee being required. Wealthy people aid the government by making bequests for buildings or maintenance. With a slight endowment the Manila Aquarium could easily surpass all other aquaria on the Pacific in the variety and extent of its exhibits. If some wealthy Filipino philanthropist were to do for it what the late Mr. Steinhart did for San Francisco his name would be blessed by posterity for many generations.

The Manila Aquarium needs additional tanks of larger size for the display of fishes that cannot be satisfactorily exhibited in the present small tanks. A supply of sea water taken direct from the region of the breakwater is also needed. This would enable the authorities to install satisfactory exhibits of such interesting forms of life as sea anemones, crabs, sea urchins, star fishes, and the weird octopus or devil fish.

All this takes money which cannot be obtained readily from the scanty resources of the Bureau of Science, which maintains the aquarium. An endowment would enable the proper additions to be made, provide better exhibits, and allow the public to enjoy the educational advantages and entertainment of the aquarium without paying the small fee at present necessary.

People should form the habit of going to the Manila Aquarium at least several times a year, if indeed not once a month. Take the children and see what enjoyment they get. When your friends come from abroad be sure to let them visit the aquarium and see some of the wonders nature has provided in these "mystic isles of the sun".

McCormick Reaper Celebrates Centennial

ONE hundred years ago, in the harvest time of 1831, Cyrus Hall McCormick gave to the world the first successful reaping machine.

In the Valley of Virginia the men of the McCormick clan, Robert the father and Cyrus the son, dreamed a dream that men might free themselves from the drudgery of the harvest. It was a dream as old as legend; a dream that seemed as hopeless as the quest for eternal youth. Countless numbers had sought to turn the dream into reality, and all had failed. In all the ages, only the scythe and the cradle had joined the sickle and the reaping hook to ease the toil of men in the harvest fields, and in none of these dwelt the magic of the machine. The patent office

archives thronged with dead hopes and with memories of harvest machines that would not work. None, until McCormick, found the key to the mechanized harvest.

The place of Robert McCormick, the father, in the his-



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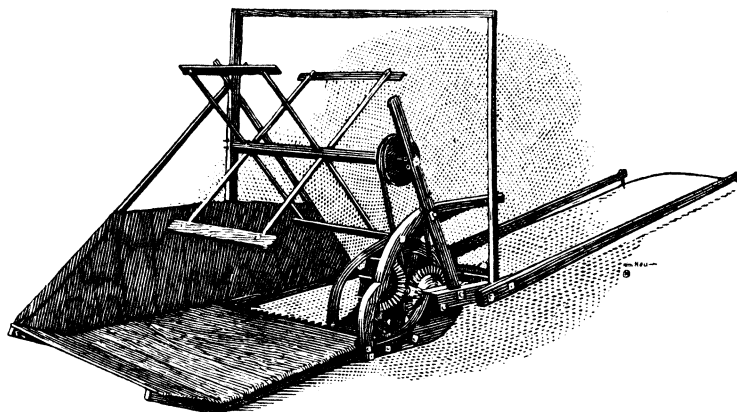
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tory of the reaper is not that his own dream failed but that his inventive pioneering inspired the genius of the son. So that in the brief span of six weeks of fevered labor at the anvil in the farmstead blacksmith shop, Cyrus Hall McCormick created the machine that will hold its place for all time among the premier inventions of the world.

No sign from the heavens attended the first public test of the reaper on that July day in 1831. Only a mild stir went round the countryside. But this machine marched swiftly through the grain, cutting as much as a score of men could cut with sickles in Caesar's time—or in the time of the young McCormick! Its mission was secure. Its field was all the earth. A brilliant future lay before the reaper, and the conquest of the harvest was at hand.

Two decades later, when the Royal Commissioners of the Great World's Fair at London, England, awarded the Council Medal to Cyrus Hall McCormick for his invention, the *London Times* paid tribute in these words: "The reaping machine from the United States is the most valuable contribution from abroad to the stock of our previous knowledge that we have yet discovered," and Edmund Burke, United States Commissioner of Patents, in the same period, wrote of the reaper, "It is one of those great and valuable inventions which commence a new era in the progress of improvement and whose beneficial influence is felt in all coming time."

Such is McCormick's invention of the reaper, an event that was to affect profoundly the progress of the human race. Such is the event from which the International Harvest Company is proud to be descended.

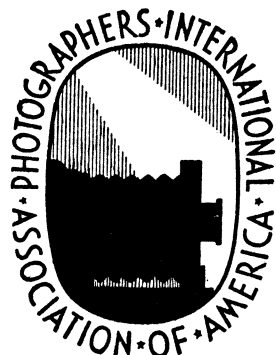


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